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I—GENERAL REVIEW

The Budget demands for grants in respect of Food and Agriculture Ministry for the year 1955-56 were passed by Lok Sabha on 25th March. Certain measures with a view to arrest the fall in prices of agricultural commodities were announced by the Minister for Food and Agriculture. A trade mission consisting of leading traders will be sent to different countries to study foreign markets and re-establish the contacts broken during the period of foodgrain control in India. A Committee is proposed to be appointed which will carefully study the "wide fluctuations" in the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural products in different markets so that remedies could be found to arrest much fluctuations. The recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee are proposed to be implemented and a chain of warehouses will be built where it will be open to cultivators to deposit their foodgrains and obtain credit instead of selling stocks in the open market soon after harvest when prices are generally low. Credit will be extended to small peasants in rural areas not on the security of land as hitherto but on the security of the estimated yield of the crop. Means of transport will be developed in regions where they are bad. Marketing too will be developed in the areas where it does not exist. The Government have no idea of importing rice; a certain quantity of wheat is, however, to be imported under commitments already made, but such wheat will be "for building reserves and would not be released in the market". Other Ministries of the Government of India have been asked to devise some method by which they could supply at least some essential articles such as agricultural implements to agriculturists at a lower price. Some reduction in the prices of fertilisers is also expected to be announced shortly. These decisions of the Government together with a number of measures already taken e.g. making selective purchases of coarse grains and also wheat in specified mandis when market prices tend to fall below the minimum prices fixed, allowing export of agricultural products such as groundnut and groundnut oil etc. are likely to have a good effect on the markets.

The pre-monsoon season which accounts for one-tenth of the annual rainfall commenced on 1st March 1955. During the month of March the rainfall was generally satisfactory in the country. Preparation of land, transplantation of summer paddy, harvesting, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops, picking of cotton, harvesting of sugarcane, tobacco, chillies, castor and groundnut and sowing of zaid crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory, although in some parts of the country they were affected due to inadequate soil moisture and also due to attack of insects and pests.

The First Estimates of area of other rabi pulses and tobacco for the year 1954-55 became available. The Estimate of other rabi pulses showed decrease in area of 6·0 per cent over previous year, while the Estimate of tobacco showed an increase of 31·1 per cent. The Second Estimate of jowar and Tur (Arhar) and the Fourth Estimate of cotton too became available. The area under and production of jowar increased by 0·1 and 8·4 per cent respectively over the previous year, while the area under and production of Tur (Arhar) decreased by 1·1 per cent and 0·6 per cent respectively. The Fourth Estimate of cotton showed an increase of 7·6 per cent in area and 10·9 per cent in production over last year.

During the month under review, the prices of cotton, jute, oilseeds and sugar generally showed weakening tendency. The price of jarilla MGF Cotton at Bombay marked a decline from Rs. 632 per candy on 26th February 1955 to Rs. 590 on 26th March 1955. The decline in prices was due to reluctance on the part of mills to purchase cotton, increase in the excise duty on cloth announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech and non-materialization of the expected announcement for a further export quota of 1 lakh bales for the current season. Even the reduction in the excise duty on cloth, announced subsequently by Finance Minister and the extension of the validity period of licences issued to exporters of cotton in the last season up to the end of June 1955 failed to sustain the falling cotton market.

The price of Assam bottom variety of jute at Calcutta declined from Rs. 37-8-0 per md. on 26th February 1955 to Rs. 32-8-0 per md. on 26th March 1955. The downward tendency was due mainly to lack of interest shown by foreign buyers at the prevailing prices of jute goods at Calcutta and the prospects of raw jute shortage receding to the background.

In respect of oilseeds and oils, even a number of measures for liberalising export policy e.g. releasing a further quota of groundnut oil for export both by established shippers and crushers, permitting continuance of free licensing of castor oil up to the end of June 1955 without any quantitative restrictions, allowing extension of the validity period of shipment for groundnut oil cakes etc. failed to produce any appreciable effect on the market. Thus, the Bombay market for groundnut and groundnut oil closed for the month at Rs. 15-4-0 and Rs. 33-1-0 per maund respectively as against the opening quotations of Rs. 15-6-0 and Rs. 33-6-0 per maund. Lack of shipping space for export coupled with large arrivals of new groundnut crop is reported to have been responsible for the easy sentiment of the market.

Prices of sugar showed a hardening tendency in the beginning of the month following the increase in excise and customs duties with effect from March 1, 1955 but thereafter moved downward due to larger arrivals of imported sugar and fresh releases of indigenous sugar. Thus at Calcutta and Madras, the prices of sugar fell in the course of the month by Re. 1-0-0 and Re. 1-11-0 per maund respectively.

There was no uniform trend in the prices of various foodgrains. Market prices of rice strengthened in the States of Bihar, Madras and West Bengal, registered some fall in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and remained steady at previous month's level in other States. Prices of wheat showed some fall in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab , U.P. and PEPSU, they strengthened in parts of Bombay and remained more or less steady elsewhere. The coming into the market of the new wheat crop is expected to bring about a decline in prices and with a view to stabilising prices at a remunerative level, the Government of India announced their intention to purchase wheat if prices tended to fall below Rs. 10 per maund. Government also removed all restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products throughout the country—and this marked the culmination of the Government policy of decontrol of foodgrains. As regards coarse grains, prices were generally at or above the minimum prices fixed in December, 1954; the prices of jowar hardened in low price areas, though in several places they continued to be below the minimum prices. The hardening tendency in the prices of jowar at some centres was due mainly to the action taken by the Government in pursuance of their policy to purchase the grain at minimum prices. In view of the anticipation of a good crop and the already declining trend in prices, the Government have allowed the free licensing of gram for export with effect from the 24th March 1955. A liberal export quota for other pulses has also been allowed.

Prices of different grades of 1955 flue-curered virginia tobacco mained steady throughout the month at Guntur market.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals within the country during the three months ending 30th March 1955 have been 393·4 thousand tons as against 39·6 thousand tons in the corresponding period last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories in February 1955 showed an increase of 1·60 lakh tons compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season up to 22nd March showed a precipitate fall of 1·72 lakh tons as compared to the last season. Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which averaged about 2,000 to 7,000 maunds per day during the first week of the month slackened later and towards the end of the month averaged about 3,000 maunds.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during December 1954 were significantly higher than those in December 1953. Groundnut and groundnut oil exports during December 1954 amounted to 277 tons and 11,362 tons respectively while there were no exports of this seed and oil during the corresponding month last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay continued to be low compared to the previous year. During December 1954, imports and consumption of raw cotton by mills were higher while exports of raw cotton were lower than those in December 1953.

(*v*) As regards jute, arrivals from mofussil areas in Calcutta and Mill Stations, imports from Pakistan as well as consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in February 1955 compared to those in February 1954.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured), exports during December 1954 were significantly lower compared to those in the corresponding month of the previous season and to those in the preceding month.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING MARCH, 1955

The pre-monsoon season which accounts for about 10 per cent of the annual rainfall commenced on 1st March 1955. Since the commencement of the pre-monsoon the rainfall has been generally satisfactory in the country. The rainfall since 1st March up to 30th March 1955 was in excess of the normal in Assam, west Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Deccan (Desh) and Rayalaseema; normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and south Hyderabad; deficient in west Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, west Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnad, Malabar and South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin; and scanty in Gangetic west Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, west Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, north Hyderabad and coastal Andhra Desh. In Gujerat and Konkan there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land, transplantation of summer paddy, harvesting, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops, picking of cotton, harvesting of sugarcane, tobacco, chillies, castor and groundnut and sowing of zaid crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory due to favourable weather conditions. In parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Punjab, the standing crops were, however, slightly affected due to inadequate soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests on crops was reported from parts of Bombay.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The month of March saw the culmination of the Government policy of decontrol of foodgrains. In view of the sizeable surpluses of wheat expected when the new wheat crop comes into the market, the Government of India decided to remove all restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products throughout the country with effect from 18th March 1955. (Wheat was the only foodgrain whose movement was controlled till then.) Simultaneously a minimum price of Rs. 10 per maund for wheat was announced. In view of the good crop prospects for 1954-55 gram crop and the downward price trend in internal market, the Government of India also allowed free licencing of gram for export with effect from 24th March 1955.

The All-India Second Estimate of Jowar for 1954-55 puts the area at 41·4 million acres and the production at 6·6 million tons showing an increase of 0·1% and 8·4% respectively over the adjusted Second Estimate of the previous year. The increase in acreage and production has mainly been shared by U. P., Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Kutch, Bombay and Andhra. The increase in acreage is generally attributed to adequate and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The increase in production is partly owing to the increase in acreage and partly to more favourable seasonal conditions at the growing period.

The All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar) for 1954-55 shows a decrease of 1·1 % in area and 0·6% in production over the corresponding estimate for previous year. The First Estimate for other Rabi Pulses shows a decrease of 6·0% in area over the corresponding estimate for previous year.

Total imports of cereals into the country during the three months ending 30th March 1955 amounted to 393·4 thousand tons comprising 205·5 thousand tons of rice and 187·9 thousand tons of wheat. The imports of rice during these three months represented a part of the balance of the 9 lakh tons contracted for under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement in March 1954.

Market prices of wheat during March showed some fall in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P. and PEPSU. At some centres of Bombay, however, they strengthened by 0-8-0 to Rs. 3 per maund. In other parts of country they remained more or less steady. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 14 to Rs. 17 in Bihar, Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 15 in Bombay, Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 12 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per maund in Punjab.

Prices of rice strengthened in the States of Bihar, Madras and West Bengal, registered some fall in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and remained steady at the previous month's level in other States. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 16 in Bihar and Bombay, Rs. 11-4-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 in Madras and Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 17 in West Bengal.

Prices of bajra and maize were generally at or above the minimum prices in most of the centres. The prices of jowar hardened in some low priced areas, though in several places they continued to be below the minimum prices announced by the Government. It will be recalled that in the case of coarse grains the Government of India announced on the 21st December 1954 that they would be prepared to purchase from cultivators, as a measure of relief, in isolated areas where prices fell to unduly low levels, jowar at Rs. 5-8-0, bajra at Rs. 6 and maize at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund. Subsequently the Government of India authorised the State Governments of U. P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bombay and Bhopal to purchase coarse grains in specified mandis at the minimum prices fixed by the Government. Actual purchases of jowar have so far been started in several mandis by the States of Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. The hardening tendency in the prices of jowar at some low priced centres was due mainly to the action taken by the Government for purchase at minimum price.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review, harvesting of sugarcane crop was either completed or nearing completion in most parts of the country. Preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop for 1955-56 season also commenced in certain parts of the country.

Sugar—Total production of sugar in India since the beginning of the 1954-55 season and up to March 22, 1955 amounted to 12·06 lakh tons as against 9·18 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season up to March 22, was 124 as against 68 in the corresponding period of 1953-54.

While in India the production of sugar showed an increase, elsewhere there was a decrease. According to Messrs. C. Czarinkow Ltd., London, the world production of Sugar (raw value) for 1954-55 season has been estimated at 38·73 million tons as against 40·12 million tons in the previous season showing a decline of 1·39 million tons or 3·46 per cent. The decline in output is accounted for solely by beet sugar, the production of which has fallen from 15·75 million tons in 1953-54 to 14·28 million tons in 1954-55. The production of cane sugar during 1954-55 is however, estimated to be slightly higher and has been placed at 24·45 million tons as against 24·37 million tons in the previous year.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories in India on March 1, 1955 were about 7·75 lakh tons as against 5·95 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to March 22, 1955 was about 3·15 lakh tons as against 4·87 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

The Government of India released on March 23, 1955 a further quantity of 104,498 tons of sugar for free sale from all the factories in the country bringing up the total release so far made to 50 per cent of the production up to March 7, 1955.

Imports of refined sugar during March 1955 amounted to 73·2 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhavnagar and Cochin ports were 47·1, 15·1, 3·9, 5·1 and 2·0 thousand tons respectively. The total quantity of refined sugar inported during the year April 1954 to March 1955 came to 854·2 thousand tons.

Prices of both indigenous and imported sugar showed a hardening tendency in the beginning of the month under review following the increase in excise and customs duty from 1st March. Thereafter, due to larger arrivals of imported sugar and fresh releases of indigenous sugar prices gradually moved downward. Thus, at Calcutta and Madras price of sugar which stood at Rs. 32-8-0 and Rs. 33-10-0 respectively on 5th March declined to

Rs. 31-8-0 and Rs. 31-15-0 per maund on 26th March. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during March.

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks-ending			
	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55
Hapur	32 3 0	32 1 6	32 1 6	31 13 0
Kanpur	31 8 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Jullundur	30 10 0	31 0 0	31 4 0	31 4 0
Calcutta	32 8 0	N.R.	31 14 0	31 8 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.
Nagpur	32 12 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Madras	33 10 0	33 10 0	32 5 0	31 15 0
Bombay	32 6 0	32 6 0	31 10 0	32 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Arrivals of Gur in the Hapur market showed a sharp increase from 2,000 maunds to 7,000 maunds per day during the first week of the month. Thereafter the tempo of arrivals slackened somewhat and the arrivals came to an average of 3,000 maunds per day towards the end of the month. The total stocks of Gur in the Hapur market stood at 109,500 maunds at the close of the month of March as against 79,500 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Prices of gur remained more or less steady throughout the month. At Calcutta and Bombay, however, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 12-4-0 and Rs. 11-8-0 on 5th March declined to Rs. 11-4-0 and Rs. 11-0-0 per maund respectively on 26th March. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks-ending			
	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55
Hapur	10 4 0	10 4 0	10 4 0	10 4 0
Kanpur	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Patna	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	N. R.
Calcutta	12 4 0	N. R.	11 4 0	11 4 0
Madras	8 0 0	N.R.	8 13 0	8 0 0
Bombay	11 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Notable features in the oilseeds and oils sections during the month under review were the Government's announcements releasing a further quota of groundnut oil for export both by established shippers and crushers, allowing extension of the basic period for earlier export quotas of groundnut oil, allowing extension of the validity period of shipment for groundnut oilcakes and permitting continuance of free licensing of caster oil up to the end of June 1955 without any quantitative restrictions. The above liberalisation of export policy as also the relatively better overseas enquiries during the month, however, failed to produce any appreciable effect on the market. Lack of shipping space, and large arrivals are reported to have been responsible for the easy sentiment of the market.

(a) Groundnut

Harvesting of 1954-55 groundnut crop continued in some of the important producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madras where crop was affected due to inadequate soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests on standing crops was also reported from parts of Bombay.

On the export side, three important announcements were made by the Government of India. Firstly, it was decided to extend the basic period for export quotas of groundnut oil so as to include the financial years 1952-53 and 1953-54. Accordingly, any shipper wishing to change the basic year can do so, provided the year selected by him at all ports separately for groundnuts and groundnut oil was the same. The basic years originally prescribed were 1948-49 to 1951-52. Secondly, a further quota of groundnut oil was announced for export both by established shippers and crushers for shipment up to the end of June 1955. Thirdly, the validity period of shipment for export of groundnut oil cake (expeller variety) and de-oiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety) was extended till 15th May 1955 and that of groundnut oil quota announced in February up to the end of June 1955.

Despite these announcements, internal prices of both groundnuts and groundnut oil continued to move downwards. This was presumably due to lack of shipping space for export coupled with large arrivals of the new groundnut crop. The Bombay market for groundnut and groundnut oil closed for the month at Rs. 15-4-0 and Rs. 33-1-0 per maund respectively as against the opening quotations of Rs. 15-6-0 and Rs. 33-6-0 per maund In Madras, prices of groundnut and groundnut oil receded by annas 0-10-0 per maund each to Rs. 14-9-0 and Rs. 32 per maund respectively. At European ports, the prices of Indian groundnut oil as those of South African variety exhibited a downward tendency during the first half of the month. During the later half, however, prices showed some improvement. But, on the whole the month-end quotations of these varieties at European ports were lower than those in the beginning. The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil both at the Indian markets and at European ports :—

(Rs. per maund)

Week ending	26-2-55	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55
Groundnuts—					
Bombay (Bold)	N.R.	15 6	15 7	15 7	15 4
Madras (Coromondal)	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 2	14 9
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	N.R.	33 6	33 7	33 13	33 1
Madras	33 9	32 10	32 15	32 2	32 0
European Ports (c.i.f.)					
Indian Crude 3% bulk	47 11	47 0	45 1	47 4	46 1
South African 2%	49 7	48 12	47 0	47 0	47 9

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during December 1954 amounted to 277 tons and 11,362 tons respectively, while there were no exports of both seed and oil during December 1953. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the nine months April to December 1954 aggregated 6,393 tons and 26,822 tons respectively as compared with 3,947 tons and 1,500 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Linseed

Harvesting of 1954-55 linseed crop continued in most of the producing States while it had been completed in certain parts of Bihar and Bombay. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some districts of Bihar and Bombay where the crop was affected due to inadequate rainfall and soil moisture.

Linseed prices in India were generally erratic during March. The easy tendency which developed towards the close of the first week of the month under review persisted till the third week, except in the case of Bombay (bold) where a slightly firm trend was visible. Towards the close of the month, however, there was general recovery in sympathy with groundnut. The main reasons for weakness in the markets over the greater part of the month were slackened demand, good arrivals of the new crop, selling pressure at times and poor overseas offtake. The enquiries for linseed oil from the continent were also not encouraging. At U.K. ports, prices of linseed oil declined from Rs. 47-12-0 towards the close of the preceding month to Rs. 43-13-0 per maund during the third week of the month under review. Thereafter the prices remained stationary at new levels. The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during March 1955—

(Rs. per maund)

	26-2-55	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	N.R.	15 14 0	15 6 0	15 10 0	15 11 3
Calcutta (Small)	17 4 0	17 10 0	16 8 0	16 2 0	16 8 0
Kanpur (Bold)	15 10 0	14 10 0	14 10 0	13 7 0	14 12 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	N.R.	37 7 0	37 7 0	36 0 0	37 1 9
Kanpur	34 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Indian Variety at U. K.	47 12 0	47 12 0	44 5 0	43 13 0	43 13 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during December 1954 amounted to 1,407 tons only, bringing the total since April 1954 to 2,501 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 255 tons and 3,437 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Harvesting, threshing and winnowing operations of castor crop were in progress in major producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

During the month under review, the Government of India announced the continuance of free licencing of castor oil up to end the of June 1955 without any quantitative restrictions. The announcement, however, failed to produce a visible effect on the market and the downward trend in prices, witnessed for sometime past, persisted during this month also. Castorseed which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 11-12-0 per maund towards the end of February declined by about Rs. 2 by the middle of March. Similarly the prices for castor oil fell from Rs. 27-15-0 per maund on the 26th February 1955 to R . 26-1-0 per maund on the 26th March 1955. To impart an impetus to the exports of Castor oil and thereby arrest downward trend in prices, the Government of India announced that the free licensing would also apply to non-established shippers having a minimum turnover of Rs. 25,000 in any of the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953. Consequently, castor prices remained stationary in the last two weeks. At European markets, castor oil prices declined progressively during the month. The following table shows the trend in prices of castorseed and castor oil during March.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	26-2-55	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55
Castor Seed—					
Bombay (Small)	11 12 0(*a*)	10 7 0	9 15 0	10 2 0	10 2 0
Madras (Salem)	11 13 0	11 13 0	11 13 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
Kanpur	9 4 0	9 4 0	9 2 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	9 1 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	8 1 0	8 3 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	27 15 0	27 9 0	26 7 0	26 7 0	26 1 0
Kanpur	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0
European ports (c.i.f. Indian Commercial)	46 0 0	..	44 9 0	44 1 0	43 0 0

(*a*) Relate to 19-2-55.

Exports of castor oil during December 1954 were significantly higher at 2,659 tons than those in December 1953 when a quantity of only 365 tons moved out of the country. Total exports of castor oil during the nine months from April to December 1954 amounted to 20,520 tons as against 16,917 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(*iv*) COTTON

The All-India Fourth Estimate of cotton for 1954-55 (which relates to the period up to the end of January 1955) puts the current year's acreage and production of cotton at 17,465 thousand acres and 4,089 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against the adjusted Fourth Estimate of 16,224 thousand acres and 3,686 thousand bales respectively for 1953-54. The current years estimate, thus, shows an increase of 1,241 thousand acres or 7·6 per cent in area and 403 thousand bales or 10·9 per cent in production over last year. The estimated production of cottonseed, according to this Estimate, is placed at 1,431 thousand tons during 1954-55 as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1,290 thousand tons for 1953-54, thereby showing an increase of 141 thousand tons over last year. The increase in area and production of cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Kutch, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The high prices of cotton prevailing at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in area and the consequent increase in production in some States, particularly in Bombay, Pepsu, and Madhya Pradesh. As between the different varieties of cotton, the increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Dholleras and Broach Vijay. As regards staple length, the increase has been recorded in the case of long and medium staples.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of February 1955, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 48·31 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 43·80 lakh bales and final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

According to an estimate framed by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, free world cotton supply in 1954-55 season is currently (at the end of February 1955) placed at 46·5 million bales (of 478 lbs. each), made up of a total yield of 28·7 million bales and carry-over stocks of 17·8 million bales. In the 1953-54 season, the supply was

45·3 million bales, consisting of a total yield of 30·0 million bales and carry-over stocks of 15·3 million bales. A staple-wise analysis of the outturn of cotton in 1954-55 published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, reveals that the output of long staple cotton (1-1/8″—1-7/16″) will be higher at 2·7 million bales as compared to 2·5 million bales in the last season. The production of extra long staple cotton (1-1/2″ and longer) is expected to be practically the same as last year, where as the output of medium staple cotton (¾″—1-1/8″) is put slightly lower at 24·1 million bales compared to 25·7 million bales in the 1953-54 season. The production of extra-short staple cotton is estimated at 800 thousand bales the same as in last season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during December 1954 amounted to 38 thousand bales as against 17 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year. The total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the 1954-55 season i.e., 1st September 1954 to 31st December 1954 amounted to 143 thousand bales as against the 138 thousand bales imported during the corresponding period of last season.

Under U.S. Aid Programme, it is proposed to import approximately 12 million dollars worth of cotton into India about 75,000 bales of staple length-1/16″ and above. This cotton is to be imported through normal trade channels on licenses issued by the Government. Suppliers in the U.S.A. would be paid by their Government and Indian Importers would deposit the rupee equivalent in a Government account set up for this purpose.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of December 1954 were 19 thousand bales as against the 21 thousand bales exported during the corresponding month of last year. The total exports from 1st September 1954 to 31st December 1954 were of the order of 65 thousand bales as compared to 45 thousand bales exported during the same period of last season.

In the month of March 1955 the Government of India extended the validity period of lincences granted in respect of exports of 1953-54 short-staple cotton by three months i.e., up to the end of June 1955. The extension of time limit applies to exports of Mathias, Kalagins, Dholleras, CPI and II, Central India Deshi and Oomra Deshi.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian Mills during December 1954 aggregated 4·23 lakh bales as compared to 4·02 lakh bales in December 1953. The total consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by Indian mills during the period 1st September 1954 to 31st December 1954 amounted to 15·89 lakh bales as compared to 15·19 lakh bales during the same period of last season. Towards the end of December 1954, stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood at 10·94 lakh bales as against 9·52 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives variety-wise figures of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption		Total from 1-9-54 to 31-12-54	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-12-53	Stocks with mills on	
	December 1954	December 1953			31-12-54	31-12-53
Indian Cotton	3·63	3·47	13·51	12·90	9·42	7·79
Pakistan Cotton	0·01	(a)	0·04	(a)	0·01	(a)
Egyptian Cotton	0·19	0·23	0·75	0·88	0·42	0·47
Other foreign cotton	0·40	0·32	1·59	1·41	1·09	1·26
Total all cottons	4·23	4·02	15·89	15·19	10·94	9·52

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 season, is indicated below:—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st Sept. 1954 to 17th March 1955	1st Sept. 1953 to 17th March 1954
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	856,041	907,079
Consumption of cotton by Bombay Mills	689,478	673,732
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay, as on 17th March 1955	440,420	475,163

During the month under review, the Bombay cotton market showed a distinct downward tendency due to a variety of factors. The main factor responsible for the decline in the prices of cotton was the reluctance on the part of mills to purchase cotton. The initial weakness in the market was attributable to the increase in the excise duty on cloth, announced by the Finance Minister while presenting the budget proposals for 1955-56 and continued arrivals of cotton from up-country centres. Even the reduction in the excise duty on cloth announced subseqnently by Finance Minister and the extension of the validity period of licences issued to exporters of cotton in the last season up to the end of June 1955, could not sustain the falling cotton market. Non-materialisation of the expected announcement for a further export quota of 1 lakh bales for the current season was also partly responsible for the continued weakness of the market.

The week-end prices of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab		Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar		Amraoti
Variety	Jarilla MGF	Cambodia	Deshi	American	Oomra Deshi
26-2-55	632	630/930	534	672	500/520
5-3-55	632(F)	630/930	515(F)	648(F)	460/480
12-3-55	612	630/930	476 (F)	581(F)	440/450
19-3-55	601	630/930	476 (F)	581(F)	420
26-3-55	590	630/930	495(F)	629(F)	420/450

F—Friday quotations.

The prices of kapes fluctuated within a narrow range at Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab), whereas they tended to fall at Amravati (Madhya Pradesh). The following table gives the week-end prices of kapas:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Punjab		Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Tirupur	Abohar		Amravati
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	American	Jarilla
26-2-55	224/294	207 (F)	257(F)	190
5-3-55	224/294	210(F)	255(F)	180
12-3-55	238/308	172	219(F)	170
19-3-55	224/227	191(F)	226(F)	165
26-3-55	224/227	198 (F)	242(F)	165

F.—Friday quotations.

The cotton market at Karachi sagged in the beginning of the month but showed a slight improvement later. The initial drop was mainly due to the absence of trade demand and heavy stock accumulation. The subsequent improvement was due to increased domestic offtake. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi :—

Week ending	*4 Punjab R.G.*	
	Pakistan currency (Rs. (P) per maund)	Indian currency (Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each)
26-2-55	64	878
5-3-55	62-12	861
12-3-55	63-12	875
19-3-55	63-12	875
26-3-55	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

An important development for the cotton economy of Pakistan during the month under review was that an agreement was concluded between the U.S. and Pakistan Governments, under which the former could sell to Pakistan 29·4 million dollars worth of agricultural commodities, of which 20·4 million dollars would cover sales of raw cotton, which she has been allowed to exchange with any country of her choice for cotton yarn and cloth.

The New York cotton market, exhibited an easy tendency in the beginning of the month, which was mainly due to the absence of active foreign demand for cotton, slow offtake of textiles and the possibility of a 3 per cent increase in acreage allotment for the new crop. Subsequently, there was a little improvement in the cotton market as a result of increased trade buying. The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York:—

Week ending	New York	
	(Cents per lbs.)	(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)
24-2-55	34·40	1,289
3-3-55	N.A.	N.A.
10-3-55	33·74	1,256
17-3-55	33·77	1,258
24-3-55	33·80	1,259

N.A. —Not available.

(v) JUTE

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February 1955 amounted to 1·63 lakh bales as compared with 1·08 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 1·16 lakh bales imported during February 1954. The total imports during the period July 1954 to February 1955 were of the order of 8·32 lakh bales as against 11·12 lakh bales imported in the corresponding period of the 1953-54 jute season.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill Stations from the Moffussil centres during the month of February 1955 amounted to 4·27 lakh bales as against 4·71 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3·29 lakh bales in February 1954. The total arrivals during the period July 1954 to February 1955 aggregated 33·67 lakh bales as compared with 27·56 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute during February 1955 by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association was the same as in January 1955 i.e. 4·84 lakh bales but was higher than that in February 1954 when it was 3·96 lakh bales. The total consumption during the period July 1954 to February 1955 was also higher than that during the corresponding period of the last season, the figures being 36·93 lakh bales and 33·01 lakh bales respectively.

Stocks of raw jute at Calcutta stood at 14·35 lakh bales at the close of February 1955 as compared to 13·64 lakh bales at the end of January 1955 and 14·24 lakh bales at the same time a year ago.

The Calcutta raw jute market opened steady during the month of March but tended to weaken thereafter. The downward tendency in the prices of raw jute was mainly due to lack of interest shown by foreign buyers at the prevailing prices of jute goods at Calcutta and the prospects of raw jute shortage receding in the background. The speculators who were active in the beginning of the month lost ground later on the expectations of a better crop as a result of the recent rains in some of the jute growing areas in India and Pakistan. The following table gives the week-end quotations of the bottom varietives of raw jute at Calcutta during the month:—

(March/April delivery)

(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)

Variety	Weeks Ending				
	26-2-55*	5-3-55*	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55**
Assam	37 8 0	37 8 0	36 0 0	34 8 0	32 8 0
Northern	38 0 0	38 0 0	36 8 0	35 0 0	33 0 0
Orissa	38 8 0	38 8 0	36 8 0	35 0 0	33 0 0
Murshidabad	36 8 0	36 8 0	35 0 0	33 8 0	31 8 0
Western	36 0 0	36 0 0	34 8 0	33 0 0	31 0 0
Jangli	35 8 0	35 8 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	30 8 0
Daisee	38 8 0	35 8 0	37 0 0	32 8 0	34 8 0
U. P.	35 8 0	35 8 0	34 0 0	32 8 0	30 8 0

*February/March delivery. **April/May delivery.

The bale sector of the Calcutta jute market also behaved like the raw jute market. The following table shows the quotations:—

(March/April delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Weeks Ending				
	26-2-55*	5-3-55*	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55**
Mill Firsts	230 0 0	230 0 0	220 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0
Mill Lightnings	210 0 0	210 0 0	200 0 0	195 0 0	190 0 0
Daisee L. G.	210 0 0	210 0 0	200 0 0	195 0 0	185 0 0
Indian N. C.	147 0 0	150 0 0	142 8 0	135 0 0	125 0 0*

* February/March delivery. **April/May delivery.

In the upcountry markets too, prices of raw jute recorded a general downward trend as shown in the following table:—

(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Centre	Weeks Ending				
	24-2-55	3-3-55	10-3-55	17-3-55	24-3-55
Purnea (Bihar)	34 10 0	33 12 0	33 14 0	31 10 0	28 9 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	34 5 0	30 13 0	30 15 0	30 5 0	26 8 0
Nowgong (Assam)	31 10 0	30 3 0	30 11 0	29 12 0	28 6 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	36 0 0	34 8 0	34 0 0	31 8 0	28 12 0

Due to speculative activity in the Calcutta market, the prices of jute goods showed a further rise in the first week of the month. But later, the prices began to look down on account of the little foreign business at the prevailing high prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations of jute goods at Calcutta market during the month:—

Variety	Unit	Weeks Ending				
		26-2-55	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55
Hessian 40″×10 Oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	46 7 0	46 9 0	45 8 0	44 15 0	44 8 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	128 0 0	131 10 0	127 14 0	128 4 0	125 6 0

(vi) TOBACCO

During February harvesting and curing of flue-cured virginia tobacco crop were in progress in East and West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra and Tiruchirapalli district of Madras. Harvesting of bidi tobacco was reported to be almost over in Belgaum district of Bombay. In Ferozepur district of the Punjab, the condition of the early planted rustica crop was good.

The All-India first estimate of the 1954-55 tobacco crop puts the acreage at 792,000 acres against the adjusted corresponding estimate of 768,000 acres for the previous year, thus showing an increase of 24,000 acres or 3·1 per cent.

According to the Guntur Market Committee's reports, about 23·2 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, about 0·4 million lbs. of sun-cured country, about 0·5 million lbs. of gulla, and sun-cured country tobacco were purchased by major companies and other local companies during February. During the same month, about 2·1 million lbs. of virginia tobacco were held in stock by traders and 1 million lbs. by the ryots in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra.

In Coimbatore district of Madras the market of bidi tobacco was reported to be dull during February due to poor demand and accumulation of stocks of old crop. In Tiruchirapalli district, on the other hand, a marked upward trend in prices of chewing tobacco was reported. The price of chewing tobacco (grade No. 1) was quoted in this district Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. against the previous month's quotation of Re. 1 per lb. With the arrival of the 1955 crop in the market, the present trend is likely to ease. At the Guntur market, the prices of different grades of 1955 flue-cured virginia tobacco crop remained steady during March; grade Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 redried strips closed for the month under review at Rs. 3-2-0, Rs. 2-14-6, Rs. 2-11-0 and Rs. 2 5-9 per lb. respectively as compared to the same quotations at the beginning of the month.

Some changes in export policy regarding tobacco were announced by the Government of India on 23rd March 1955. According to this announcement, export of hand-made biris, biri leaf and unmanufactured tobacco, other than flue-cured used for the manufacture of biris including tobacco flakes known as 'Patti,' 'Farmas,' 'Bhukki', Tamak, 'Shukha' and tobacco in the form of whole leaf known as 'Red or Black chopadia' will now be licensed freely by the Export Trade Control authorities at ports on shipping bills, without any quantitative restrictions. Applications for the export of machine-made biris will be considered on an *ad hoc* basis.

About 3·8 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during January 1955 against 1·4 million lbs. in the corresponding month of 1954. Of the 3·8 million lbs., 3·5 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, while the balance 0·3 million lbs. included sun-cured virginia, sun-cured (Natu) country, jutty, and motihari graded varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during December 1954 amounted to 1·8 million lbs. worth about Rs. 17·5 lakhs against nearly 4·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 61·0 lakhs in the same month of the previous year. Of the total quantity exported during December 1954, U. K. alone accounted for about 0·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10·6 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the nine months April to December 1954 amounted to about 64·11 million lbs. valued at Rs. 907·6 lakhs against 58·9 million lbs. worth about Rs. 943·0 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G. M. F. Schemes during the month of February as reported by various States, was as follows:—

The Government of West Bengal renovated 7 tanks which irrigated an area of 577 acres. In Assam, minor irrigation projects also made good progress. About 11 such projects were completed, bringing under irrigation an area of 2,587 acres, expected to give an extra outturn of 282 tons of cleaned rice every year. In Madhya Bharat, the scheme for the installation of persian wheels on wells is becoming increasingly popular and allotments to the tune of Rs. 25,700 were made for the purchase of persian wheels to the districts which had applied for financial assistance. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 28 wells was completed and 1 pump set was installed.

In Andhra, about 506 acres of waste land were reclaimed with departmental tractors and bulldozers. In Guna districts of Madhya Bharat, 4,325 acres were tractor-ploughed. In Assam, 681 acres were reclaimed under 'Kaki' land reclamation project. In West Bengal, about 1,310 acres were reclaimed with Government tractors. In Vindhya Pradesh, an area of 730 acres was reclaimed by private parties and 380 acres through the Farm Tractors.

In Andhra, 742 tons of ammonium sulphate and 30 tons of superphosphate were distributed for foodgrains. In Madhya Bharat, about 27 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10 tons of Super-phosphate were utilized for foodgrains. In Assam, the distribution of manures in certain districts was hampered due to the non-availability of labour and transport in time. In Vindhya Pradesh, 179 tons of town compost were produced and a portion of it was also distributed.

In West Bengal, 49 tons of improved wheat seeds were distributed through Government Seed stores. In Andhra, 306 tons of improved paddy seeds and 69 tons of improved millet seeds were procured for distribution among cultivators.

Central Mechanized Farm in Jammu—The Central Mechanized Farm in Jammu has already reclaimed 4,522 acres of land. Nearly 11,000 maunds of paddy, 16,000 maunds of wheat and 800 maunds of gram were produced on the relcaimed land of the farm during 1953-54 season. The Farm has also helped resettlement and rehabilitation of a large number of displaced persons from the adjoining areas.

Japanese Method of Cultivation—Hyderabad State is reported to have brought 127,898 acres under the Japanese Method of paddy cultivation during the 1954-55 season. This has enabled the State to become self-sufficient in the matter of rice requirements in the State.

Imports of Fertilizers—In March, an Operational Agreement was signed in New Delhi between India and the U. S. A. under T. C. M. programme providing for U. S. assistance for a project for augmenting fertilizer supply in India. According to this project, it is proposed to import about 44,000 tons of fertilizers (urea, ammonium sulphate-nitrate, ammonium sulphate and nitre-chalk). The fertilizers imported under the project will be sold to cultivators in India. The Central Ministry of Food & Agriculture will be responsible for the general administration and execution of the project.

(*ii*) PLANNING

The development works proposed to be undertaken in Pondicherry State during 1955 include organisation of a National Extension Block; construction of wells, tanks and irrigation canals; and the starting of new schools. Apart from these, schemes like supply of electricity, construction of roads and bridges, improvement of hospitals and the setting up of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies have already been put into execution during the current year. The total estimated expenditure on the above schemes would be approximately Rs. 75·89 lakhs. These facts were given out in the Lok Sabha by Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs.

(*iii*) COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENTION SERVICE

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply proposes to give, through the Community Projects Administration, technical assistance to villagers for reconstructing a few complete villages in various parts of the country to serve as models in layout etc. This work will be handled by the Rural cell of the Ministry. The Cell also intends to tackle specific projects of rural housing and, to this end, will help in building prototypes for various regions and climatic zones so that these may serve as specimens for adoption by villagers in the area. For this purpose, the Cell has taken in hand the compilation of an urban-cum-rural township manual. Meanwhile, a draft manual on rural housing has already been published by the Cell for the use of the laymen. Layouts, designs and specifications suitable for rural houses in various climates, primary schools, panchayatghars, health centres, village libraries, retail shops, latrines and urinals, lamps posts, tree platforms, and sanitation arrangements have been included in the manual. Care has been taken to keep the building costs as low as possible and adopt simple construction techniques so that the villager and his family can put up a house themselves.

(*iv*) FOREIGN AID

The Government of India have worked out with the United States Embassy in India details of the American aid for various projects from July 1954 to June 1955 and about $ 75 million have been allocated for development and technical assistance. A major portion of development assistance of $ 60·5 million would be in the form of loan and approximately 50 per cent of the total development assistance would be in the shape of wheat and cotton.

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A loan Agreement for $ 45 million was signed on the 22nd March, 1955 between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. This loan is under the current year's U.S. Aid Programme for which a total of $ 60·5 million was allocated. The balance of $ 15·5 million is a grant. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 40 years on a gradually ascending scale. The loan is to be utilized for the procurement of steel, fertilizers, surplus agricultural commodities, etc. and the local currency realised by the sale of these commodities will be utilized for projects of economic development.

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(*v*) CO-OPERATION

The Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India has recently published "The Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India for the year 1952-53". According to these statements, the year 1952-53 witnessed considerable expansion in the activities of the Co-operative Movement. At the end of 1952-53, there were 1,89,436 Co-operative Societies of all types in India having a membership of 14·3 million and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 327·10 crores. This compares favourably with 1,85,650 societies commanding a membership of 13·8 million and a working capital of Rs. 306·34 crores a year before. Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may roughly be estimated that 71·6 million or 19·2 percent of the population has been brought within the fold of the Movement as against 18·8 percent of population at the end of 1951-52.

At the end of 1952-53 there were 17 apex banks as against 16 in the year before. They advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 39·93 crores against Rs. 55·28 crores in 1951-52. The decrease was particularly marked in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madras and Orissa. This is in a large measure due to the release of funds so far utilised in financing societies dealing in controlled commodities. The total number of central co-operative banks, including banking unions declined during 1952-53 by 4 i.e. from 509 to 505 while their membership increased from 2,31,318 to 2,48,650. The share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 5·19 crores and Rs. 5·48 crores respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 4·62 crores and Rs. 5·19 crores. The total advances made by these banks recorded a sharp decrease from Rs. 105·64 crores during 1951-52 to Rs. 65·58 crores during 1952-53; the decrease in the loan business as already explained was primarily attributable to the decrease in demand for funds from societies dealing in controlled commodities as a result of the relaxation and removal of controls over foodgrains and other products. The number of agricultural credit societies which constitute the base of the Co-operative Credit Structure in the country stood at 1,11,628 in 1952-53 (as against 1,07,925 at the end of 1951-52) constituting 68·6 percent of all societies and 77 percent of agricultural societies only. These societies had a membership of 51·26 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 49·18 crores respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 47·77 lakhs and Rs. 45·22 crores. Fresh advances made by the societies amounted to Rs. 25·69 crores. It is, however, significant that Madras and Bombay accounted between them for as much as 60 percent of the total advances. The non-agricultural credit socities also recorded a rise in their number, membership and financial operations, the respective figures as on 30th June 1953, being 8,234, 25·15 lakhs and 63·38 crores as compared to 7,962, 23·36 lakhs and Rs. 60·25 crores on the corresponding date a year earlier.

The number of Provincial or State non-credit societies had risen from 35 as at the close of 1952 to 48 at the end of 1952-53. They sold, as owners and agents, goods worth Rs. 10·87 crores during the year under review as against goods worth Rs. 27·84 crores sold during 1951-52. This again is attributable to the relaxation of controls and abolition of procurement. The central non-credit societies numbered 2,392 as against 2,321 on 30th June 1952. The membership of such societies stood at 16,13,617 individuals and 54,537 societies during 1952-53 against 15,67,422 individuals and 51,197 societies during 1951-52. The Agricultural non-credit societies numbered 35,568 as against 35,290 in the previous year, with a membership and working capital of 27,32,047 and Rs. 20 crores respectively. Their sales also declined from Rs. 57·25 crores during 1951-52 to Rs. 41·22 crores during 1952-53. There were 22,463 non-agricultural non-credit societies with 31,05,504 members and a working capital of Rs. 48·71 crores. These societies sold as owners and agents goods worth Rs. 65·02 crores and Rs. 0·45 crore respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 106·84 crores and Rs. 2·06 crores.

In the long-term credit sector, co-operative development has been uneven among different States. At the end of 1952-53 only 8 States (including the Land Mortgage Banking Section of the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Bank) had central land mortgage banks. These eight States accounted for 251 Primary Land Mortgage Banks of which as many as 130 were in Madras alone. There were 37 primary land mortgage banks in six States where there were no central land mortgage banks.

(*vi*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has given his assent to the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill, 1953. The bill, which now becomes an act, consolidates and amends the law relating to land revenue and land tenures in the State. This legislation became necessary consequent on the abolition of the system of Jagirs and *pawais* under the Abolition of Jagir and Land Reforms Act, 1952 which came into force on June 30, 1953. The present act provides for a uniform land revenue administration throughout the State and also defines the rights and obligations of the various classes of tenants and sub-tenants. There will be three classes of tenants holding from the State viz. 'Pachpan—Paintalis tenants', Pattedar Tenants and Special Tenants, the former two classes of tenants having heritable and transferable rights in land while the rights and liabilities of Special tenants to whom land will be granted on special leases by the State Government, will be governed by the terms of such leases. The act also lays down the conditions on which land can be sub-leased by the tenants such as minimum period of lease, grounds for the eviction of sub-tenants and the maximum rent payable by them.

The President has also assented to the Rajasthan Tenancy Bill, 1953, the object of which is to amend and consolidate the law relating to tenancies of agricultural land and to provide for certain measures of land reforms.

The South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1954 has been amended with a view to extending its life by another year. The act provides that, subject to payment of current rent, no cultivating tenant in the district of South Kanara (Madras) can be evicted from his holding.

The Madras Government has published a bill for the settlement of *inams* in the merged territory of Pudukkottai in Madras State. The bill provides for the repeal of the Pudukkottai Inam Rules, 1888 and seeks to lay down that the inams in Pudukkottai should be settled in accordance with the principles applicable to the settlement of inams in the rest of the State.

(*vii*) LAND TAXATION

The Governor of Madras has assented to two new measures of taxation in the State viz., the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 and the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955. According to the provisions of the Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, agricultural income from plantations (tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona or cardamom) will be assessed to the tax on a slab basis, the rate of tax ranging between nine pies in a rupee to five annas and six pies in a rupee. No tax will be levied on a person, whose total agricultural income from plantations is less than Rs. 3000 or who derives agricultural income from a plantation not more than 5 acres in extent if used for growing tea or not more than 15 acres if used for growing any other crop. A person deriving agricultural income from a plantation not exceeding twenty acres in extent if used for growing tea or 60 acres if used for any other crop, may get the agricultural income-tax compounded into a rate per acre. The rates are Rs. 9 per acre in the case of tea plantations exceeding 5 acres but not exceeding 10 acres and Rs. 15 per acre for plantations exceeding 10 acres but not exceeding 20 acres. In the case of plantations used for growing any crop other than tea, the rates are Rs. 3 per acre for plantations exceeding 15 acres but not exceeding 30 acres and Rs. 5 per acre for plantations exceeding 30 acres but not exceeding 60 acres. In the case of a company, the tax will be charged at the maximum rate of five annas and six pies in a rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income.

The Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955 seeks to recover a portion of the unearned increment in the value of lands benefited by irrigation works undertaken by the State. The act prescribes the manner in which the increase in the value of lands benefited should be estimated and lays down that one half of such estimated increase shall be recovered by the State as betterment contribution. The act also provides for the payment of the contribution in twenty annual instalments.

It is understood that the Government of Mysore propose to introduce an agricultural income-tax on plantations and certain lucrative commercial crops on a sliding scale.

(V) NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of the important events in the month of March 1955

1st March	All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1954-55 released.
4th March	Indo-Polish Trade Agreement extended up to the end of 1955.
5th March	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Wheat, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) All-India First Estimate of Barley, 1954-55 released. (*iii*) All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55 released. (*iv*) Special quota of pulses released for the benefit of Indian population living in foreign countries.
6th March	All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1954-55 released.
7th March	All-India First Estimate of Potato, 1954-55 released.
10th March	Further exports of pulses allowed from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rajkot, Pondicherry and Cochin.

11th March .	(*i*) Decision taken to continue free licensing of exports of castor oil on shipping bills up to the end of June 1955 without any quantitative restrictions. (*ii*) Export of monkeys except with the prior approval of Government banned.
12th March .	Certain quotas of onions released for export up to the end of June 1955 from the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Saurashtra.
14th March .	Indo-Austrain Trade Agreement extended upto 30th June 1955.
15th March .	Special permission to export groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) even beyond the ceiling of 25,000 tons granted to firms who charted vessels and were able to make shipments by the end of March 1955.
18th March	(*i*) Decision taken to remove all restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products throughout the country. (*ii*) Continuance of free licensing of Tapioca flour, tapioca meal or mamioc meal and Kothu 'fibrous waste' and tapioca starch and its products till the end of June 1955 without any quantitative restrictions decided.
18th to 20th March	Second Co-operative Congress held at Patna.
19th March .	(*i*) A further quota of groundnut oil released for export by established shippers by the end of June 1955; a quota also earmarked for export by crushers. (*ii*) Period of shipment for export of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) and de-oiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1 per cent oil content) extended till the 15th May 1955.
23rd March .	(*i*) Exports of hand-made biris, biri leaves and unmanufactured tobacco other than flue-cured, used for the manufacture of biris, including tobacco flakes known as 'Patti Farmas', 'Bhukki', 'Tamak', 'Shukha' and tobacco in the form of whole-leaf known as 'Red' or 'Black' chopadia allowed to be licensed freely without any quantitative restrictions. (*ii*) Continuance of free licensing of export of cane jaggery and cane jaggery (powder) for shipment up to the end of June 1955.
24th March .	Quota of 200 tons of fresh vegetables other than onions, chillies potatoes etc. released for export during 1955 from the port of Bombay.
26th March .	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Tobacco 1954-55 released. (*ii*) Decision taken that the quantity of pulses allowed as personal baggage, ship stores and gift parcels should be treated as outside the port quotas. (*iii*) Exports of linseed cake stopped.
28th March .	All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar) 1954-55 released.
29th March .	All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton 1954-55 released.

(b) **Second Indian Cooperative Congress held at Patna on 18th to 20th March, 1955.**

The Second Indian Cooperative Congress was held under the auspices of the All-India Cooperative Union on the 18th, 19th and 20th March, 1955 at Patna. The main subjects discussed at the Congress were: (*i*) All-India Rural Credit Survey Report, (*ii*) Cooperation and the Second Five Year Plan and (*iii*) Cooperative Training and Education.

The resolution on the Rural Credit Survey Report as passed by the Congress, appreciates the emphasis placed on and some of the measures suggested for the development of the cooperative movement especially in the spheres of agricultural finance, marketing and processing. In regard to the Report's recommendation concerning active Governmental participation in the movement the resolution states that "While the meeting welcomes active State assistance to the Cooperative Movement and considers such collaboration highly necessary and to the mutual advantage of the State and the Movement, especially in the context of the planned economic development of the country, the Meeting would urge that the form and manner of State partnership should be so designed and regulated as to help preserve the vital principles and essential character of co-operative institutions and the growth of initiative and sense of responsibility of their members". To this effect the resolution lays down *inter alia* that (*a*) so long as cooperative institutions are assisted by the Government with a view to using them as instruments of state policy, the Government control on their policies should be confined to the sphere of loaning operations and should not concern with internal administration of societies, appointment of paid staff, elections etc. and (*b*) adequate representation may be provided to the representatives of the co-operative movement in the proposed National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board and the All-India Warehousing Corporation. The same resolution also proposes that "the Government of India and State Governments should recognise and recommend State Co-operative Banks and Central Cooperative Banks as suitable agencies for accepting deposits from all types of quasi-governmental institutions, provident funds, public corporations, public and charitable trusts etc." and that the policy in regard to the opening and working of the branches of the proposed State Bank in rural areas be so framed that the State Bank will not compete with the Cooperative Banks functioning in those areas.

The Second resolution stresses that by helping each family in the village in drawing up its own plan the local cooperatives can do a lot in securing active participation of the nation in the planning effort. It also points out that by helping the village and small scale industries and in other ways the cooperatives can be of great use in attaining the objectives of the second Five Year Plan in respect of mobilisation of national rescurces, full employment, maximisation of production and its most equitable distribution and establishment of social justice. In view of this it is suggested that in various spheres of economic activity "specific targets and features of action through cooperatives should be framed, and with a view to enable the Planning Commission to do so, cooperative institutions in each State should, without delay, form their own plans, and they should have opportunities of conferring with the State Governments while the States' plans are being made; and along with the All India Cooperative Union with the Planning Commission when it discusses the cooperative implications of the overall plan".

The third resolution emphasises the important place of the Cooperative Institutes and Unions in the sphere of cooperative education, training and research and requests the Government of India, the Reserve Bank and the Central Committee for Cooperative Training to associate the All-India Cooperative Union more closely with the formulation and administration of the training schemes initiated by them. It is also laid down in the resolution that for financing the programme of training and education, all cooperative institutions should be called upon to make contributions to their respective State Cooperative

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Institutes yearly from out of their profits for the educational activities undertaken by the Institutes and where cooperative opinion favours, such obligation may be enforced through the Acts, Rules or Bye-laws.

(c) National Farmers' Convention

A National Farmers' Convention was called in New Delhi in the beginning of April which was attended by nearly 400 delgates drawn from all parts of the country. The convention was inaugurated by Prime Minister who remarked that India was passing through a peaceful revolution; the Bhakra-Nangal Project, the Sindri Fertilizers Factory, the Constitution Amendment Bill in Parliament, the past and the forthcoming land legislations and Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement being signs of that revolution which aimed at reducing inequalities, removing unemployment and ensuring prosperity for all. He said that India's villages would have a greater burden on them in the years to come during which the face of the country would change. Referring to Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement he said that on the part of the Government there was need to enact legislation to complete his work.

Presiding over the plenary session of the Convention Dr. Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, emphasized the need for a broad-based organisation by farmers which would be self-reliant and founded on self-help and mutual and co-operative assistance. While catering for all types of farmers, such an organisation, Dr. Deshmukh stressed, should have a constructive approach, be non-political and non-sectarian, and be conducted with the main aim of helping the farmers and developing agriculture. He explained that the idea of bringing into being some organisation of farmers was mooted first in the shape of a Central Advisory Council of Farmers built out of similar councils at the State-level. Since its inception, the idea has been put into practice by most States in some form or the other; some States expanded or modified their existing boards of agriculture by having a larger number of farmers' representatives, while others brought into being a farmers' organisation. The proposed Forum of farmers, he said, would primarily and essentially be "a study circle set up for greater information, better knowledge, larger social contacts and more co-operation". He went on to say, that all groups of farming communities viz. (1) farmers including men, women and young farmers, (2) country women (3) young farmers of both sexes and (4) student farmers will have their forums which would be established in the villages and grouped together at the tehsil, district and State-levels. At the centre there would be Central Council which would meet from time to time.

The Convention decided that an All-India Farmers' Forum should be set up which should initially comprise a chain of study circles and should serve as an agency to represent farmers' views on matters affecting them. A decision was also taken that a Federation of Agricultural Commodities be set up to study the condition and requirements of the various agricultural commodities grown in the country. A point was made that there should be a parity between the prices of agricultural commodities and other commodities.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) Estimates of World Wheat Crop in 1954

World wheat production in 1954 is estimated at 6,790 million bushels by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 470 million bushels or 6 per cent, less than the large 1953 wheat crop, but 950 million bushels, or 16 per cent, more than the 1945-49 average. The decline this year includes a reduction of over 500 million bushels in the Canadian and United States crops. Wheat production in Europe, estimated at 1,730 million bushels is about the same as the record in 1953. Sharp increases were reported for France and Spain, but production in Italy was much lower. Production of wheat in Asia is placed at 1,735 million bushels and in Africa at 205 million, both slightly above the year before. The 1954 wheat crop in South America is estimated at 360 million bushels as against 330 million for 1953. Production in Australia and New Zealand is placed at about 170 million as against some 204 million in 1953.

Source.—The Wheat Review, February 1955, issued by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau Statistics, Canada.

(b) Rural Pension Law Passed in Argentina

A law has been passed by Congress in Argentina which will provide pensions for rural workers. It was to come into effect on January 1, 1955 and benefits will be payable after January 1, 1957. All farm labourers will be eligible and payments will start at the age of 60 for men and 55 for women after 30 years service. Contributions will be based on value of pre-requisites as well as cash wages. A similar law has also been passed to provide pensions for entrepreneurs. With the passage of these laws the only Argentine workers now ineligible for pension are those hired as domestic servants. Although the rural population pension law is undoubtedly intended to improve the lot of the agricultural worker, it cannot help but add appreciably to the cost of production of all agricultural products. It has been unofficially estimated that total annual contributions to the fund for agricultural workers will reach 1,440 million pesos.

Source.—Agriculture Abroad, January 1955, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

(c) Farm Guarantees up by £ 28 million in U. K.

The minimum income guaranteed to farmers by the Government is being raised by £ 28 million as a result of the annual review of farm prices, which has just been completed. Of this sum, £16½ million represents increases in guaranteed miminum prices for farm products the remaining £11½ million representing an increase from £50 million to £61½ million in production grants to farmers. Prices of farm products to consumers, however will not be affected by these changes. The only call on the Exchequer as a result of the review will be the increase in the production grants.

A White Paper on the agricultural industry, published recently, states that there has been a downward trend in some market prices and the cost of support given to agriculture continues to be high—approaching £250 million for 1954-55.

Dealing with farmer's costs the White Paper says that there has been a substantial increase estimated at about £39 million in the year for commodities covered by the annual review, and about £45 million for all commodities. It adds that while a continued improvement in efficiency may be expected to offset the effect of cost increases on future net incomes the effects of the bad weather on output and incomes must be expected to continue well up to 1955-56.

Source.—The Financial Times, 11-3-55.

VI—SPECIAL NOTES

(a) Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India*

In 1954, a series of Index Numbers of Agricultural Production covering 28 principal agricultural commodities were compiled with 1949-50 as the base, by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and published in the July 1954 issue of the monthly journal "Agricultural Situation in India". The index numbers in respect of a few crops were then based on provisional estimates of production available at that time. In view of the subsequent estimates that have become available, a revision of the index was considered necessary. The revised index numbers are given in Statement I.

2. *Trends in Agricultural Production 1949-50 to 1953-54*—The trends in over-all agricultural production during 1949-50 to 1953-54 are given below:—

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

	Foodgrains	Non-Foodgrains	All Commodities
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	90·5	105·9	95·6
1951-52	91·1	110·5	97·5
1952-53	101·1	103·8	102·0
1953-54	115·8	108·5	113·4

The over-all agricultural production in India during 1953-54 has gone up by nearly 13·4 per cent as compared to 1949-50. The decline in production during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was mainly due to widespread drought, floods in some areas and other adverse seasonal conditions, particularly in the case of foodgrains. The crops other than foodgrains as a whole, however, showed some increase during the two years. While the production of foodgrains more or less regained its normal level in the year 1952-53, that of the non-foodgrains showed a decline as compared to the previous two years mainly due to the slump in the prices prevailing in March-April 1952 which affected the production of commercial crops adversely. In 1953-54 there was a marked increase in the production of both food and non-food crops as a result of favourable weather conditions and also due to the efforts made under the First Five Year Plan.

3. The trends in the sub-group indices will be seen from the following table:—

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Cereals—					
Kharif	100·0	87·7	90·4	98·5	116·5
Rabi	100·0	102·0	95·1	114·5	118·4
Total	100·0	90·3	91·2	101·4	116·8
Pulses	100·0	91·7	90·3	98·8	109·3
Oilseeds	100·0	98·5	97·4	91·9	108·8
Fibres	100·0	108·6	128·3	128·4	131·9
Plantation Crops	100·0	104·0	109·4	115·7	118·3
Miscellaneous Crops	100·0	110·3	114·0	101·5	98·9

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* For details regarding the scope and method of construction of this INDEX please see the Special Article on the subject published in the July, 1954 issue of this journal.

This table shows that during 1950-51 and 1951-52 the effect of adverse seasonal conditions was more marked on the Kharif cereals because the monsoon on which the principal Kharif crops are dependent had failed over large parts of the country. The Rabi cereals were generally better than the Kharif cereals. During 1953-54, the increase in Kharif cereals was neraly of the order of 16·5 per cent as against the 18 per cent increase in the case of Rabi cereals. The trends in production of pulses were more or less similar to those of cereals. The production of oilseeds was the lowest in 1952-53 mainly because of the slump in oilseeds prices during March-April 1952. The fibres group recorded an impressive increase of 32 per cent in 1953-54 as compared to 1949-50 mainly as a result of the efforts made under the Cotton and Jute Development Schemes and also due to the planned diversion of large areas from foodgrains to these crops. The production of plantation crops showed an increase of 18 per cent while that of miscellaneous crops had one down slightly.

5. The following facts emerge from a study of the Index Numbers of Production for each individual crop given in satement 1:—

(*i*) The rice production had gone up during 1953-54 by 16 per cent as compared to 19 per cent in the case of wheat. Jowar and Bajra showed an increase of 13 and 28 per cent respectively over 1949-50.

(*ii*) The production of gram had gone up by 20 per cent.

(*iii*) The increase in the production of individual oilseeds ranged between 4 to 23 per cent, groundnut showing an increase of 12 per cent.

(*iv*) Cotton production had gone up by about 50 per cent in 1953-54.

(*v*) The production of jute had gone up by 50 per cent during 1951-52 and 1952-53, but came down to the 1949-50 level in the year 1953-54 mainly because of the low prices and adverse seasonal factors.

(*vi*) Sugarcane reached the highest production of 123 per cent during 1951-52 but had come down during the subsequent years.

(*vii*) Tobacco production was uniformly below normal.

(*viii*) The production of potatoes has been showing a steady rise.

6. A chart depicting the Index Numbers pictorially is given in Appendix 1.

STATEMENT 1

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(Agricultural year 1949-50=100)

Commodities/Groups	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. FOODGRAINS—					
(*a*) CEREALS—					
(*i*) *Kharif*—					
Rice	35·3	87·9	90·1	96·8	116·2
Jowar	5·0	89·8	96·4	106·6	113·1
Bajra	2·7	83·8	75·8	94·8	128·1
Maize	2·1	84·4	101·3	123·3	124·2
Ragi	1·2	87·6	80·4	82·0	104·7
Small Millets	1·5	88·9	97·4	97·9	112·8
Total Kharif Cereals	47·8	87·7	90·4	98·5	116·5

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(ii) Rabi—					
Wheat	8·5	101·1	93·9	112·7	119·0
Barley	2·0	105·6	100·0	122·4	116·0
Total Rabi Cereals	10·5	102·0	95·1	114·5	118·4
Total Cereals	58·3	90·3	91·2	101·4	116·8
(b) Pulses—					
Gram	3·7	98·0	88·2	109·2	120·3
Tur	1·1	91·8	97·7	90·9	96·8
Other Pulses	3·8	85·6	90·2	90·9	102·1
Total Pulses	8·6	91·7	90·3	98·8	109·3
Total Foodgrains	66·9	90·5	91·1	101·1	115·8
II. NON-FOODGRAINS—					
(a) Oilseeds—					
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	93·0	85·3	111·6
Sesamum	1·2	101·6	103·2	106·9	123·1
Rape and Mustard	2·0	94·6	116·0	105·5	104·1
Linseed	0·8	87·8	77·1	86·0	85·5
Castorseed	0·2	80·5	82·8	79·7	83·6
Total Oilseeds	9·9	98·5	97·4	91·9	108·8
(b) Fibres—					
Cotton	2·8	110·7	119·2	121·0	149·7
Jute	1·4	106·3	151·4	148·6	101·2
Mesta	0·3	100·0	104·8	103·3	108·5
Total Fibres	4·5	108·6	128·3	128·4	131·9
(c) Plantation Crops—					
Tea	3·3	103·8	109·6	115·4	115·4 (P)
Coffee	0·2	112·3	112·7	125·9†	157·6†
Rubber	0·1	93·8	94·4	106·1	136·5
Total Plantation Crops	3·6	104·0	109·4	115·7	118·3
(d) Miscellaneous—					
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	122·8	101·6	93·4
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	78·0	91·3	97·0
Potato	1·0	107·4	110·8	128·9	129·2
Pepper	1·2	97·2	107·5	102·8	102·8
Chillies	2·0	119·4	118·4	98·0	107·3
Ginger	0·3	94·4	96·0	89·6	96·0
Total Miscellaneous	15·1	110·3	114·0	101·5	98·9
Total Non-Foodgrains	33·1	105·9	110·5	103·8	108·5
All Commodities	100·0	95·6	97·5	102·0	113·4

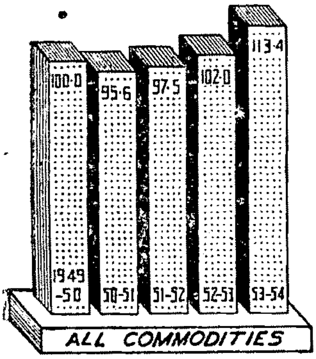
(P) Provisional.

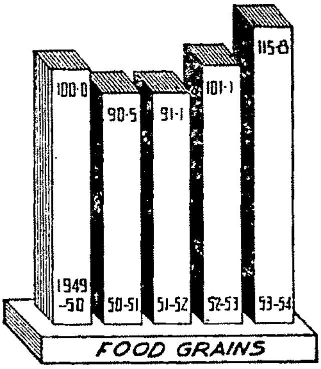
†Based on Indian Coffee Board figures and hence subject to revision.

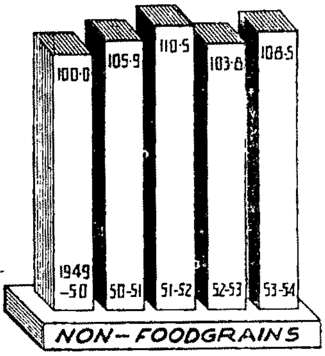
NOTE.—The indices for 1953-54 are based generally on the Final Estimates which are subject to revision.

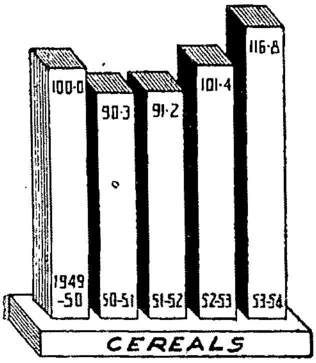
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

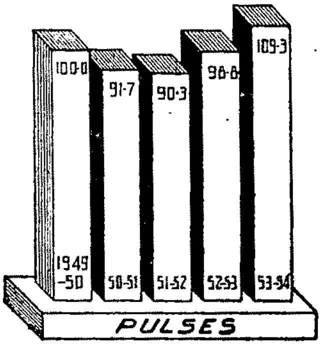
BASE:—AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949-50=100

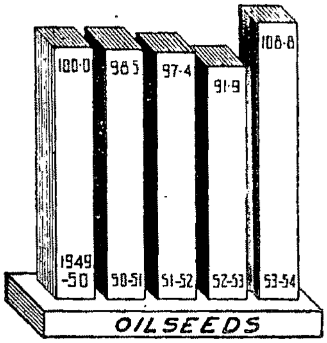


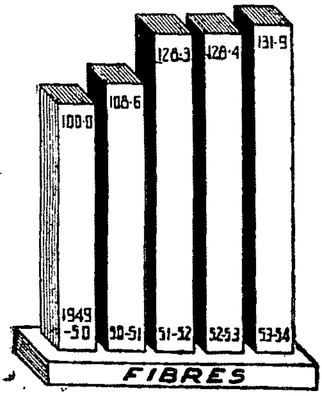


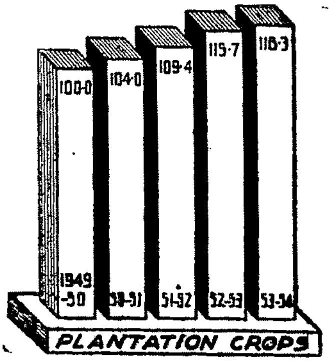


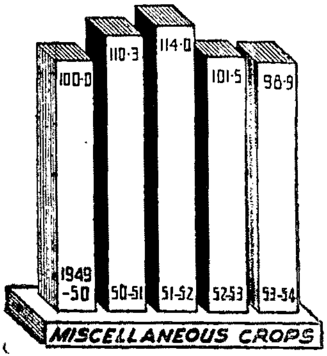












(b) Fertilisers Situation in India

In the January issue of the Journal the data relating to stocks receipts and distribution of fertilizers as reported by State Governments were published. It is possible now to give data on annual installed capacity, stocks, production and despatches by manufacturers.

According to the returns of annual installed capacity, opening and closing stocks, production and despatches, received from the manufacturers of fertilizers in the country, the total production of ammonium sulphate in India during 1954 was of the order of 3·37 lakh tons of this as much as 2·77 lakh tons (or 82·2%) was accounted for by M/S Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., alone, followed by M/S The Fertilizers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye with 0·32 lakh tons (or 9·4%). The other manufacturers produced relatively smaller quantities during the year under review. Even at this level of production, the annual installed capacity of all the reporting manufacturing concerns put together, was not fully utilised. There is, thus, scope for increasing the domestic output of this much needed fertilizer which is becoming so popular among our cultivators.

The year under review opened with a stock of 0·78 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate with the manufacturers. Out of the total supply of nearly 4·15 lakh tons with manufacturers during 1954, the despatches during the year aggregated about 3·82 lakh tons, leaving a stock of about 0·33 lakh tons (actual stock was, however, 0·29 lakh tons only owing to some loss of weight due to driage) with the manufacturers at the close of the year. As regards despatches, a little over 3 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate was despatched from the factory at Sindri alone.

The total domestic output of super-phosphate, the next important fertilizer, as reported by the manufacturers, was a little over 70,000 tons during 1954.

The total output, however, fell considerably short of the over-all annual installed capacity reported by the manufacturers. It may be stated that the use of this fertilizer, which is still not so popular among cultivators as ammonium sulphate, is being encouraged by the Government by providing facilities like taccavi loans and subsidies to cultivators for the purchase of the requisite quantities of this fertilizer. The reports received from the State Governments, indicate that the consumption of superphosphate for growing more food is steadily rising. This only brings out the great need of utilising as fully as possible, the installed capacity of the plants at present working in the country. Then only, the requirements of growing consumption of this useful fertilizer can be adequately met.

The year under review opened with a stock of about 7,000 tons of superphosphate. Thus, the total supply of superphosphate with the producers was of the order of 77,000 tons during 1954. Out of this, about 64,000 tons were despatched during the year to distributors, leaving a balance of 13,000 tons with the manufacturers at the end of the year under review.

There are some firms in India engaged in the manufacture of fertilizer-manure mixtures. These mixtures are generally composed of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, bonemeal, oilcake and muriate of potash, the most important ingredient of these mixtures being ammonium sulphate. Experience has shown that fertilizers applied to soil in mixtures produce very good results in terms of crop yields. The total production of fertilizer-manure mixtures during the year under review was of the order of 43,000 tons. The year under review opened with a stock of nearly 1,500 tons with the various manufacturing concerns (which have reported data to the Government). Thus, out of the total available supply of 44,500 tons, as much as 42,000 tons were despatched to distributors, leaving a balance of nearly 2,500 tons at the close of the year.

The Data on annual installed capacity, stocks, production and distribution of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and fertilizer-manure mixtures for the year ending December 1954 are given below.—

Data on Annual Installed Capacity, Stocks, Production and Despatches of Ammonium Sulphate for the year ending December, 1954.

[*N.B.*—Attempt has been made to collect the data, given in this table from all the manufacturers in the country; data given in this table relate to the Firms mentioned in Col. (1).]

(Tons)

Name of Manufacturer	Period	Annual installed capacity	Stocks at the beginning of the quarter	Production during the quarter	Despatches/ sales during the quarter	Stocks at the end of the quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 M/s. Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	1st qr.	350,000	62,398·75	57,861·00	63,157·75	57,102·00
	2nd. qr.		@ 56,972·00	67,052·00	112,801·00	11,223·00
	3rd. qr.		@ 6,672·00	69,164·00	73,244·00	2,592·00
	4th. qr.		2,592.00	82,502·00	59,941·00	25,153·00
	Total		....	276,579·00	309,143·75	....
2 M/s. The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. (Alwaye).	1st. qr.	44,000	13,902·00	8,173·00	12,740·00	9,335·00
	2nd. qr.		9,335·00	524·00	8,354·00	1,505·00
	3rd. qr.		1,505·00	10,766·00	11,678·00	593·00
	4th. qr.		593·00	12,278·00	11,686·00	1,185·00
	Total		..	31,741·00	44,458·00	..
Other Manufacturers*	1st. qr.	21,910	2,068·00	7,430·00	8,244·00	1,254·00
	2nd. qr.		1,300·40	7,227·60	5,524·90	3,003·10
	3rd. qr.		2,764·00	7,413·00	7,660·00	2,517·00
	4th. qr.		2,517·00	6,602·00	6,978·00	2,141·00
	Total		..	28,672·60	28,406·90	....

* Includes figure for the following manufacturers:—

(*i*) M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co.

(*ii*) M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co.

(*iii*) M/s. Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.

(*iv*) M/s. Barrarre Coke Co.

(*v*) M/s. Mysore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

@ Stock adjusted after writing off losses.

Data on Annual Installed Capacity, Stocks, Production and Despatches of Super Phosphates for the year ending December 1954.

[*N. B.*— Attempt has been made to collect the data given in the table from all the manufacturers in the country, data given in this table, relate to the Firms mentioned in Col. (1).]

(Tons)

Name of manufacturer (1)	Period (2)	Annual installed capacity (3)	Stocks at the beginning of the quarter (4)	Production during the quarter (5)	Despatches/ sales during the quarter (6)	Stocks at the end of the quarter (7)
M/s. The Fertilizers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. (Alwaye).	1st quarter	44,000	2,308·00	1,050·00	1,944·00	1,414·00
	2nd quarter		1,414·00	4,508·00	4,323·00	1,599·00
	3rd quarter		1,599·00	5,394·00	4,674·00	2,319·00
	4th quarter		2,319·00	3,769·00	3,909·00	2,179·00
	Total	..	..	14,721·00	14,850·00	..
Other Manufacturers*	1st quarter	76,800	3,822·22	13,738·42	8,465·29	9,095·35
	2nd quarter		10,032·95	15,862·14	18,433·26	7,461·83
	3rd. quarter		6,657·23	12,910·98	15,835·77	3,732·44
	4th quarter		3,732·44	12,933·32	6,480·48	10,185·28
	Total	..	..	55,444·86	49,214·80	..

* Includes figures for the following manufacturers :—

(*i*) M/s. Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd.
(*ii*) M/s. D. C. M. Chemical Works.
(*iii*) M/s. Eastern Chemicals Co. (India).
(*iv*) M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.
((*v*) M/s. Phosphate Co. Ltd.
(*vi*) M/s. Mysore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.
(*vii*) M/s. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co.

Data on Annual Installed Capacity, Stocks, Production and Despatches of "Fertilizers Manure Mixtures" for the year ending December 1954.

[*N. B.*—Attempt has been made to collect the data, given in this table from all the manufacturers in the country; data given in this table, relate, to the Firms mentioned in the footnote.]

(Tons.)

Name of Manufacturer (1)	Period (2)	Annual installed capacity (3)	Stocks at the beginning of the quarter (4)	Production during the quarter (5)	Despatches/ sales during the quarter (6)	Stocks at the end of the quarter (7)
Manufacturing Firms*	1st qr.	78,350·00	1,507·68	12,341·70	11,855·01	1,994·37
	2nd qr.		1,994·37	9,163·07	8,845·14	2,312·30
	3rd qr.		2,312·30	13,709·33	12,781·65	3,239·98
	4th qr.		3,239·98	7,837·49	8,521·55	2,555·92
	Total		..	43,051·59	42,003·35	..

* Includes figures for the following manufacturers:—

(*i*) M/s. D.C.M. Chemical works.
(*ii*) M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.—Calcutta & Madras.
(*iii*) M/s. T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.
(*iv*) M/s. National Planning & Construction (Ltd.)
(*v*) M/s. Coimbatore Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd.
(*vi*) M/s. R. C. Mitter & Sons.
(*vii*) M/s. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co.

(c) Our Wool Problem*

1. INTRODUCTION

1·1. There are three main types of wool in the world viz., Merino, Cross-bred and Carpet, Merino, the finest and most expensive wools and Cross-bred, the medium types of wool are classed together as 'apparel wools'. The world production of wool is estimated at slightly above 4,000 million lbs. Of this, about four-fifth is classified as apparel wool and one-fifth as carpet wool. The main apparel wool producing countries are Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay. Together these five countries account for three-fourth of world output of apparel wools and well over fourth-fifths of the world wool exports. The main carpet wool producing countries are—China, India, Turkey and French possessions of North Africa. In the production of carpet wool, India stands perhaps second only to China. She holds a high place in the international trade in such types of wool. Indian wool of this type is classified in the world markets as 'East-Indian carpet wool'.

1·2. The production and utilisation of wool is one of the oldest occupations in India. India's share of the international trade in the carpet wool is one of the largest among the wool producing countries. During the quinquennium ending 1953-54, on an average 29·82 million lbs. of wool worth Rs. 6·97 crores (including re-exports) was exported from India, mainly to U.K. and U.S.A. For a judicious allocation of available supplies to internal requirements and for export, it is necessary to have regular estimates of annual production of wool. Moreover, the value of sheep rearing as an important occupation subsidiary to agriculture, its place in mixed farming and the large share of handloom product in the woollen industry give it an important position in the rural economy of large areas in the important wool producing States of Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P., Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. It is worthwhile therefore to analyse the various problems facing this commodity with special reference to sheep population, production, consumption, import-export, marketing and prices.

2. SHEEP POPULATION

2·1. Appendix I gives the sheep population of India. The sheep population of India is estimated at about 39 millions in 1951. The important sheep rearing States are Rajasthan, Andhra, Madras, Bihar, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, U.P., Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore. Sheep are raised in India almost entirely for mutton as a result of which wool is taken as a subsidiary product in the sheep rearing industry. But in recent years there is an increasing realisation on the part of the shepherds that it is more advantageous to rear sheep for wool than sell the sheep for slaughter. Realising the need for rearing the sheep for wool, the Central Government as well as the State Governments have been taking steps in recent years to improve the sheep breeds in India. Regional centres with various subcentres under them and with wool analysis laboratories attached to the centres have been conducting experiments for the development of the sheep in India. The sheep rearing areas have been divided into three regions viz., Temporate, Dry Northern and South Deccan. In the Temporate region cross breeding with Ram bonillets or similar other imported breed is being adopted, in Northern region planned selective breeding is being carried and in the Deccan region both cross-breeding with imported rams and grading up with improved indigenous breeds are being done. This developmental work is being carried out under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. It is proposed to intensify the work during the second Five Year Plan period.

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* This note has been prepared by Shri V.S. Menon.

3. PRODUCTION

3·1. At present annual estimates of wool production are not available. The following factors enter into the estimation of wool production:—

(a) The size of the total sheep population.

(b) The proportion of wool bearing sheep to the total sheep population. And

(c) Average yield of wool per sheep per annum.

The estimation of each of these factors involves certain difficulties which have been fully discussed in an article entitled "Estimation of Wool Production in India" by the same author published in September 1951 issue of this Journal. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics which examined this all important problem came to the following decisions.—

(1) Reliable figures of wool production can be obtained only by conducting random sampling surveys. The evolution of a technique for the above purpose is bound to take some time. The problem is at present under the consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research along with the problem of estimation of other livestock products. (2) As estimates of production are wanted annually for formulating export-import policy regarding wool, it is necessary to distinguish between long-term objective and the short-term objective. Alternative methods of estimation, which might give rough figures, have, therefore, to be explored. A scheme for the *ad hoc* estimation of wool production in the States in the light of the methods prevalent in foreign countries like America has been prepared in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the State Governments have been requested to implement these schemes as a short-term solution of the problem. The important wool producing States are trying to implement the schemes on the lines suggested by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for the annual estimation of wool production. (3) Trade estimates of wool production are also available as in the case of commercial crops like cotton and jute. These estimates may be of great help along with official estimates of wool production for formulating trade policy for wool by the Government of India.

3·2. There are two wool shearing seasons in a year—one in February-March and the other immediately after the monsoon in August-September known as spring and autumn clips respectively. However, in some areas of Rajasthan and Punjab, some flock owners resort to a third shearing. Generally an equal quantity of wool is produced from either clip. Wool is obtained mainly from three sources—(*i*) wool clipped from adult sheep; (*ii*) wool clipped from lambs under one year of age; and (*iii*) wool pulled from the pelts of slaughtered or dead sheep. Wool clipped from adult sheep is superior to the other two kinds of wool, pulled wool being the cheapest of the three.

3·3. The only available official estimates of production of Indian wool is the one framed by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture based on an *ad hoc* survey conducted by that Department a few years back and published in their brochure on "Marketing of Wool in India, 1948". Another survey by the same department is in progress and the results have not yet become available. Wool production according to this estimate is placed at 54·5 million lbs. The distribution of this production among the various states in India is given below :—

*Wool Production in India**

(Thousand lbs.)

State	Wool from			Total	
	Adult sheep	Lamb under one year of age	Pulled wool	Quantity	Percentage share of each state on total
Rajasthan	15,659	1,713	2	17,374	31·8
Bombay	3,665	299	127	4,021	7·4
Punjab	2,757	337	1,207	4,301	7·9
Madras	2,220	249	2,034	4,503	8·3
U.P.	4,645	425	205	5,275	9·7
Hyderabad	3,166	560	520	4,246	7·8
Other States	12,835	1,390	588	14,813	27·1
Total India	44,947	4,903	4,683	54,533	100·0
(Percentage)	(83·9)	(8·9)	(7·2)	(100·0)	

* Based on 1945 sheep population framed by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, New Delhi.

83·9 per cent of wool is obtained from adult sheep, 8·9 per cent from lambs under one year of age and the balance 7·2 per cent from pulled wool. Rajasthan is the most important wool producing state contributing about 32 per cent of the total production. Wool production based on 1951 sheep population is not yet available. Sheep population in 1951 was estimated at 39 million as against 38 million in 1945. It will be seen from Appendix I that sheep population declined in 1951 in the important wool producing areas of Rajasthan, U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and Jammu and Kashmir. But yield of wool from sheep is reported to have gone up in these states as a result of efforts to rear the sheep for wool rather to rear them for mutton. It may be taken for granted that wool production in India may be placed at 50 to 55 million lbs.

4. CONSUMPTION

4·1. At present no reliable estimates of wool consumption in the country are available. The internal consumption of wool can be roughly estimated with the help of production, exports and imports. Total supplies of wool in India during the quinquennium ending 1953-54 may be placed at 62 million lbs (55 million lbs production plus 7 million lbs. average imports). Average exports during this period was 30 million lbs. Thus the quantity available for consumption may be placed at 32 million lbs.

4·2. According to the brochure on the Marketing of Wool in India, wool is utilised mostly for (*i*) spinning of yarn by cottage industries; (*ii*) manufacture of country blankets including spinning and weaving; (*iii*) manufacture of carpets and floor ruggets; (*iv*) use in modern mills for manufacturing clothing material and knitting yarn; and (*v*) other uses such as the manufacture of shawls, tweeds etc. The distribution of the consumption of wool amounting to 32 million lbs. over the above five categories is roughly indicated below:—

Consumption of Wool

By	Percentage*	Estimated wool consumption (Million lbs.)
1. For manufacture of yarn for sale	6·8	2·0
2. For blanket manufacture	49·6	16·0
3. Carpet factories	11·6	4·0
4. By Modern mills	28·7	9·0
5. For other use	8 3	1·0
Total	100·0	32·0

*As given in the brochure on Marketing of Wool in India,. 1948.

About 50 per cent of wool available for consumption is thus used for the manufacture of country blankets, 29 per cent is used in the modern mills and 12 per cent utilised by the carpet industry.

4·3. For purposes of utilization, Indian wools may be divided into three classes—coarse, medium and fine. Coarse and medium wools are carpet wools and fine wools are apparel wools. These terms are only used in a relative sense. Coarse wools are usually a mixture of dead wools, skin wools and shorn types. They are mainly produced in the South India and used for making very low types of blankets, kumblies, druggets and coarse carpets. Medium wools are generally found in Central India, North India and certain hill tracts. They are mainly used for manufacturing carpets, medium clothing etc. It is from these types that the cottage industry and the mechanised industry draw their main supplies. Heavy quantities of these types are usually exported. Fine wools are apparel wools mostly from experimental farms but are limited in quantity. Some of the finest wool material in India is being produced in the cottage industries from these wools. Unfortunately, the limitation of such types has handicapped the hand spinners and weavers in producing good quality wool goods. The modern industry supplement their requirements of these wools with imported wools.

4·4. Finer woollen goods are exclusively made from the imported woollen yarn by the modern mills in India. Better types of Indian wools are used for mixing or for manufacturing inferior types of goods. Woollen textile mills are largely located in Punjab, U.P. Bombay, Mysore, Kashmir and Baroda. U.P. is the leading State in this respect accounting for more than 50 per cent of the wool consumed in the carpet factories and woollen mills in the whole of India.

5. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

5·1. Appendix II gives imports, exports and re-exports of wool. Imports of wool into India averaged to 7·03 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2·74 crores during the quinquennium ending 1953-54. The major portion of imports came generally from the U.K.

5·2 Exports of wool from India averaged to 25·94 million lbs. valued at Rs 6·15 crores during the quinquennium ending 1953-54. During the same period re-exports averaged to 3·88 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·82 crores. Exports of wool during 1952-53 touched the record figure of 37·97 million lbs. mainly due to the removal of restrictions on wool exports by the Government of India.

5·3 Raw wool has been a free commodity and there has never been any control over its production. There was no control over its distribution till November 23, 1950, when it was announced that tannery wool produced within the States of Madras and Mysore should not be transported by rail, road, air or water to any destination other than Bangalore, Wallajah, Salem and Ellore except under a permit issued by the Director of Industries of these States. The objective was to make available sufficient quantities of tannery wools to the South Indian drugget industry and to stop the movement of this type of wool to North India for mixing it with the better clip of North Indian wool meant for export.

5·4 Until July 7, 1950, raw wool was not subject to export control and restrictions on wool exports were imposed on that date when it was felt that large exports of wool had taken place from the country. This was done with a view to making available adequate quantity of wool at reasonable prices to home industry. Thereafter exports of wool are allowed on a quota-wise basis except in 1952-53. In that year all restrictions on wool exports were removed as a result of which large exports of wool took place from the country and the Government of India were forced to bring back the restrictions on exports during 1953-54 onwards. The export quota used to be fixed on a wool year basis i.e., October to September. The annual quota fixed from 1950-51 is compared below with the actual exports and re-exports:—

(Million lbs.)

Year	Export quota	Actual exports*	Re-exports*
1950-51	16·0 (home wool)	15·0	3·30
1951-52	25·0 (20 home wool and 5 Tibetan wool).	19·69	0·49
1952-53	No quota fixed	36·17	6·32
1953-54	Subject to export quota fixed from time to time.	21·07	5·19

* October to September.

It will be seen that actual exports were below the export quota fixed for 1950-51 and 1951-52 but in 1952-53 when there was no quota fixed large exports to the tune of about 36 million lbs. of home wool and 6·3 million lbs. of foreign wool took place from the country.

6. MARKETING

6·1. Local marketing system for wool is unsatisfactory. The shepherd who does not know the marketing conditions and who is in urgent need of money brings his wool to the nearest market and sells it to the middleman after much haggling. Thus the price is an uncertain factor and only the middleman gets the largest share of the profit when he cleans the wool and sells it to the exporter. Really speaking there is no relation between the prices obtained by the shepherd and the prices ruling in the important markets for wool. Thus there is an urgent need for the organisation of village markets so as to give a reasonable price to the shepherd for his commodity. In the international market also Indian wool does not fetch a good price due to the presence of large impurities contained in it.

Further wool meant for exports is not graded as a result of which importers of Indian wool in foreign countries have little confidence in the quality of wool imported by them. The Government of India, after examining carefully this all important problem, decided to prohibit with effect from February 1, 1955, exports of wool obtained from sheep and produced in India to any other country unless such wool is graded according to the prescribed rules and instructions and has been certified to this effect by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

7. PRICES

7·1. Wool prices are dependent upon several factors. Quality is the most important factor to be taken into consideration first. Fineness, length, elasticity, colour etc. are factors to be taken into consideration before fixing the prices of wool. Wool having a larger percentage of dirty material fetches a lower price. For example, most of the tannery wool in the South India which contains larger dirty material sells at a lower price than those from North India which contains lesser dirty material. Uncoloured or white wool can be dyed to any shade and therefore it is mostly in demand when compared to coloured wools such as black, brown, etc. for which the use is limited. Spring clip is whiter in colour and fetches higher price than the autumn clip which is slightly yellowish. Pulled wools are inferior to clipped or sheared wool of the same type and origin and are always sold at a discount than the latter.

7·2. Prices of wool in India since pre-war have been compared with those obtained in U.K. and Australia in Appendix III. It will be seen that from these the prices of wool in India have shown a similar trend as those in foreign countries. This is due to the fact that the prices of Indian wool are mostly determined by the prices ruling at Liverpool auctions at which foreign countries make most of their purchases of Indian wool.

7·3 Wool prices in India have shown considerable increase in 1950 due to very good demand from U.S.A. and U.K. due to their stocking up purchases consequent on the Korean crisis. The Economic Adiviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Raw Wool touched the maximum at 956 during the week ended 10-3-51 with base as the year ended August 1939=100. However, since April 1951, index of prices of wool had been showing a steadily declining tendency in conformity with the decline in world prices. Post-war replenishment demand caused by Korean crisis accompanied by rise in prices of all raw materials and heavy stocking up purchases by wool consumers at various stages had come to an end by the spring of 1951. This fall in wool prices was maintained up to April 1952, whereafter there had been a steady rise in wool prices. The table below gives Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices of raw wool since 1947 to 1954.

E.A.'s Index Number of Wholesale Prices of raw wool

(Base : Year ended August 1939= 100)

Year	Index No.
1947	262
1948	330
1949	351
1950	603
1951	669
1952	458
1953	602
1954	670

8. CONCLUSION

To sum up,

1. Indian wool known as East-India carpet wool in the international markets is ranked as the best carpet wool in the world. The total production of wool in India is estimated at 54·5 million lbs. of which our internal requirements is estimated roughly at 32 million lbs.

2. The total exports of Indian wool on an average was 25·94 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·15 crores during the quinquennium ending 1953-54.

3. Statistics of wool production are at present not collected regularly. This problem is receiving the attention of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. There exists a paramount necessity for having accurate annual estimates of wool production for a judicious allocation of available supplies for export and internal requirements.

4. Woollen mills in India require some superior quality of wool to be imported from Australia and U.K. Recently this requirement has been reduced to some extent by the finer quality wool produced in some of the experimental farms. Efforts in this direction are to be accelerated so that our dependence on foreign wool can be reduced to the minimum.

5. The development of sheep and wool now being carried on in the three Regional Centres set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be intensified and given adequate place in the Second Five Year Plan. The results obtained from these research experiments may be utilised fully to organize sheep breeding in villages for producing better breeds and better quality wool.

6. Local marketing system of wool in the country is unsatisfactory. There is thus an urgent need for organising village markets for wool for the betterment of shepherds by enabling them to procure reasonable prices for their commodity

7. There are complaints from foreign importers of Indian wool that parcels of wool exported from India are not of uniform quality. This drawback has got the effect of lowering the price of Indian wool in foreign markets. Realising the need for grading of wool exported from India, the Government of India decided to prohibit with effect from February 1, 1955, exports of wool obtained from sheep and produced in India to any other country unless such wool is graded according to the prescribed rules and regulations and has been certified to this effect by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. This measure is expected to go a long way to create confidence in the international market for Indian wool. This will help to obtain reasonable prices for Indian wool exported from the country and this may also indirectly help the Indian producers to secure a portion of the increase in prices of wool in foreign markets.

APPENDIX I

SHEEP POPULATION IN INDIA

(Thousands)

State (1)	1945 (Census) (2)	1951 (Census) (3)
Andhra	4,604	6,858
Assam	27	33
Bihar	758	1,050
Bombay	2,706	2,515
Madhya Pradesh	418	330
Madras	5,970	8,025
Orissa	482	682
Punjab	946	641
Uttar Pradesh	2,007	1,686
West Bengal	341	480
Hyderabad	5,304	4,300
Jammu & Kashmir	1,513	979
Madhya Bharat	388	280
Mysore	2,461	2,987
P.E.P.S.U.	292	205
Rajasthan	7,005	5,108
Saurashtra	370*	869
Travancore-Cochin	374	487
Ajmer	379	279
Bhopal	15	12
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)
Delhi	9	7
Himachal Pradesh	595	626
Kutch	481	218
Manipur	(*a*)	(*a*)
Tripura	1	1
Vindhya Pradesh	188	221
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..
Total	37,729	38,829

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* Incomplete.

(*a*) Below 500.

APPENDIX II

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF WOOL—INDIA

1.—*Imports*

(Million lbs)

Year	From U.K.	Australia	New Zealand	Others	Total	Value (Lakh Rupees)
1949-50	5·24	2·71	2·89	0·94	11·78	303
1950-51	6·42	1·62	2·46	1·24	11·74	562
1951-52	0·08	2·15	0·88	0·46	3·57	260
1952-53	0·71	0·58	0·86	0·63	2·78	71
1953-54	1·24	1·90	1·26	0·90	5·30	173
Average	2·74	1·79	1·67	0·83	7·03	274

2.—*Exports*

(Million lbs.)

Year	To U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	Total	Value (Lakh Rupees)
1949-50	14·29	10·27	2·80	27·36	371
1950-51	14·67	8·86	1·84	25·37	787
1951-52	11·42	4·13	2·74	18·29	490
1952-53	18·13	12·16	7·68	37·97	841
1953-54	14·90	3·60	2·19	20·69	587
Average	14·68	7·81	3·45	25·94	615

3.—*Re-Exports*

(Million lbs.)

Year	To U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	Total	Value (Lakh Rupees)
1949-50	0·62	3·37	0·22	4·21	58
1950-51	0·27	4·45	0·22	4·94	97
1951-52	0·71	1·43	0·06	2·20	73
1952-53	0·31	0·12	3·71	4·14	95
1953-54	1·51	0·03	2·36	3·90	85
Average	0·68	1·88	1·32	3·88	82

Source.—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

APPENDIX III

Wholesale Prices of Wool—India and Abroad

(Rs. per maund)

Year	India (Bombay Joria white fine) *	U. K. (London 70-s) †	Australia (Creasy) †
Pre-war	38 11 0(*a*)	124 9 8(*b*)	38 2 8(*b*)
1947	113 7 3	385 2 4	89 15 5
1948	127 11 9	488 9 4	162 11 9
1949	168 7 3	560 12 4	176 9 4
1950	292 1 6	1,088 5 9	232 11 5
1951	259 0 0	627 6 10	267 10 5
1952	216 9 6	676 9 2	302 6 5
1953	276 12 4	..	..
1954	269 11 5	..	..

(*a*) Relates to August 1939.
(*b*) Average 1934 to 1938.
* Average of month-end prices of Calendar Year.
† Average for October to September i.e., 1947 for 1947 October to 1948 September and so on for other years.

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses, other than Gram & Tur (Arhar), and Tobacco 1954-55 55
All-India Second Estimate of Jowar and Tur (Arhar) 1954-55
All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55
Monthly Cotton Press Returns, January and February 1955
All-India Fourth Estimate of Coffee Production, 1954-55
Co-operative Movement in India during 1952-53 (Figures at a glance)

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during March 1955

(Between 1st March 1955 and 30th March 1955)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-3-55 to 30-3-55 actual (inches)	Excess(+) or defect(—)compared to normal (inches)	Excess (+) or defect (—)compared to normal. (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	5·0	(+) 1·8	(+) 54
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1·2	..	(+) 1
Gangetic West Bengal	0·5	(—) 0·7	(—) 61
Orissa	0·3	(—) 0·6	(—) 64
Chota Nagpur	0·2	(—) 0·6	(—) 72
Bihar	0·2	(—) 0·4	(—) 68
U. P. East	0·1	(—) 0·3	(—) 85
U. P. West	0·9	(+) 0·3	(+) 47
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·9	(+) 0·2	(+) 29
Rajasthan West	0·1	(—) 0.1	(—) 26
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·1	(—) 0·1	(—) 75
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·1	(—) 0·2	(—) 76
Vindhya Pradesh	0·1	(—) 0·2	(—) 59
Madhya Pradesh East	0·5	(—) 0·3	(—) 42
Madhya Pradesh West	0·1	(—) 0·3	(—) 81
Gujarat	..	..	(—)100
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	(—) 0·1	(—) 87
Konkan	..	..	(—)100
Deccan (Desh)	0·3	(+) 0·1	(+) 63
Hyderabad North	0·1	(—) 0·2	(—) 74
Hyderabad South	0·4	..	(+) 6
Coastal Andhradesa	0·1	(—) 0·3	(—) 82
Rayalaseema	0·4	(+) 0·2	(+)129
Tamilnad	0·3	(—) 0·3	(—) 56
Malabar and South Kanara	0·3	(—) 0·2	(—) 40
Mysore	0·3	(—) 0·1	(—) 22
Travancore-Cochin	1·4	(—) 0·4	(—) 21

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during April

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Bao Sali, Jute and Sugarcane	Sali Bura Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Kharif Crops and Sugarcane	Wheat Gram, Pulses and Barley.
Bombay	Kharif Crops	Rabi Paddy Gram, Castor and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Crops	Wheat, Rabi Paddy, Grams, Pulses and Sugarcane.
Madras	Kharif Paddy, Cotton and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Grams and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Crops	Wheat and Rabi Paddy.
Punjab	Cotton and Arhar	Wheat, Linseed, Grams, Barley, Condiments and Spices.
U. P.	Sugarcane	Wheat.
West Bengal	Kharif Crops, Sesamum and Sugarcane	Tobacco, Rabi Castor and Wheat.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,056	76,646	22,537	27,079
Jowar	43,340	42,990	7,243	7,691
Bajra	26,613	28,820	3,142	4,246
Maize	8,908	8,982	2,825	2,854
Ragi	5,542	5,472	1,316	1,564
Small millets	12,464	13,167	1,895	2,183
Wheat	24,286	26,098	7,382	7,792
Barley	8,021	8,190	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,230	210,365	49,222	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	17,930	18,893	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,930	5,776	1,675	1,783
Other Pulses	25,179	25,980	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	49,039	50,649	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	252,269	261,014	58,266	66,029
Potato	629	648	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	283	310
Tobacco	896	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,848	11,356 (10869π)	2,883*	3,772* (3,573*π)
Castorseed	1,326	1,368	102	107
Sesamum	5,874	6,132	464	531
Rape and Mustard	5,201	5,373	844	826
Linseed	3,366	3,369	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,598	4,659	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,713	17,027	3,194§	3,935§
Jute	1,813	1,196π	4,592§§	3,129π§§
Mesta	484	473	682§§	716§§
Beverages—				
Tea‡	777	..	675,270(A)	..
Coffee (*j*)	229	..	59,784(A)	..

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† In terms of raw sugar (gur)

‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.

* In terms of nuts in shell

(A) In thousand lbs.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(*j*) Relates to 1952-53 and also subject to revision.

π Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Correspon-ding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or de-crease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Correspon-ding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Second	1-3-55	68,502	71,324	(—) 4·0	21,593	23,455	(—) 7·9
Jowar	Second	8-4-55	41,425	41,376	(+) 0·1	5,998	5,535	(+) 8·4
Bajra	First	7-1-55	25,174	26,629	(—) 5·5	..	..	..
Maize	First	7-1-55	8,927	8,825	(+) 1·2	..	..	..
Ragi	First	7-1-55	5,045	4,981	(+) 1·3	..	..	..
Small Millets	First	1-2-55	10,124	9,796	(+) 3·3	..	..	..
Wheat	First	5-3-55	25,567	23,137	(+) 10·5	..	..	..
Barley	First	5-3-55	8,294	7,619	(+) 8·9	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	6-3-55	19,180	17,326	(+) 10·7	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar)	Second	28-3-55	5,630	5,695	(—) 1·1	1,798	1,809	(—) 0·6
Other Kharif Pulses	First	24-10-54	10,146	10,539	(—) 3·7	..	..	..
Other Rabi Pulses	First	2-4-55	9,486	10,089	(—) 6·0	..	..	..
Potato	First	7-3-55	544	538	(+) 1·1	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+) 3·3	47,469	42,111	(+) 12·7
Tobacco	First	26-3-55	792	768	(+) 3·1	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869π	(+) 16·4	3,823**	3,573**π	(+) 7·0
Sesamum	Third	26-2-55	5,861	6,079	(—) 3·7	567	534	(+) 6·2
Rape and Mustard	First	19-2-55	2,244	2,185	(+) 2·7	..	..	..
Linseed	First	9-2-55	2,441	2,501	(—) 2·4	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	29-3-55	17,465	16,224	(+) 7·6	4,089‡	3,686‡	(+) 10·9
Jute	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196π	(+) 6·4	3,153†	3,129†π	(+) 0·8
Mesta	Second	24-2-55	502	376	(+) 33·5	999†	574†	(+) 74·1

*Production figures are in terms of 'cane' and the correspoding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,749 and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

π—Partially Revised.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

† In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1954-55

(Released in April)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) Over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	(+) 41,425	41,376	(+) 49	(+) 0·1
Production (Thousand tons)	5,998	5,535	(+) 463	(+) 8·4

N.B.—The estimates of production generally relate to kharif crop only whereas these for area relate to both kharif and Rabi crops.

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Kutch and to a lesser extent by Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Vindhya Pradesh and Delhi. The increase is generally attributed to adequate and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has, however, been almost offset by the decreases reported by Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, PEPSU and Mysore. The decrease in acreage is attributed to heavy rains in Hyderabad and untimely rains in Rajasthan at the time of sowing. In other States it is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Andhra due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to more favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has also been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Punjab, Saurashtra and PEPSU due partly to decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditons during the growing period. The production estimates for Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of January, 1955. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the States. In Krishna, Anantapur, Cudapah and Chittoor districts of Andhra and South Satara and Bijapur districts of Bombay, however, the crop was affected by insufficient rainfall. In parts of Bombay the crop was also attacked by insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Jowar crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	2,216	2,137	(+) 79	553	479	(+) 74
Bihar	8†	8	..	1†	1	..
Bombay—						
Kharif	4,150	3,993	(+) 157	1,030*	785*	(+) 245
Rabi	7,255	7,333	(—) 78	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif	4,480	4,556(R)	(—) 76	1,230*	1,315*(R)	(—) 85
Rabi	502	476	(+) 26	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madras	1,493	1,470	(+) 23	482	481	(+) 1
Orissa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	625	713	(—) 88	48*	83*	(—) 35
Uttar Pradesh	2,529	2,274(R)	(+) 225	771*	530(R)*	(+)241
West Bengal	4	4	..	1	1	..
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	3,805	4,141	(—) 336	494	539	(—) 45
Rabi	4,477	4,574	(—) 97	N.A.	N.A.	..

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Bharat	3,570	3,450	(+) 120	589	421	(+) 168
Mysore	954	973	(—) 19	179@	215@(A)	(—) 36
Pepsu	99	126	(—) 27	5	10	(—) 5
Rajasthan	2,521	2,268	(+) 253	385	448	(—) 63
Saurashtra	1,663	1,933	(—) 270	89	98	(—) 9
Ajmer	105	110	(—) 5	8	6	(+) 2
Bhopal	243	242	(+) 1	49	48	(+) 1
Delhi	50	34	(+) 16	3	3	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	291	200	(+) 91	13	8	(+) 5
Vindhya Pradesh	365	341	(+) 24	65	61	(+) 4
TOTAL	41,425	41,376	(+) 49	5,998	5,535	(+) 463

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*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Previous years' figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

N.A.—Not available.

(R) Revised Estimate.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

@ Estimated.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE 1.—Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Jowar estimates.

2. Jowar is not given in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) Over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	5,630	5,695	(—) 65	(—) 1·1
Production (Thousand Tons)	1,798	1,809	(—) 11	(—) 0·6

The decrease in acreage has mainly been shared by Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. But this decrease has been offset to some extent by increases recorded in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat due to better climatic conditions at the sowing time.

The decrease in production has taken place mainly in Hyderabad and has been attributed to decrease in acreage. Bombay and U.P. have, however, recorded increase in production during the current year.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the beginning of January, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay where the crop was affected adversely by erratic rainfall and unfavourable weather conditions.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tur during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the acreage under tur at the second Estimate stage forms roughly .95per cent. of the acreage under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	188	182	(+) 6	17	16	(+) 1
Assam	10†	10	..	3†	3	..
Bihar	266	282	(—) 16	53	57	(—) 4
Bombay	674	616	(+) 58	162	146	(+) 16
Madhya Pradesh	1,005	948	(+) 57	750	764	(—) 6
Madras	162	163	(—) 1	23	24	(—) 1
Orissa	24	24	..	3	3	..
U.P.	1,568	1,618	(—) 50	534	521	(+) 13
West Bengal	36	44(A)	(—) 8	10	13(A)	(—) 3
Hyderabad	1,012	1,138	(—)126	137	168	(—) 31
Madhya Bharat	331	309	(+) 22	43	39	(+) 4
Mysore	148	158	(—) 10	16*	17*	(—) 1
Rajasthan	16	19(A)	(—) 3	2	2(A)	..
Bhopal	43	46	(—) 3	11	12	(—) 1
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	147	138	(+) 9	26	24	(+) 2
TOTAL	5,630	5,695	(—) 65	1,798	1,809	(—) 11

* Estimated.

† Relate to 1953-54.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

NOTE 1.—Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir Saurashtra, P.E.P.S.U., Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not grown in Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur (Arhar), 1954-55

(Released in April 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 First Estimate	1953-54 Adjusted First Estimate	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	9,486	10,089	(—)603	(—)6·0

The decrease in acreage has occurred mainly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Hyderabad due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. Bombay, Orissa, Punjab and Mysore have, on the other hand, recorded some increase in acreage due to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. As between various pulses, decline has been recorded by Urad, Peas, Kulthi and Other Pulses while Mung, Masur and Lakh or Khesari have shown some increase over last year.

This Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of December, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay state where the crop suffered due to unfavourable weather conditions. Attack by rat and aphis on the crop was also reported in some parts of Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Rabi pulses other than Gram and Tur during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

This Estimate contains for the first time information regarding Kulthi crop sown in Madhya Pradesh.

II. DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	TOTAL	155*	155	..
Bihar	TOTAL	2,138	2,704	(—) 566
Bombay	Urad or mash	..	..	..
	Mung	..	..	..
	Masur	12	11	(+) 1
	Kulthi	1	1	..
	Other pulses	207	184	(+) 23
	TOTAL	220	196	(+) 24
Madhya Pradesh	Urad or Mash	551	616	(—) 65
	Mung and Moth	152	147	(+) 5
	Masur	280	268	(+) 12
	Kulthi	54	54‡	..
	Peas	166	166	..
	Lakh or Khesari	1,449	1,440	(+) 9
	TOTAL	2,652	2,691	(—) 39
Orissa	TOTAL	798	770	(+) 28
Punjab	Masur	111	100	(+) 11
	Peas	16	11	(+) 5
	Other Pulses	1	1	..
	TOTAL	128	112	(+) 16
Uttar Pradesh	Masur	329	305(A)	(+)24
	Peas	2,003	2,074	(—) 71
	TOTAL	2,332	2,379(A)	(—) 47

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Hyderabad	Urad or Mash	5	9	(—) 4
	Mung	57	60	(—) 3
	Masur	24	25	(—) 1
	Kulthi	205	216	(—) 11
	Lakh or Khesari	118	121	(—) 3
	Other Pulses	39	76	(—) 37
	TOTAL	448	507	(—) 59
Madhya Bharat	TOTAL	77	71	(+) 6
Mysore	TOTAL	240	216 (A)	(+) 24
PEPSU	Masur . . . TOTAL	11	11	..
Rajasthan	TOTAL	17	16	(+) 1
Bhopal	Masur	68	65	(+) 3
	Other Pulses	56	57	(—) 1
	TOTAL	124	122	(+) 2
Delhi	TOTAL	10	5	(+) 5
Himachal Pradesh	Masur	2	2	..
	Peas	1	1	..
	Other pulses	1	(*a*)(A)	(+) 1
	TOTAL	4	3 (A)	(+) 1
Tripura	Mash	1	1	..
	Others ‡*	1	1	..
	TOTAL	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	Masur	79	78@	(+) 1
	Peas	51	51@	..
	TOTAL	130	129	(+) 1
GRAND TOTAL—				
	Urad or Mash	556	627	(—) 70
	Mung†	209	207	(+) 2
	Masur	916	865	(+) 51
	Peas	2,237	2,303	(—) 66
	Kulthi	260	271	(—) 11
	Lakh or Khesari	1,567	1,561	(+) 6
	Other Pulses*@	3,741	4,255	(—) 516
	TOTAL	9,486	10,089	(—) 603

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* Relate to 1953-54.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

@ Estimated.

† Mung includes Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

‡* Includes Mung, Masur, Khesari, Peas and others.

‡ Relate to 1954-55.

@ Also include data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Delhi or for which details are not available.

NOTES—(1) Andhra, Madras, West-Bengal Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur are not grown in Saurashtra, Ajmer, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) Over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	792	768	(+) 24	(+) 3·1

The increase in acreage during the current year has occurred mainly in Andhra due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset, to some extent, by decreases reported mainly by Bombay and Hyderabad.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the end of December 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay where the crop was affected by the attack of frog-eye, Leaf-curl and aphis.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the areas at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1954 55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	Nicotiana Rustica	3	4	(—)1
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	157	137	(+)20
	(*ii*) Others	105	96	(+)9
	TOTAL	265	237	(+) 28
Assam		22*	22	..
Bihar		52	51	(+) 1
Bombay	Nocotiana Tabacum	253	262	(—)9
Madras	Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	..	..	..
	(*ii*) Others	38	36	(+)2
	TOTAL	42	40	(+)2
Orissa	Nicotiana Tabacum	12	12(A)	..
Uttar Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	15	14	(+)1
	Nicotiana Tabacum	7	8	(—)1
	TOTAL	22	22	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
West Bengal	Nicotiana Rustica	23	24	(—)1
	Nicotiana Tabacum	14	14	..
	TOTAL	37	38	(—)1
Hyderabad	Nicotiana Rustica	2		
	Nicotiana Tabacum	26		
	TOTAL	28	33	(—)5
Madhya Bharat	Nicotiana Tabacum	9	7	(+)2
Mysore	Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	(*ii*) Others	28	24(A)	(+)4
	TOTAL	28	24(A)	(+)4
Rajasthan		16	15(A)	(+)1
Ajmer		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Coorg		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Delhi	Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	Nicotiana Tabacum	2	1	(+)1
Kutch	Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Tripura		1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
	GRAND TOTAL	792	768	(+)24

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* Relate to 1953-54.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

NOTES 1.—Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, PEPSU and Saurashtra are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4. All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	17,465	16,224	(+)1,241	(+) 7·6
Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	4,089	3,686	(+) 403	(+) 10·9
Production of cotton seed (Thousand tons)	1,431	1,290	(+)141	(+) 10·9

I. SUMMARY—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bengals	794	836	(—) 42	295	362	(—) 67
Americans	2,890	2,562	(+)328	1,014	836	(+)178
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,592	2,463	(+)129	488	504	(—) 16
Verum	320	292	(+) 28	56	53	(+) 3
H. 420	431	293	(+)138	73	53	(+) 20
Oomras	2,339	2,279	(+) 60	372	405	(—) 33
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,153	1,328	(—)175	154	129	(+) 25
Malvi	1,202	1,134	(+) 68	253	252	(+) 1
Broach-Vijay	1,079	858	(+)221	359	280	(+) 79
Surti-Sayog	527	488	(+) 39	165	130	(+) 35
Dholleras	1,870	1,506	(+)364	502	339	(+)163
Southern	2,210	2,127	(+) 83	340	316	(+) 24
Comillas	58	58	..	18	27	(—) 9
TOTAL	17,465	16,224	(+)1,241	4,089	3,686	(+)403

I. SUMMARY—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted (Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple	5,447	4,969	(+)478	1,456	1,144	(+)312
Medium Staple	8,278	7,630	(+)648	1,826	1,666	(+)160
Short Staple	3,740	3,625	(+)115	807	876	(—) 69
TOTAL	17,465	16,224	(+)1,241	4,089	3,686	(+) 403

The increase in area and production during the current year has been repotred mainly by Bombay, Punjab, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Kutch, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of cotton at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in area and consequent increase in production in some states especially in the case of Bombay, PEPSU and Madhya Pradesh. Slight decreases in acreage and production have, however, been reported by Madhya Bharat, Assam and Mysore.

2. As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans Dholleras and Broach-Vijay. As regards staple length the increase has occurred in the case of long and medium staples.

3. The information given in this Estimate, generally, relates to the period up to the end of January 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, however, the standing crops were slightly damaged by excessive rains 'aphis' and other crop diseases.

4. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that both the area and production at the Fourth Estimate stage form roughly 95 per cent of the crop finally reported.

5. The trade estimates of cotton are generally higher than the official estimates. At this stage the latest available trade estimates put the size of the current year's crop at 48·27 to 48·31 lakh bales as against their corresponding estimates of 43·80 to 46·22 lakh bales for 1953-54 crop.

II. Details—Statewise

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.)		
	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	665	640	(+) 25	97	86	(+) 11
Assam	38	38	..	9	19	(—) 10
Bihar	13	12	(+) 1	1	1(A)	..
Bombay	4,183	3,383	(+)800	1,105	866	(+)239
Madhya Pradesh	3,843	3,656	(+)187	653	636	(+) 17
Madras	768	755	(+) 13	253	244	(+) 9
Orissa	26	26	..	2	2	..
Punjab	756	588	(+)168	434	323	(+)111
Uttar Pradesh	146	140(A)	(+) 6	43	44(A)	(—) 1
West Bengal	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	2 843	3,100	(—)257	359	359	..
Madhya Bharat	1,560	1,597	(—) 37	325	399(A)	(—) 74
Mysore	382	395	(—) 13	121	125(A)	(—) 4
P.E.P.S.U.	411	305	(+)106	251	187	(+) 64
Rajasthan	427	380	(+) 47	124	148(A)	(—) 24
Saurashtra	1,188	1,044	(+)144	251	201	(+) 50
Travancore-Cochin*	16	15	(+) 1	8	6	(+) 2
Ajmer	18	17	(+) 1	7	14(A)	(—) 7
Bhopal	59	71	(—) 12	7	8	(—) 1
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	100	38	(+) 62	29	9	(+) 20
Tripura	20	20	..	9	8	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	17,465	16,224	(+)1,241	4,089	3,686	(+)403

(a)—Below 500 acres (b)—Below 500 bales. (A)—Adjusted Estimate.

* Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

NOTES :—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra*—					
Westerns	Medium	262	248	29	25
White and Red Northerns	Medium	102	113	12	12
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Medium	72	66	13	12
Mungari	Short	226	210	43	37
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		665	640	97	86
2. *Assam*—					
Comillas	Short	38	38	9	19
3. *Bihar*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	13	12	1	1
4. *Bombay*—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	527	488	165	130
Jaydhar (inc. Jayawant)	Long	502	436	77	65
Bombay American†	Long	510	436	79	62
Jarilla (inc. Virnar)	Medium	847	654	172	175
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,079	852	359	279
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	40	28	15	8
Kalyan	Medium	489	358	190	112
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	136	87	31	25
Mathio	Short	53	44	117	10
TOTAL		4,183	3,383	1,105	866
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—					
MP. American	Long	349	345	54	64
H-420	Long	431	293	73	53
Jarilla (incl. 197/3)	Medium	1,115	1,176	205	197
Verum (inc. other Medium Staple)	Medium	320	292	56	53
M. P. Oomras I	Short	965	971	154	160
M. P. Oomras II	Short	516	443	89	86
M. P. Oomras III	Short	147	136	22	23
TOTAL		3,843	3,656	653	636
6. *Madras*—					
Karungannies	Long	307	302	74	72
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda)†	Long	283	278	139	132
Tirunelvelics‡	Medium	119	117	31	30
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	59	58	9	10
TOTAL		768	755	253	244
7. *Orissa*—					
U. P. Deshi (incl. Oomras)	Short	23	23	2	2
Southern-Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		26	26	2	2

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8. *Punjab*—					
Punjab American†	Long	588	373	352	223
Punjab Deshi	Short	168	215	82	100
TOTAL		756	588	434	323
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—					
U. P. (Parso) American	Medium	36	21	31	7
U. P. Deshi	Short	110	119	12	37
TOTAL		146	140	43	44
10. *West Bengal*—					
W. B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
11. *Hyderabad*—					
Hyd. Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	8	8	1	1
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,153	1,328	154	129
Hyd. American (Parbhani American and Luxmi)	Long	160	168	15	13
Jarilla	Medium	514	509	87	95
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	7	14	1	1
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	531	522	49	49
Hyd. Oomras	Short	452	524	51	69
Mungari	Short	9	27	1	2
TOTAL		2,843	3,100	359	359
12. *Madhya Bharat*—					
Malvi	Medium	1,039	977	226	218
Jarilla	Medium	116	124	24	37
M. B. American	Medium	282	378	50	102
M. B. Oomras	Short	123	118	25	42
TOTAL		1,560	1,597	325	399
13. *Mysore*—					
Mysore American & Others†	Long	382	395	121	125
14. *Pepsu*—					
Punjab American*	Long	222	103	144	69
Punjab Deshi	Short	189	202	107	118
TOTAL		411	305	251	187
15. *Rajasthan*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	50	46	19	29
Malvi	Medium	104	86	20	26
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	273	248	85	93
TOTAL		427	380	124	148
16. *Saurashtra*—					
Broach Vijay (Kadyo)	Medium	..	6	..	1
Saurashtra American	Medium	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	923	869	188	163

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kalyan	Medium	10	4	2	4
Mathio	Short	255	165	61	33
TOTAL		1,188	1,044	251	201
17. *Travancore-Cochin—*					
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	16	15	8	6
18. *Ajmer—*					
Rajasthan American	Medium	3	3	2	4
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	15	14	5	10
TOTAL		18	17	7	14
19. *Bhopal—*					
Malvi	Medium	59	71	7	8
20. *Delhi—*					
U. P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
21. *Himachal Pradesh—*					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
22. *Kutch—*					
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	100	38	29	9
23. *Tripura—*					
Comillas	Short	20	20	9	8
24. *Vindhya Pradesh —*					
U. P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
ALL-INDIA	Long	5,447	4,969	1,456	1,144
	Medium	8,278	7,630	1,826	1,666
	Short	3,740	3,625	807	876
TOTAL		17,465	16,224	4,089	3,686

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
* Punjab American includes
216 F
320 F and
L. S. S.

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

‡ Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Bengals—*				
U. P. Deshi	148	156	16	41
Punjab Deshi	358	418	189	218
Rajasthan Deshi	288	262	90	103
TOTAL	794	836	295	362

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	810	476	496	292
Madhya Pradesh American	349	345	54	64
Madras American	283	278	139	132
Bombay American	510	436	79	62
Madhya Bharat American	282	378	50	102
Rajasthan American	53	49	21	33
Hyderabad American	169	168	15	13
Mysore American and Others†	382	395	121	125
U. P. American	36	21	31	7
Saurashtra American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
West Bengal American	(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Travancore-Cochin American	16	15	8	6
TOTAL	2,890	2,562	1,014	836
III. *Jarilla (including Virnar)*	2,592	2,463	488	504
IV. *Verum*	320	292	56	53
V. *H. 420*	431	293	73	53
VI. *Oomras*—				
M. P. Oomras I	965	971	154	160
M. P. Oomras II	516	443	89	86
M. P. Oomras III	147	136	22	23
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	136	87	31	25
Hyderabad Oomras	452	524	51	69
M. B. Oomras	123	118	25	42
TOTAL	2,339	2,279	372	405
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,153	1,328	154	129
VIII. *Malvi*	1,202	1,134	253	252
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	1,079	858	359	280
X. *Surti-Suyog*	527	488	165	130
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujarat Dholleras	40	28	15	8
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,023	907	217	172
Kalyan	499	362	192	116
Mathio	308	209	78	43
TOTAL	1,870	1,506	502	339
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jayadhar	502	436	77	65
Hyderabad Jayadhar	8	8	1	1
Kumpta Ordinary	531	522	49	49
Westerns	262	248	29	25
Mungari	235	237	44	39
White and Red Northerns	102	113	12	12
Warrangal and Kakinadas	79	80	14	13
Chinnapathi	6	6	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karungannies	307	302	74	72
Tirunelvelies‡	119	117	31	30
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	59	58	9	10
TOTAL	2,210	2,127	340	316
XIII.—*Comillas*	58	58	18	27
GRAND TOTAL	17,465	16,224	4,089	3,686

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales.

† Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

‡ Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

V. DETAILS—STAPLE LENGTHS

	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Long Staple—				
Bombay American†	510	436	79	62
Madhya Pradesh American	349	345	54	64
Punjab American†	810	476	496	292
Madras American†	283	278	139	132
West Bengal American	(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad American	169	168	15	13
Mysore American and others†	382	395	121	125
Travancore-Cochin American	16	15	8	6
H. 420	431	293	73	53
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,153	1,328	154	129
Surti-Suyog	527	488	165	130
Southerns-Jayadhar	510	444	78	66
Southerns-Karungannies	307	302	74	72
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	5,447	4,969	1,456	1,144
I. *Medium Staple—*				
U. P. American	36	21	31	7
Madhya Bharat American	282	378	50	102
Rajasthan American	53	49	21	33
Saurashtra American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Jarilla (including Virnar and Verum)	2,912	2,755	544	557
Broach-Vijay	1,079	858	359	280
Malvi	1,202	1,134	253	252
Gujarat Dholleras	40	28	15	8
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,023	907	217	172
Dholleras-Kalyan	499	362	192	116
Southerns-Westerns	262	248	29	25
Southerns-Warrangal and Kakinadas	79	80	14	13
Southerns-White and red Northerns	102	113	12	12
Southerns-Tirunelvelies	119	117	31	30
Southerns-Kumpta Ordinary	531	522	49	49
Southerns-Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	59	58	9	10
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	8,278	7,630	1,826	1,666
II. *Short Staple—*				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	358	418	189	218
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	148	156	16	41
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	288	262	90	103
M. B. Oomras	123	118	25	42
M. P. Oomras I	965	971	154	160
M. P. Oomras II	516	443	89	86
M. P. Oomras III	147	136	22	23
Hyderabad Oomras	452	524	51	69
Barsi Nagar Oomras	136	87	31	26
Dholleras—Mathio	308	209	78	43
Southerns—Mungari	235	237	44	39
Southerns—Chinnapathi	6	6	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comillas	58	58	18	27
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,740	3,625	807	876
GRAND TOTAL	17,465	16,224	4,089	3,686

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales. † Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

VI. DETAILS—Production—COTTONSEED†

(Thousand tons)

	1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	34	30	(+) 4
Assam	3	7	(—) 4
Bihar	(b)	(b)	..
Bombay	387	303	(+) 84
Madhya Pradesh	229	223	(+) 6
Madras	89	85	(+) 4
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	152	113	(+) 39
Uttar Pradesh	15	15	..
West Bengal	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	126	126	..
Madhya Bharat	114	140	(—) 26
Mysore	42	44	(—) 22
P. E. P. S. U.	88	65	(+) 23
Rajasthan	43	52	(—) 9
Saurashtra	88	70	(+) 18
Travancore-Cochin	3	2	(+) 1
Ajmer	2	5	(—) 3
Bhopal	2	3	(—) 1
Kutch	10	3	(+) 7
Tripura	3	3	..
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	1,431	1,290	(+) 141

† Production of cottonseed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.
(b) Below 500 tons.
N.B.—Please see foot-note to Statement II.

4·5. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	January	
	1955	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)
Anamallais—	1,844,947	1,619,140
Central Travancore	1,355,525	908,631
Coorg	12,817	12,360
Kanan Devans	1,613,844	1,458,811
Madurai	80,477	46,476
Malabar	17,451	21,982
Mundakayam	166,147	118,221
Mysore	163,388	119,224
Nelliampathies	151,110	118,959
Nilgiris	970,599	654,166
Nilgiris-Wynaad	780,847	576,184
South Travancore	474,775	336,429
Tirunelveli	18,082	16,960
Wynaad	513,151	393,836
TOTAL	8,163,160	6,401,379

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending 2-3-55	9-3-55	16-3-55	23-3-55	30-3-55	Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 30-3-55
Wheat	19,725	16,073	26,178	23,350	12,802	187,973†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	8,399	29,504	13,534	14,975	14,784	205,501†
TOTAL .	28,124	45,577	39,712	38,325	27,586	393,474

† Revised

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—Cured

(*A*) *1953-54 Crop*

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd.	Less sweepings accounted previously under Rob. & then outturned and classified under respective types	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
December, 1954 . .	1,529	1,039	2,945	..	5,512
January, 1955 . . .	584	713	..	154	1,143
February, 1955 . . .	13	38	15	..	66

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
December, 1954	6,600	158	3	6,761
January, 1955	44,914	2,373	876	48,163
February	54,215	14,116	6,051	74,382

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to this pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sale of Coffee

(*A*) *1953-54 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	January 31st, 1955				February 28th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,799	6,688	6,687(*a*)	29,174	15,799	6,690	6,688(*a*)	29,177
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage) . .	8,800	2,914	5,355	17,069	9,487	3,498	5,495	18,480
Tenders against export sales .	5,625	2,827	1,087	9,539	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance . : . . .	1,374	947	245	2,566 (*b*)	687	291	106	1,084 (*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	74	..	74	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 54 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 5 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	January 31st, 1955				February 28th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Rubusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	7,773	1,291	462(*a*)	9,526	9,855	3,434	2,747(*b*)	16,036
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive or driage) . .	..	10	50	60	83	20	91	194
Tenders against export sales .	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	200
Balance	7,773	1,281	412	9,466	9,572	3,414	2,656	15,642(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	550	..	..	550

(*a*) Inlcudes 7 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) Includes 113 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 145 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
16-2-55 .	. Mysore . .	198/0 to 216/14	206/14	150/15 to 186/15	184/6	..	..
9-2-55 .	. Coimbatore . .	210/11 to 217/2	213/10	162/0 to 182/1	169/7	172/1 to 176/2	174/14

TABLE No. 8

8. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(lbs.)

Destination	During the month of January, 1955	During the corresponding month of 1954	From 1st April to 31st January, 1955†	During the corresponding period last year†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.A.	174,957	25,421	1,295,529	406,626
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U.K.	..	..	12,608	147
Netherlands	..	..	925	..
Burma	45,248	..	245,976	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Indonesia	..	..	4,856	..
TOTAL	220,205	25,421	1,678,927	430,236

* Imports from Principal Ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

† Excluding figures for the port of Calcutta.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bom bay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports**

(lbs.)

Destination	During the month of January, 1955	During the corresponding month of January, 1954	From 1st April to 31st January, 1955†	During the corresponding period last year†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.K.	814,252	616,100	29,585,324	24,824,700
Singapore	9,332	5,734	75,803	131,822
Fed. of Malaya	6,281	1,689	89,544	48,554
Hongkong	357,137	205,471	2,923,483	2,563,960
Indonesia	64,929	93,657	261,361	805,465
Australia	..	..	301,594	195,570
Netherlands	159,885	112,870	2,325,932	2,384,837
U.S.S.R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	36,040	..	485,130	125,310
Egypt	..	25,204	2,156,134	1,627,657
Japan	85,118	41,310	5,891,982	9,720,289
Belgium	60,361	198,417	1,645,703	2,368,593
Irish Republic	..	96,218	935,132	1,994,850
Austria	..	..	770,120	453,000
Ceylon	2,033	62,054	316,394	538,993
Denmark	..	..	329,850	21,832
China	1,629,267	..	8,070,648	1,562,998
Yeman	15,538	10,629	506,000	220,959

8.1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports—contd.

(lbs.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aden	56,255	268,755	5,472,908	5,570,967
Mascat	..	18,473	52,189	26,481
Sweden	..	..	..	956,445
U.S.A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	1,115,700	1,109,661	1,115,700
Nigerea	..	..	699,312	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	4	2,859
Others	79,757	144,544	3,421,182	3,093,296
TOTAL	3,376,185	3,016,825	67,425,490	60,567,855

**Exports from principal Ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

†Excluding figures for the Port of Calcutta.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Mar. 1955 (26-3-55)	Feb. 1955 (26-2-55)	Mar. 1954 (27-3-1954)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 12 0 (a)	13 8 0 *F*	16 6 0
	Chandausi	Dara	12 0 0 *F*	13 8 0 *F*	15 8 0
	Saugor		10 8 0	12 0 0 *F*	16 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		4 14 0 (a)	5 0 0	10 14 0
Bajra	Chandausi		6 4 0 *F*	6 8 0 *F*	11 8 0
Maize	Bahraich		7 0 0 *F*	7 4 0 *F*	10 10 0
Gram	Abohar		6 4 0 *F*	6 9 0	12 4 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		12 14 0	12 12 0	18 14 0
	Patna		*N.R.*	13 0 0	16 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		8 0 0 (a)	8 0 0	*N.R.*
	Patna		*N.R.*	12 0 0	15 0 0
	Bombay		15 10 0	14 12 0	22 4 0
	Madras		13 7 0 *F*	14 1 0 *F*	15 10 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	5 0 0 (a)	5 8 0	4 8 0
		Lal	6 0 0 (a)	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta		6 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		32 0 0	32 12 0	34 15 0
	Calcutta		31 8 0	30 8 0	30 6 0
Gur	Hapur		10 4 0 *F*	10 4 0 *F*	17 4 0
	Madras	Lumps	8 0 0 *F*	8 0 0 *F*	16 7 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon	11 0 0	11 8 0	19 0 0*

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	(*a*) 14 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	180 0 0	190 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	141 0 0 *F*	145 0 0 *F*	185 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	170 0 0	170 0 0	200 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 1 6	8 1 6	9 14 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 0	82 5 0	61 11 0
		Prawns	51 7 0	41 2 3	*N.Q.*
	Calcutta	Rohu	80 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0
		Hilsa	55 0 0	70 0 0	55 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	75 0 0	75 0 0	60 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	*No Quotation*		92 8 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	90 0 0	84 0 0
	Jullundur		90 0 0	102 0 0	110 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	28 4 0	(*a*) 29 0 0	22 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	17 10 0 *F*	21 8 0	22 14 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	17 10 0 *F*	*N.Q.*	23 2 0
		Yellow	19 1 9	*N.Q.*	23 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	15 4 0	*N.Q.*	26 4 0
	Madras	Coromandel	14 9 0 *F*	15 3 0	24 14 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	15 11 0	*N.Q.*	18 9 0
		Brown Small	14 15 6	*N.Q.*	17 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	14 12 0 *F*	15 10 0 *F*	18 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	10 1 9	*N.Q.*	15 7 0
	Madras	Salem	11 5 0 *F*	11 3 0	14 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		8 3 0	9 1 0	13 7 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	20 5 0 *F*	21 9 0	30 2 0
		Black	20 1 0 *F*	19 9 0 *F*	25 1 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	6 5 0	6 12 0	11 6 0
	Abohar	Desi	8 4 0 *F*	8 2 0 *F*	13 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		46 0 0	50 0 0	63 0 0
	Kanpur		44 0 0	48 0 0	58 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		33 1 0	*N.Q.*	50 11 0
	Madras		32 0 0 *F*	33 9 0 *F*	50 6 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		37 1 9	*N.Q.*	41 4 0
	Kanpur		32 0 0 *F*	34 0 0 *F*	45 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		26 1 0	27 15 0	33 13 0
	Kanpur		23 0 0 *F*	23 0 0	*N.R.*
Sesamum Oil	Madras		36 10 0 *F*	36 3 0 *F*	57 10 0
	Bombay		34 8 0	34 3 0	57 7 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		5 13 0 *F*	6 8 0 *F*	*N.R.*
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		4 12 0 *F*	5 0 0 *F*	*N.R.*
	Bombay		4 9 0	5 8 0	8 4 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	224 0 0	210 0 0	266 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	629 0 0	672 0 0	858 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	620 0 0	650 0 0	800 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	270 10 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	210 0 0	230 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	192 0 0	209 0 0	151 0 0
		Assam Middles	172 8 0	196 14 0	136 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust.	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 1 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	*No Quotations*		
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	214 0 0	215 0 0	209 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	224 0 0	228 0 0	229 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	212 0 0	220 0 0	210 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	210 0 0	221 0 0	203 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	58 0 0	(*a*) 61 0 0	52 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	18 6 0	(*a*) 18 0 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	65 0 0	(*a*) 61 0 0	90 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	122 2 0	124 14 0	202 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	93 10 0	(*a*) 88 2 0	76 4 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large 2	100 0 0	100 0 0	145 0 0
Other Commodities—			(*a*)		
Tobacco (per lb.)	Delhi	Large			
	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1955 crop* Grade 4	2 5 9	2 11 0	2 7 0
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	144 0 0	(*a*) 145 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	9 8 0	8 8 0	15 10 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium.	13 0 0	(*a*) 13 0 0	10 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		5 4 0	5 12 0	7 12 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to rail-head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F. O. R. Despatching Stations.	(Double quality) For supply to State Govts.	*No Stock*		290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	Do.		290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	Do.		290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.
N.R.—Not reported.
(*a*) Relates to previous week.
F Relates to Friday quotations.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Madras*		15 12 11	9-10-54
	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

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* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Lyallpur	..	19-3-55	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-3-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
	Dacca	Coarse	19-3-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
Gur	Lyallpur	..	19-3-55	10 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	19-3-55	63 12 0	875 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	19-3-55	73 4 0	1,005 0 0
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	19-3-55	9 0 0	12 15 0
	Lyallpur	American	19-3-55	9 4 0	13 5 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	19-3-55	175 0 0	252 0 0
Jute	Dacca	Mid's	19-3-55	28 0 0	40 5 0 196 0 0

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* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash)	(60 lbs.)	23-3-55	219½ Cents	14 6 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	27-12-54	237 Cents	16 5 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-3-55	262 Cents	17 2 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-3-55	176 Cents	11 11 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes (c.i.f.) Apl./May	Ton	25-3-55	£27 10s.	13 7 0
Maize . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	23-3-55	152⅜ Cents	10 11 0
Barley . .	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	23-3-55	106 Cents	8 13 0@
Groundnut .	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.) May/June.	Ton	26-3-55	£50 0 0	24 8 0
Groundnut oil .	European ports.	South African	2% (c. i. f.) Apl./May.	Ton	26-3-55	£97 0 0	47 8 0
Linseed . .	European ports.	..	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.) Apl./May.	Ton	26-3-55	£81 0 0	39 11 0
Linseed oil .	European ports.	Indian	(c.i.f.) Shipt Mar./Apl.	Ton	26-3-55	£89 10 0	43 13 0
Castor oil .	European ports.	Indian	Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	26-3-55	£81 0 0	39 11 0
Cotton . .	U.S.A.	New York	May.	lb.	24-3-55	33·80 Cents	1,259 0 0*
Jute . .	U.K.	London	Mill first	Ton	25-3-55	£104 0 0	50 15 0 248 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26-3-55. (Canada 2·74 11/16 to 2·74 13/16 dollars=1 £ sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Mar. 55 (26-3-55)	Feb. 55 (26-2-55)	Mar. 54 (27-3-54)
Fruits Fresh and dry—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	0 12 0	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	3 10 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 2 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 3 0	*N.Q.*	0 4 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	*N.Q.*	0 5 0

N.Q.—No Quotation.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Mar. 55 (26-3-55)	Feb. 55 (26-2-55)	Mar. 54 (27-3-54)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	0 11 6	*N.Q.*	0 13 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0

N.Q.—No quotation.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Mar. 55 (26-3-55)	Feb. 55 (26-2-55)	Mar. 54 (27-3-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 11 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	B Grade	Dozen	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Poultry— Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 10 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	3 0 0

N.Q.—No Quotations

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Mar. 55 (26-3-55)	Feb. 55 (26-2-55)	Mar. 54 (27-3-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	82(*b*)	85	75
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	260 to 360	260 to 360	275 to 325
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	300 to 500 (*b*)	300 to 500	325 to 500
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah . 6 seers of milk.	Each	312 0 0(*b*)	318 0 0	350 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500 to 600 (*b*)	500 to 600	600 to 900
Bullocks	*Bihar*— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	115 (*b*) 0	Not available	95 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400 to 550 (*b*)	400 to 550	450 to 750

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ending 15-3-55.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55	Feb. 55	Jan. 55	Feb. 54
Food Articles	303·4	308·5	304·9	300·5	304·3	310·3	373·3
Industrial Raw Materials	428·5	444·1	438·8	433·0	436·1	432·9	471·3
Semi-manufactured Articles	340·8	340·1	340·8	337·2	339·7	344·5	360·1
Manufactured Articles	376·8	377·8	376·6	376·1	376·9	375·5	368·3
Miscellaneous	549·6	561·8	563·7	559·0	558·6	568·8	693·9
All Commodities	359·8	364·5	362·3	358·8	361·4	363·9	395·0

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(Base 1948=100)				
	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185 (*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—November	106	105	113	149	188
1954—October	104	105	111	150	184
1954—November	102	105	111	151	185

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products & industrial raw materials.

(*R*) Revised.

Source : United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India† (Base 1949=100)		U.S.A. (Base 1948=100)		Canada (Base 1948=100)		U. K. (Base 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1953—November	108	106	108	112	118	121	111*	130
1954—October	101	101	107	111	118	121	116*	134
1954—November	98	98	107	111	118	121	117*	134

* Base: January 1952=100.

† In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of *Indian Labour Gazette*, April 1954.

Sources : 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., Canada and U. K., *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for January 1955

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	65	..	..	..	..	63	82	89	..	82	75	83	..	56
Sonail (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	87	..	99	..	52	58	91	78	..	66	100	..	89	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	142	..	65	70	..	72	..	61	91	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	87	..	51	..	..	56	..	99	104	54	127	..	108	52
Bamra (Orissa)	106	..	..	..	..	58	89	95	..	74	180	..	101	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	63	92	102	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	123	..	103	..	65	54	88	63	89	62	137	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	128	..	..	..	..	56	88	82	..	191	111	56	100	147
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	83	63	..	..	..	101	83	82	83	45	65	..	126	..

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1953
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	386	400	450
Srikakulam („)	Thettangi	413	414	524
West Godavari („)	Alamuru	375	392	438
Kurnool („)	Madavaram	411	413	430
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	400	393	483
	Agaram	380	374	456
Tiruchirapalli („)	Thulayanatham	445	446	483
Mathurai „)	Erodu	401	391	427
	Gokilapuram	413	419	425
Coimbatore („)	Kinathukadavu	419	392	438
Malabar („)	Koduvalli	493	492	564
Chingleput („)	Guduvancheri	446	450	492
	Kunnathur	461	440	478

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—November	122	118	91	95	104	102	112	109
1954—October	122	118	78	85	98	98	106	105
November	121	118	72	81	98	98	105	104

NOTE—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, May 1954.

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Nov. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	..	..	..
Karia	Ode	Nov. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Nov. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Nov. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
West Bengal									
24 Parganas	..	Jan. 1955	7	1 7 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 11 0
Burdwan	..	Jan. 1955	8	1 14 6	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Midnapore	..	Jan. 1955	7	1 8 0	1 4 6	..	1 6 6	1 2 0	..
West Dinajpur	..	Jan. 1955	8	1 9 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Feb. 1955	6½	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Neralekere	Feb. 1955	8	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Nov. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
	..	Dec. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
	..	Jan. 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Nov. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	..	Dec. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	..	Jan. 1955	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bhopal									
Bhopal	Sehore	Dec. 1954	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	..	Jan. 1955	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	..	Feb. 1955	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1954		1 13 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		Dec. 1954		1 13 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Kutch	Bhuj	Nov. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
		Dec. 1954	8	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	Nov. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Dec. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab and P. E. P. S. Union

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural Labour
Punjab								
Hissar	Mangli	Dec. 1954	Man	..	1 7 0	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Dec. 1954	Man	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 7 0
Ambala	Shahpur	Dec. 1954	Man	..	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 0 0
		Dec. 1954	Woman	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
		Dec. 1954	Child	..	..	..	..	0 12 0
Kangra	Birta	Dec. 1954	Man	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
		Dec. 1954	Woman	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
		Dec. 1954	Child	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Dec. 1954	Man	..	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
		Dec. 1954	Woman	..	..	1 6 0	..	..
		Dec. 1954	Child	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar	Dec. 1954	Man	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		Dec. 1954	Woman	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
		Dec. 1954	Child	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
P.E.P.S.U.								
Patiala	Kakrala	Dec. 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		Dec. 1954	Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
		Jan. 1955	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		Jan. 1955	Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupess, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen (per animal per month)		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Nov. 1954	8	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Kaira	Ode	Nov. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Nov. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Nov. 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	Dec. 1954	..	3 6 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Dec. 1954	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Dec. 1954	..	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Dec. 1954	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Dec. 1954	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Dec. 1954	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
West Bengal									
24 Parganas	..	Jan. 1955	7	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	0 9 0
Burdwan	..	Jan. 1955	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
Midnapur	..	Jan. 1955	7	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
West Dinajpur	..	Jan. 1955	8	..	..	..	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Feb. 1955	6½	1 8 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Neralekere	Feb. 1955	8	2 8 0	..	..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
P.E.P.S.U.									
Patiala	Kakrala	Dec. 1954	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Jan. 1955	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Nov. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Dec. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Jan. 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Nov. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Dec. 1954	8	..	..	—	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Jan. 1955	8	..	..	—	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Bhopal									
Bhopal	Sehore	Dec. 1954	7	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		Jan. 1955	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		Feb. 1955	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1954	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Dec. 1954	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Kutch									
Kutch	Bhuj	Nov. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
		Dec. 1954	8	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	Nov. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Dec. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for All Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current Forecast	Area (acres) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Forecast	Production (tons) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice@	Second	1954-55	..	22,781	23,568	(—) 3·3	..	..	..
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Final	1953-54	30-9-54	10,651	9,507	(+) 12·0	3,683	2,438	(+) 51·1
Barley	Final	1953-54	7-8-54	613	521	(+) 17·7	156	112	(+) 39·3
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1953-54	25-8-54	2,767	2,232	(+) 24·0	645	370	(+) 74·3
Sugarcane	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Tobacco	First	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+) 1·7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed	Final	1953-54	16-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1954-55	18-9-54	2,824	3,067	(—) 7·9	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1954-55	30-10-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	2,708†	2,503†	(+) 8·2
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2·7	52,000*	51,000*	(+) 2·0

* In lbs.

† In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@ As published in the 'Fortnightly Report' of First Secretary (Commercial), High Commission for India in Pakistan for the fortnight ending 31st January 1955.

Source : Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed, in INDIA for the months of *January and February 1955* (from *1-1-55 to 25-2-55*) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (i.e. *25-2-55*) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	No. of bales pressed						Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of		During the corresponding months last year		Since 1st Sept. 54	During the corresponding period last year	
		Jan. 1955 (*i.e.* 1-1-55 to 28-1-55)	Feb. 1955 (*i.e.* 29-1-55 to 25-2-55)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,015	N.R.	N.R.	10,294†	N.R.	
	Northerns	339	452	N.R.	N.R.	4,388†	N.R.	
	Westerns	51	688	N.R.	N.R.	9,927†	N.R.	
	Mungari	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	193†	N.R.	
	Cocanadas	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	833†	N.R.	
	TOTAL	390	2,155	N.R.	N.R.	25,635†	N.R.	
	Cotton Waste	32	5	N.R.	N.R.	207†	N.R.	
ASSAM	Comillas	1,891	2,185	795	929	6,032	1,741	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	115	71	149	196	220	374	
BOMBAY—								
1. The Konkan Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	27	10	76	218	611	536	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayat Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	27	10	76	218	611	536	
	Cotton Waste	6,249	3,790	..	..	38,121	..	
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	67,937	6,614	109,015	67,937	115,629	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	18,839	570	9,307	18,839	9,877	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	4,173	..	1,502	4,173	1,502	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	1,049	..	..	1,049	..	
	TOTAL	..	91,998	7,184	119,824	91,998	127,008	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	27,949	33,400	83,992	19,764	142,387	256,850	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	27,949	33,400	83,992	19,764	142,387	256,850	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	8,055	5,044	8,908	4,246	27,838	28,286	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	398	443	1,212	1,288	10,980	5,074	
	4. Cambodia	946	113	53	..	1,359	53	
	TOTAL	9,399	5,600	10,173	5,534	40,177	33,143	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	1,403	1,130	4,229	2,713	16,623	12,228	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	298	951	..	133	6,006	1,601	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	749	250	50	402	2,632	1,108	
	6. Jarilla	250	16	..	..	266	..	
	TOTAL	2,700	2,347	4,279	3,248	25,527	14,937	
6. TOTAL BOMBAY*	1. Broach Vijaya	..	67,937	6,614	109,015	67,937	115,629	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	18,839	570	9,307	18,839	9,877	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	4,173	..	1,502	4,173	1,503	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	1,049	..	..	1,409	..	
	5. Jarilla	36,254	38,460	92,900	24,010	170,491	285,136	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	696	1,394	1,212	1,421	16,986	6,675	
	8. Cambodia	1,695	363	103	402	3,991	1,161	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	1,403	1,130	4,229	2,713	16,623	12,228	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	40,048	133,345	105,628	148,370	300,089	432,208	
	Cotton Waste	5,882	4,828	10,697	9,883	35,866	58,656	
MADHYA PRADESH—								
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	2,248	1,743	6,493	4,221	8,448 (*a*)	1,178	
2. Nimar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H.420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	M.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	12,235	13,917	20,537	10,858	43,085	52,280	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Domoh.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. Nagpur .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H.420 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	20,623	19,118	29,494	19,253	63,360	75,504	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H.420 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	454	500	900	1,067	1,268	2,453	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H.420 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar . .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H.420 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	114,531	100,232	150,762	94,271	480,926	420,834	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH . . .	1. Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H.420 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C. P. Oomras . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	150,091	135,510	208,186	129,670	597,087 (*a*)	562,852	
	Cotton Waste .	86	6	217	51	1,186	2,355	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia .	1,284	1,585	756	400	19,864	9,283	
	5. Madras Cambodia, Uganda . .	133	53	180	46	19,212	6,075	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Cocanadas . .	..	..	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis . .	..	..	..	..	1,400	42	
	9. Karunganni . .	259	198	39	1	3,330	697	
	10. Chinnapathi . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	1,676	1,838	975	447	43,806	18,330	
	Cotton Waste .	5,890	4,427	4,938	4,388	32,715	29,483	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PUNJAB—								
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	4,476	1,861	4,934	1,790	16,729	18,369	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	12,110	10,044	13,738	5,250	45,414	39,007	
	TOTAL	16,586	11,905	18,672	7,040	62,143	57,376	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	155	48	899	1,235	678	2,979	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	10,396	7,068	8,461	3,411	39,215	28,303	
	TOTAL	10,551	7,116	9,360	4,646	39,893	31,282	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	1	458	296	916	7,851	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	8,252	3,980	13,074	4,052	45,157	39,841	
	TOTAL	8,252	3,981	13,532	4,348	46,073	47,692	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	1,456	2,162	5,309	2,499	12,327	22,875	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	40,113	32,690	46,955	27,903	136,430	140,463	
	TOTAL	41,569	34,852	52,264	30,402	148,757	163,338	
TOTAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	6,087	4,072	11,660	5,820	30,650	52,074	
	2. Punjab American	70,871	53,782	82,228	40,616	266,216	247,614	
	TOTAL	76,958	57,854	93,828	46,436	296,866	299,688	
	Cotton Waste	14	16	16	42	75	58	
UTTAR PRADESH—								
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	57	..	112	..	932	727	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	99	..	137	..	1,065	304	
	TOTAL	156	..	249	..	1,997	1,031	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	38	8	187	110	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	241	283	422	218	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL	279	291	609	328	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Vijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara-Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
OTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U. P. Deshi	95	8	290	110	2,594	1 999	
	2. Perso-American	340	283	559	218	6,072	1 517	
	TOTAL	435	291	858	328	8,666	3,516	
	Cotton Waste	385	154	348	129	2,257	2,680	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	1,752	2,799	179	1,433	4,993	1,846	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,752	2,799	179	1,433	4 993	1,846	
	Cotton Waste	653	393	622	744	3,139	2,998	
HYDERABAD(*b*)	1. Hyderabad American	3,349	2,585	2,280	1,854	7,168	4,377	The whole State,
	2. Jarilla	30,108	14,143	28,358	14,661	85,625	82,531	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	29,833	19,216	30,606	18,555	90,463	65,092	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	501	833	622	1,605	9,602	6,262	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	154	102	154	
	8. Warrangal & Cocanadas	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	63,791	36,767	61,866	36,831	192,960	159,016	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	288	
MADHYA BHARAT (*c*	1. U. P. Deshi	268	N.A.	764	N.A.	679	5,047	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	4,561	N.A.	6,534	N.A.	9,603	17,920	
	3. Jarilla	9,663	N.A.	16,901	N.A.	18,939	35,181	
	4. Malvi	7,971	N.A.	7,894	N.A.	13,516	17,973	
	5. M. B. Oomras	4,362	N.A.	4,870	N.A.	7,897	12,699	
	TOTAL	26,825	N.A.	36,963	N.A.	50,634	88,820	
	Cotton Waste	302	N.A.	82	N.A.	1,964	619	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	555	632	251	730	1,345	1,034	The whole State,
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,056	1,464	364	1,005	8,805	3,481	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam	197	434	..	..	1,652	..	
	TOTAL	1,808	2,530	615	1,735	11,802	4,515	
	Cotton Waste	8	..	178	139	387	879	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PEPSU (*b*)	1. Punjab Deshi	17,756	N.A.	33,022	N.A.	77,268	130,192	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	25,356	N.A.	29,654	N.A.	98,915	60,769	
	TOTAL	43,112	N.A.	62,676	N.A.	176,183	190,961	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN (*c*)	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6,800	6,547	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28,905	38,910	
	3. M. B. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	4. Malvi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	6. Jarila	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,160	3,285	
	7. Others	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	..	
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36,890	48,742	
	Cotton Waste	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	..	1,297	598	1,048	1,297	1,646	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	12,062	11,546	8,283	8,179	37,449	24,988	
	TOTAL	12,062	12,843	8,881	9,277	38,746	26,634	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	4,256	2,365	3,410	2,416	14,366	11,093	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	998	806	1,762	1,439	2,693	6,759	
	TOTAL	5,254	3,171	5,172	3,855	17,059	17,852	
	Cotton Waste	322	323	9	245	1,526	1,048 (*d*)	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras							
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Excludes the figures for the Konkan & Greater Bombay.

N.A.—Not available.

† Subject to revision. N. R.—Not reported.

(*a*) Includes 430 bales not reported before.

(*b*) Data upto January 1955.

(*c*) Data up to December 1954.

NOTE.—No data from Bhopal has been received. All-India total will be given on the receipt of the complete data from Andhra, Madhya Bharat, P E P. S. U, Rajasthan and Bhopal.

23·1. All-India Estimate of Coffee Production 1954-55
(Estimate up to 22-2-1955)

(Tons)

1954-55			1953-54			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (3) over col. (6)
Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Robusta	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16,000	8,500	24,500	22,630	6,780	29,410	(—) 16·70

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

23·2. Co-operative Movement in India during 1952-53
(Figures at a Glance)

1. Total number of societies	1,89,436
2. Membership of primary societies	1,43,15,909
3. Working capital of all types of societies	3,27,10,39,934
4. Profit earned by all types of societies	2,15,89,182

State (Provincial) Banks

Number	17
Membership	25,611
Loans advanced	39,93,31,346
Working capital	38,63,87,156

Central Banks & Banking Unions

Number	505
Membership	2,48,650
Loans advanced	65,57,85,504
Working capital	61,22,65,167

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Number	1,11,628
Membership	51,26,002
Loans advanced	25,69,12,677
Working capital	49,18,33,884

Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

Number	8,234
Membership	25,15,120
Loans advanced	54,33,54,819
Working capital	63,38,04,893

Grain Banks

Number	7,703
Membership	5,92,619
Loans advanced	28,46,557
Working capital	1,58,47,773

State (Provincial) Non-Credit Societies

Number	48
Membership	16,435
Value of goods received	10,42,03,826
Value of goods sold	10,87,16,763
Working capital	8,28,08,475

Central Non-Credit Societies

Number	2,392
Membership	16,68,154
Value of goods received	48,66,68,840
Value of goods sold	52,19,15,923
Working capital	15,12,97,437

23·2. Co-operative Movement in India during 1952-53—*contd.*

Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

Number	35,568
Membership	27,32,047
Value of goods received	38,96,82,486
Value of goods sold	41,21,59,357
Working capital	19,99,99,973

Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

Number	22,463
Membership	31,05,504
Value of goods received	61,15,17,973
Value of goods sold	65,47,22,892
Working capital	48,70,79,094

Central Land Mortgage Banks

Number	7
Membership	36,878
Loans advanced	1,70,57,371
Working capital	12,30,86,426

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Number	288
Membership	2,44,617
Loans advanced	1,46,18,435
Working capital	8,66,29,656

Source : Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India for the year 1952-53, published by the Reserve Bank of India.

23·3. Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Nine Months April to December 1954	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	1,973	2,329
2	Jarrah wood	,,	..	..
3	Teak wood	,,	9,916	9,218
4	Fire wood	Tons	10,878	7,354
5	Sandal wood	,,	1	..
6	Sleepers of wood for Railways (*a*)	,,	..	..
7	Logs and timber for match making	Cubic tons	..	4
8	Ply-wood and other laminated wood (*b*)	Tons	2	..
9	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	5,741	5,852
10	Manufacture of wood (*c*)	Value ('000 Rs.)	1,466	3,024
11	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	229,702	383,903
12	Paper and paste board	Cwts.	2,038,504*	1,864,625
13	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	270,811	181,415

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* Incomplete.

(*a*) Sleepers of Jarrah and other wood are included in sleepers of wood for Railways.

(*b*) Excluding Veneers for match boxes and plywood for tea chests.

(*c*) Excluding furniture, cabinet ware and laminated wood.

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23·4. Exports of Forest Products

Serial No. (1)	Products (2)	Unit (3)	Nine Months April to December 1954 (4)	Nine Months April to December 1953 (5)
1	Fire wood	Tons	13	..
2	Hard wood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	723	1,432
3	Plywood and other laminated wood	Tons	29	5
4	Sandal wood	Tons	622	611
5	Teak wood	Cubic tons	2,252	2,083
6	Teak Keys	Tons	..	..
7	Other Kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	5,639	9,781
8	Manufacture of wood (other than furniture and cabinet ware)	,,	781	716
9	Paper and Paste Board	Cwts	42,591	24,295
10	Paper making materials	Cwts	106,555	134,796

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

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—GENERAL REVIEW

The Government of India is taking a number of steps to implement the various recommendations made in the Rural Credit Survey Report released by Reserve Bank in December 1954. A Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held in New Delhi on 16th April which arrived at a number of decisions in regard to these recommendations. On the same day, a Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha to constitute a State Bank of India and to transfer to it the undertaking of the Imperial Bank for the extension of banking facilities, more particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas. The Bill, besides providing for "taking over" of the Imperial Bank on a date to be notified later by the Central Government, makes a provision to facilitate the amalgamation of other State-associated banks with the State Bank. Further, with a wiew to enabling the Reserve Bank to institute the two funds recommended in the Survey Report viz. the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation) Fund, a bill to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was introduced in and also passed by both the Houses of Parliament. The Long-Term Operations Fund will be utilised by the Reserve Bank exclusively for the making of loans and advances to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of co-operative credit societies, for the making of medium term loans to State Cooperative Banks for agricultural purposes and for the making of long-term loans and advances to Central Land Mortgage Banks. The Stabilisation Fund will be utilised exclusively for the making of medium-term loans and advances to state cooperative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit whenever the agriculturist owing to drought, famine or other like calamities is unable to meet his short-term obligations.

Preparation of land for sowing of zaid crops and harvesting, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops, irrigation of standing crops and harvesting of sugarcane, chillies, groundnut and tobacco were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month of April in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory all over the country except in parts of Madras, Orissa and Mysore where the standing crops were affected due to inadequate soil moisture.

The Second Estimate of small millets, rabi cereals (wheat and barley) and linseed for the year 1954-55 became available. Linseed acreage showed an increase of 1·5 per cent over previous year. The area under and production of small millets increased by 1·4 per cent and 2·3 per cent respectively over last year. The acreage and production of rabi cereals also showed an increase. The area under and production of wheat increased by 5·0 per cent and 12·6 per cent respectively over 1953-54, while that of barley increased by 6·6 per cent and 7·8 per cent respectively. Final Estimates of rice, kharif pulses other than tur, castor, mesta and pepper also became available. The production of rice and kharif pulses other than tur declined by 12·2 per cent and 3·0 per cent respectively while the output of castor, mesta and pepper registered increases of 3·7 per cent, 68·6 per cent and 8·4 per cent respectively over the previous year.

During the month under review, prices of various agricultural crops showed a mixed tendency. There was no uniform trend in the prices of foodgrains. Prices of sugar and cotton generally showed a weakening tendency. Prices of oilseeds moved within a narrow range. Prices of jute showed a recovery during the month.

Market prices of rice in almost all the States moved within narrow limits. Prices of wheat showed some fall in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. In the first half of April, prices in U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were generally above Rs. 10 per maund but in the second half they fell below that level at many centres. Detailed arrangements for the purchases of wheat in each State, so that purchases could be started without delay when necessary, were decided at a conference of Food Secretaries of the principal wheat growing States held on 5th and 6th April 1955 at New Delhi. Prices of coarse grains did not show any significant variations. In the low-priced areas where purchases have been made by the Government at specified market minimum prices, prices remained generally steady. Actual purchases of jowar have already started in Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. Arrangements are being made to purchase coarse grains at other selected centres also.

Prices of sugar showed a gradual downward tendency in most of the centres during the month due to increased production of indigenous sugar and easy supply position. Prices of gur remained more or less steady throughout the month. However, at a few centres, the prices showed some decline towards the close of the month in sympathy with the fall in sugar prices.

Prices of oilseeds and oils fluctuated within a narrow range. On the 26th April 1955 an additional quota of 15,000 tons of H. P. S. groundnuts was released for export till the end of July 1955, but this release did not produce any tangible effect on the groundnut prices. Thus, the Bombay market for groundnut closed for the month at Rs. 15-1-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 15-0-0 per maund. Groundnut oil prices at Bombay too generally showed an easy undertone. Prices of linseed and linseed oil fluctuated within a narrow range. With the introduction for the first time of a system of margin on outstanding business, forward trading in caster seeds (September delivery) commenced on the 18th April; consequently the castor seed market firmed up a little but later. the easy trend reasserted itself. Prices of castor oil declined progressively at Kanpur and were more erratic at Bombay.

Price of Jarilla M.G.F. cotton at Bombay marked a decline from Rs. 590 per candy on the 26th March to Rs. 577 on the 30th April after touching Rs. 575 on the 9th April. Further fall in prices was checked on account of Government's announcement allowing a further one lakh bales of raw cotton for export.

As regards jute, the Calcutta loose jute market recovered to some extent from the dullness of the preceding weeks, due to better business and continued to rule steady till the third week of the month; thereafter a small decline in some of the varieties of raw jute was witnessed. The price of Assam variety jute at Calcutta which stood at Rs. 32-8-0 per maund on the 26th March rose to Rs. 34-8-0 per maund on the 16th April, but fell to Rs. 32-0-0 on 30th April.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during the four months ending 27th April 1955 amounted to 498·9 thousand tons as against 39·6 thousand tons in the corresponding period last year. Imports made during the first four months of 1955 represented a part of the balance of 9 lakh tons contracted for under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement in March 1954.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on April 1, 1955 showed an increase of 3·65 lakh tons compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season (beginning with 1st April 1954) up to

22nd April showed a marked fall of 2·08 lakh tons. Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which averaged about 600 to 700 maunds per day during the beginning of the month of April fell to 3,000 maunds a day at the close of the month reflecting the approaching end of the gur manufacturing season.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during January 1955 were decisively higher than those in January 1954. Groundnut and groundnut oil exports during January 1955 amounted to 2,824 tons and 16,260 tons respectively while there were no exports of this seed and oil during the corresponding month last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay were higher compared to those in the previous season. During January 1955 imports and exports were also higher while consumption by mills was almost at the same level as during January 1954.

(*v*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured), exports during January 1955 were significantly higher compared to those in the preceding month and the corresponding month of the previous season.

Important announcements regarding export policy of oils and oilcakes were made on the 30th April 1955. According to these, export of cottonseed oil and sesamum oil will now be licensed freely for shipment up to the end of July 1955. Export duty on cotton seed oil has been abolished while the duty on sesamum oil has been reduced from Rs. 300 per ton to Rs. 75 per ton. Further, a small quantity of sesamum seed has been released for export to be licensed freely till the end of July 1955 subject to the present duty of Rs. 150 per ton.

The duty on decorticated and undecorticated seed oilcakes has also been reduced from Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 per ton respectively to a uniform level of Rs. 30 per ton, whereas the export duty on niger seed cake kardiseed cake, and castor seed cake has been abolished. The duty on the remaining cakes, *viz.*, linseed cake, sesamum cake and mustard cake will, however, remain unchanged. Exports of all the above cakes, with the exception of linseed cake, the quota for which has already been exhausted, wil be licensed freely within ceilings previously announced for shipment up to the end of July, 1955

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING APRIL 1955

During the month under review the rainfall was in excess of normal in West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (India), Tamilnad, Malabar and South Kanara; normal in Assam, East Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh) and Travancore-Cochin; deficient in Bay Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, West Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, south Hyderabad and Rayalaseema and scanty in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, Kokan, North Hyderabad and Coastal Andhra Desha. There was no rainfall in Gujarat.

Preparation of land, sowing of zaid crops and harvesting, threshing and winnowing o rabi crops, irrigation of standing crops and harvesting of sugarcane, chillies, groundnut and tobacco were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory all over the country except in parts of Madras, Orissa and Mysore where the standing crops were affected due to nadequate soil moisture.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa Rajasthan and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory in the country

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOOD GRAINS

An important event on the food front during the month under review was a conference of Food Secretaries of the principal wheat growing States on 5th and 6th April 1955 at New Delhi to discuss the details of advance arrangements that would be made in each State for the purchase of wheat, so that purchases could be started without delay when necessary. It was agreed at the conference that except for Vindhya Pradesh where purchases would be made departmentally, purchases in other States would be made through purchasing agents at the rate of not less than two per mandi. In addition, the State Governments would appoint adequate staff for general supervision to ensure that wheat was being purchased only from cultivators and not from the traders and the quality of wheat purchased was up to specifications. The responsibility for purchases, storage and preservation of the grain would be entirely of the State Governments who would be responsible for making available fair average quality wheat at the time of delivery to the Centre. It was also decided that the Government of India should advance money to the State Government to make purchases of wheat. State Governments have also been asked to appoint suitable number of inspectors in different mandis to keep a close watch on the prices of wheat and to see that the appointed agents of the Government started purchasing wheat immediately the price declined below Rs. 10 a maund in any particular mandi.

According to the latest available estimates, the area and production of wheat, barley and small millets during 1954-55 registered an increase over the previous year, the area and production of rice and kharif pulses other than tur marked a decline. Following table gives the actual figures of area and production under these crops during 1954-55:—

Crop	Estimate	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over corresponding previous Estimates	Production (tons) Current Production	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over corresponding previous Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	Final .	74,424	(—) 3·4	24,209	(—) 12·2
Small Millets . : .	Second .	12,199	(+) 1·4	2,029	(+) 2·3
Wheat	Second .	25,851	(+) 5·0	7,909	(+) 12·6
Barley	Second .	8,280	(+) 6·6	2,483	(+) 7·8
Kharif Pulses other than tur	Final .	14,935	(—) 1·7	1,497	(—) 3·

Total imports of cereals into the country during the four months ending 27th April 1955 amounted to 498·9 thousand tons comprising 242·2 thousand tons of rice and 256·7 thousand tons of wheat. The imports of rice during these four months represented a part of the balance of the 9 lakh tons contracted for under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement in March 1954.

Market prices of rice in almost all the States moved within narrow limits. They generally ranged between Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 15 in U. P. and Punjab, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Bihar and West Bengal, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 in Madras, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 17-8-0 in Assam.

Market prices of wheat during the month under review showed some fall in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P., Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. In the first half of April, prices in U. P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were generally above Rs. 10 per maund but in the second half they fell below that level at many centres. Market prices of wheat ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 in Bihar, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12-8-0 in Bombay, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 9-8-0 and Rs. 13-8-0 in U. P., Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 10-8-0 in Rajasthan and Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 13-8-0 in Punjab.

Prices of coarse grains did not show any significant variations. In the low-priced areas, where purchases are being made by the Government at specified minimum prices, market prices remained generally steady. Actual purchases of jowar have already started in Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. Arrangements are being made to purchase coarse grains at other selected centres also.

Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 9-8-0 in Andhra, Mysore and Madras, Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 6 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 in U. P.

Prices of bajra and maize remained more or less steady at previous months' level. Bajra prices generally ranged between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 8-8-0 in Bombay, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6-8-0 in U. P. and Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 6-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, The prices of maize ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 8-8-0 in Bihar, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 in U. P., Rs. 7 and 8 in Punjab and Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 5-8-0 in Rajasthan.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review, preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crops for 1955-56 season were in progress in most parts of the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India since the beginning of the 1954-55 season up to 22nd April 1955 amounted to 14·46 lakh tons as against 9·94 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production on 22nd April 1955 was 86 as against 20 on the same date last year.

The opening stock of sugar with the factories on April 1, 1955 was about 9·83 lakh tons as against 6·18 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November 1954 to 2nd April 1955 was about 4·33 lakh tons as against 6·41 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

Imports of refined sugar during April 1955 amounted to 36·4 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhavnagar and Cochin ports were 7·0, 12·9, 4·7, 8·2 and 3·6 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period November 1954 to April 1955 were 3·92 lakh tons.

Prices of sugar showed a gradual downward tendency in most of the centres during the month due to increase in the production of indigenous sugar and easy supply position. Thus at Hapur and Madras, prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 30-10-3 and Rs. 31-15-0 on the 2nd April, 1955 declined to Rs. 30-9-0 and Rs. 30-5-0 per maund respectively on the 30th April,

1955. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during April:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks ending				
	2-4-55	8-4-55	16-4-55	23-4-55	30-4-55
Hapur	31 10 3	30 14 6	30 11 8	30 10 0	30 9 0
Kanpur	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Jullundur	30 4 0	30 12 0	29 12 0	29 8 0	30 6 0
Calcutta	31 4 0	N.R.	31 2 0	31 12 0	N.R.
Patna	N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0	33 0 0	30 8 0
Nagpur	32 4 0	N.R.	31 12 0	31 8 0	31 12 0
Madras	31 15 0	31 11 0	31 11 0	29 11 0	30 5 0
Bombay	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

The Development Council for Sugar Industry at its third meeting held on 26th April 1955 decided to set up a joint committee of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and the Council to formulate a programme for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. The Council also recommended that a Government sponsored delegation should be sent to important cane producing countries of the world to study the developments in the industry abroad.

The Government of India appointed an Expert Committee on the 2nd April 1955 to examine the formula adopted for 1953-54 season for linking sugarcane prices with the price of sugar realised by factories and to suggest modifications therein; if any. The Committee would further consider the concessions, if any, which should be given to new factories in regard to payment of extra price, re-examine the existing formula for the fixation of statutory prices for sugar if and when requisitioned from factories and make suggestions for improving it and consider the possibility of payment for cane by factories based on sugar content. The Committee is required to submit its report within a period of six months.

Gur—Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market declined during April 1955 reflecting the approaching end of the gur manufacturing season. The daily arrivals at Hapur which were about 600 to 700 maunds in the beginning of the month came down to 300 maunds a day at the close of the month. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 103,000 maunds at the close of April as against 109,500 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Prices of gur remained more or less steady throughout the month except at a few centres where they showed some decline towards the close of the month due to fall in sugar prices. Thus, at Kanpur and Madras, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 11 and Rs. 8 per maund on the 2nd April 1955 declined to Rs. 10/- and Rs. 7-2-0 per maund respectively on the 30th April 1955. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during April:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks ending				
	2-4-55	9-4-55	16-4-55	23-4-55	30-4-55
Hapur	10 4 0	10 4 0	10 4 0	10 6 0	10 4 0
Kanpur	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Calcutta	12 0 0	N.R.	12 12 0	13 4 0	N.R.
Patna	N.R.	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
Madras	8 0 0	9 10 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
Bombay	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Important announcements regarding export policy of oils and oilcakes were made on the 30th April 1955. According to these, export of cottonseed oil and sesamum oil will now be licensed freely for shipment up to the end of July 1955. Export duty on cotton seed oil has been abolished while the duty on sesamum oil has been reduced from Rs. 300 per ton to Rs. 75 per ton. Further, a small quantity of sesamum seed has been released for export to be licensed freely till the end of July 1955 subject to the present duty of Rs. 150 per ton.

The duty on decorticated and undercorticated seed oilcakes has also been reduced from Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 per ton respectively to a uniform level of Rs. 30 per ton, whereas the export duty on niger seed cake, kardiseed cake and castor seed cake has been abolished. The duty on the remaining cakes, *viz.*, linseed cake sesamum cake and mustard cake will, however, remain unchanged. Export of all the above cakes, with the exception of linseed cake, the quota for which has already been exhausted, will be licensed freely within ceilings previously announced for shipment up to the end of July 1955.

Prices of Oilseeds and Oils during the month under review moved within narrow limits. Towards the end of the month under review (*i.e.*, on 26th April) an additional quota of 15,000 tons of H. P. S. groundnuts was released for export till the end of July 1955 but this release did not produce any tangible effect on groundnut prices. Another notable development was the approval by the Forward Markets Commission of the amendments to the byelaws of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange. According to the new byelaws, which introduced for the first time, a system of margin on outstanding business, forward trading in castorseeds (Sept. delivery) commenced on the 18th April. The oilseeds market consequently firmed up a little but later the easy trend again reasserted itself.

(a) Groundnut

An important development relating to groundnut was the release of a quota of 15,000 tons of h.p.s. groundnuts for export till the end of July 1955 by established shippers and co-operative societies of growers of groundnuts.

Towards the end of March 1955 the Government of India had released a further quota of groundnut oil for export both by established shippers and crushers for shipment up to the end of June 1955. Besides, the validity period of shipment for groundnut oilcake, h.p.s. groundnuts and groundnut oil was also extended. These announcements did not produce a perceptible effect on the falling market of groundnut oil and the downward trend of these prices continued. The prices of groundnut at Bombay exhibited a gradual downward tendency uptil the third week of April. During the last week, however, some recovery was noticed; on the whole, however, the closing quotation was a shade lower than the quotation prevailing at the end of March. At Madras, the groundnut prices generally showed an easy undertone. The prices of groundnut oil at Bombay exhibited an erratic trend due to lack of interest both from the internal consumers and the exporters. The Bombay market for groundnut oil closed at Rs. 33/13/- per maund as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 33-4-0 and the highest quotation of Rs. 35-1-0 per maund during the third week. In the case of Madras, the prices declined from Rs. 32 per maund at the end of March to Rs. 31-10-0 per maund towards the close of April. At European ports the prices of Indian groundnut oil during April 1955 were higher than the closing quotation of Rs. 46-5-0 per maund for the previous month. The South African variety, on the other hand, was generally quoted lower than in the preceding month. The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil both at the Indian markets and at European ports: —

(Rs. per maund)

Week ending	26-3-55	2-4-55	9-4-55	16-4-55	23-4-55	30-4-55
Groundnuts—						
Bombay (Bold)	15 4	15 0	14 14	14 11	14 10	15 1
Madras (Shelled)	14 9	14 9	14 14	14 9	14 7	14 4
Groundnut oil—						
Bombay	33 1	33 4	32 8	35 1	32 14	33 13
Madras	32 0	31 12	31 12	31 4	31 4	31 10
European Ports (*c.i.f.*)						
Indian Crude 3 percent bulk .	46 1	46 5	47 12	47 12	47 13	47 8
South African 2 percent . .	47 9	46 5	47 0	46 1	46 14	46 9

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January 1955 amounted to 2,824 tons and 16,260 tons respectively, while there were no exports of this seed and oil during January 1954. Total exports of groundnut and grounndut oil during the ten months, April 1954 to January 1955 aggregated 9,217 tons and 43,081 tons, as compared with 3,947 tons and 1,500 tons respectively during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Linseed

The second estimate of lineseed for 1954-55 puts the area at 2,572,000 acres as against the adjusted second estimate of 2,535,000 acres for 1953-54. This shows an increase of 37,000 acres or 1·5 percent in area over last year. The increase is reported to have occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset, to a great extent, by deceases reported by Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh due mostly to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The condition of the crop at the end of February was reported to be generally satisfactory. The crop was, however, slightly affected due to inadequate winter showers in some districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Prices of linseed and linseed oil fluctuated within a narrow range during the month under review. Upto about the second week, the trend of prices of linseed at Bombay was downward after which an upward trend developed. In the last week, however, the price again lost some ground. The price movement of linseed oil at Bombay was upward after the first week. At Calcutta and Kanpur the trend of linseed was generally downward throughout the month under review, while linseed oil prices at Kanpur fluctuated between Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per maund. The overseas market in linseed oil witnessed active conditions due to keen enquiries from crushers and lack of sufficient supplies. Prices advanced appreciably. The table below shows the weekly quotations of linseed and linseed oil prices:—

(Rs. per maund)

Week ending	26-3-55	2-4-55	9-4-55	16-4-55	23-4-55	30-4-55
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	15 11 3	15 5 0	15 0 0	15 13 0	16 8 0	16 3 0
Calcutta (Small) . . .	16 8 0	16 6 0	16 0 0	N. Q.	15 10 0	15 7 0
Kanpur (Bold)	14 12 0	14 0 0	13 2 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	37 1 0	36 6 0	37 2 0	37 7 0	N.Q.	38 3
Kanpur	32 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	32 0	
Indian Variety at U. K. . .	44 13 0	44 1 0	44 13 0	45 1 0	45 9	

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of linseed oil during January 1955 amounted to 1,084 tons only, bringing the total since April 1954 to 3,721 tons. The fiugres for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 62 tons and 3,626 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

An important event of the month concerning castorseed and oil was the amendment of the bye-laws of Bombay Oilseed Exchange with the approval of the Forward Markets Commission. As a result, forward trading in castorseed (September delivery) commenced during this month according to the amended bye-laws which introduced for the first time a system of margins on outstanding business.

The all India final estimate of the 1954-55 castorseed crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 1,273 thousand acres and 112 thousand tons respectively as against the partially revised corresponding estimates of 1,375 thousand acres and 108 thousand tons for 1953-54.

Castorseed market was generally steady recording small variations during the month under review. In the case of oil the trend of prices at Bombay was rather erratic; at Kanpur however, the price declined progressively from Rs. 23 on 2-4-55 to Rs. 21 per maund on 30-4-55. At European market, the castor oil price declined by about Rs. 4 in the beginning of the month, in the second week, however, the ground lost was fully recovered. In the next two weeks, the prices were erratic but in the last week the downward trend reasserted itself. Over the month, the prices declined by Rs. 3-5-0 per maund. The following table shows the trend in prices of castor seed and castor oil during April:—

(Rs. per maund)

Weeks ending	26-3-55	2-4-55	9-4-55	16-4-55	23-4-55	30-4-55
Castorseed—						
Bombay (Small)	10 2 0	10 4 6	10 2 0	10 2 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Madras (Salem)	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 0 0
Kanpur	8 12 0	9 0 0	9 2 0	9 2 0	8 0 0	8 8 0
Jadcharla (Hyderabad)	8 3 0	8 5 0	8 5 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 7 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	26 1 0	N.R.	24 10 0	23 14 0	25 3 0	25 5 0
Kanpur	23 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Madras	..	23 14 0	..	23 14 0	23 14 0	23 9 0
E. Ports (C & F Indian commercial)	43 0 0	39 3 0	43 0 0	42 2 0	42 10 0	39 11 0

Exports of castor oil during January 1955 were higher at 1,885 tons compared to those in January 1954 when a quantity of only 1,057 tons moved out of the country Total exports of castor oil during the ten months from April 1954 to January 1955 amounted to 22,404 tons as against 17,984 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(iv) COTTON

An important announcement relating to cotton was made by the Government of India, on 12-4-55, releasing for export a further quantity of one lakh bales of Indian cotton of staple length 3/4″ and below of either old or new crop, subject to the condition that out of this quota 35,000 bales shall be exported from Saurashtra ports. With this release, the total export of raw cotton allowed during the current season aggregates three lakh bales.

Preparation of land for sowings of Bengal Deshi and 320 F was in progress in Punjab and PEPSU. Canal water for irrigation is reported to be adequate. In the South, the recent rains are reported to have been very beneficial for the Tinny/Karungani/Cambodia varieties and the tempo of these arrivals in the markets is increasing. The C. O. 4 plants are progressing well.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of March 1955, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 49·49 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 44·05 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during January 1955 amounted to 42 thousand bales as against 27 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the 1954-55 season (*i.e.*, 1st September 1954 to 31st January 1955) amounted to 185 thousand bales as against 165 thousand bales imported during the corresponding period of last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of January 1955 were 30 thousand bales as against 18 thousand bales exported during January 1954. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 31st January 1955 were of the order of 95 thousand bales as compared to 63 thousand bales exported during the same period of last season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian mills during January 1955 aggregated 4·06 lakh bales as compared to 4·04 lakh bales in January 1954. Total consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by Indian mills since the beginning of the current season to 31st January, 1955 amounted to 19·95 lakh bales as compared to 19·23 lakh bales during the same period of last season. Towards the close of January 1955, stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood at 11·80 lakh bales as against 10·64 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption				Stocks with mills on	
	Jan. 55	Jan. 54	Total from 1-9-54 to 31-1-55	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-1-54	31-1-55	31-1-54
Indian Cotton	3·49	3·48	17.00	16·38	10·44	9·07
Pakistan Cotton	(*a*)	(*a*)	0·04	(*a*)	0·01	(*a*)
Egyptian Cotton	0·18	0·24	0·93	1·12	0·35	0·48
Other foreign cottons	0·39	0·32	1·98	1·73	1·00	1·09
Total all cottons	4·06	4·04	19·95	19·23	11·80	10·64

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 is indicated below:—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st Sept. 1954 to 21st April 1955	1st Sept. 1953 to 21st April 1954
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	1,186,809	1,251,035
Consumption of cotton by Bombay Mills	820,376	797,308
Stocks with exporters, mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 21st April 1955	529,798	631,746

The downard trend of prices noticed in Bombay cotton market during March 1955 continued during the first week of the month under review. Prices of cotton lint at Bombay slumped to lower levels and Fine Jarilla M. G. was quoted at Rs. 575 per candy by the end of the first week of April, the lowest on record in recent years. The Government's announcement, on 12th April 1955, allowing a further one lakh bales of Indian cotton for export, however checked further fall. Prices tended to remain stationary during the later part of the month, when some revival of mill demand was also noticed.

The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab		Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar		Amaravati
Variety	Jarilla	M.G. F. Cambodia	Deshi	American	Oomra Deshi
26-3-55	590	630	495(F)	629(F)	420
2-4-55	581	630	495(F)	619(F)	430
9-4-55	575	630	510(F)	600(F)	410
16-4-55	578	630	505(F)	600(F)	400
23-4-55	578	630	495(F)	610	400
30-4-55	577	630	486(F)	629	400

F: Friday quotations

The prices of kapas also showed almost the same trend as that noticed in cotton lint. The following table gives the week-end prices of kapas:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Madras	Punjab		Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Tirupur	Abohar		Amarawati
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	American	Jarilla
26-3-55	224	198(F)	242(F)	165
2-4-55	280	220(F)	243(F)	165
9-4-55	210	200(F)	243(F)	155
16-4-55	224	198(F)	219F)	155
23-4-55	210	193(F)	245(F)	155
30-4-55	210	200(F)	248(F)	170

F : Friday quotations.

In the Karachi cotton market, a distinctly bearish trend was noticed during first half of the month under review. The initial weakness was mainly due to the absence of trade demand and accumulation of stocks. During the latter half of the month, the prices, however, staged a slight recovery due to improvement in off take by domestic mills and overseas buyers. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi:—

Week ending	4 F. Punjab R. G.	
	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per maund	Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
26-3-55	62 0	851
2-4-55	61 8	844
9-4-55	60 0	823
16-4-55	57 0	782
23-4-55	59 0	809
30-4-55	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The New York cotton market was listless and fluctuated within a narrow range despite low demand for textiles and lack of enquiries from abroad. By the end of the third week of the month, the prices however, showed a bearish sentiment which was mainly attributed to uncertain cotton policy of the U. S. Government. The announcement by the Department of Agriculture that 750,000 B/S of Commodity Credit Corporation owned surplus cotton would be offered for sale for demestic consumption and export was also partly responsible for this sentiment. Later on, however, the prices rallied and were relatively steady on high prospective Government loan supports. The follwoing table gives the week-end quotations at New York.

Week ending	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
24-3-55	33·80	1,259
31-3-55	33·47	1,246
7-4-55	33·58	1,251
14-4-55	33·53	1,249
21-4-55	33·25	1,238
28-4-55	33·53	1,249

(v) JUTE

In the jute growing areas, weather during April 1955 was hot and dry. The condition of young plants was reported to be satisfactory and the weeding operations were being carried out in some parts of the main jute growing areas. River levels were also reported to be normal except in Assam where though higher than the normal, the level was receding by the second week of the month.

During the month of April the Calcutta loose jute market recovered to some extent from the dullness of the preceding month, due to better business the market continued to rule steady till the third week of the month; thereafter, a small decline in some of the varieties of raw jute was witnessed. Though purchases by mills were low, sellers continued to be reserved in view of the tight supply position of the market. Arrivals in the mofussil markets during the month were negligible. The small fall in prices in the fourth week was mainly in sympathy with jute goods prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during the month :—

(April/May delivery)

(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-3-55 (2)	2-4-55 (3)	9-4-55 (4)	16-4-55 (5)	23-4-55 (6)	30-4-55 (7)
(1)						
Assam	32 8 0	34 0 0	N.A.	34 8 0	34 0 0	32 0 0
Northern . . .	33 0 0	34 8 0	N.A.	35 0 0	34 8 0	32 8 0
Orissa	33 0 0	35 0 0	N.A.	35 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0
Murshidabad . . .	31 8 0	33 8 0	N.A.	33 8 0	33 8 0	31 8 0
Western . . .	31 0 0	32 8 0	N.A.	33 0 0	33 0 0	31 0 0
Jungli	30 8 0	32 0 0	N.A.	32 8 0	32 8 0	30 8 0
Daisee	34 8 0	35 8 0	N.A.	35 8 0	35 0 0	33 8 0
U.P.	30 8 0	32 0 0	N.A.	32 8 0	32 8 0	30 8 0

N. A. Not available.

The baled sector of the Calcutta jute market opened steady and recorded improvement in the third week of the month as shown in the following table:—

(April/May delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each

Variety	Week ending					
	26-3-55 (2)	2-4-55 (3)	9-4-55 (4)	16-4-55 (5)	23-4-55 (6)	30-4-55 (7)
(1)						
Mill firsts . . .	210 0 0	210 0 0	N.A.	210 0 0	215 0 0	200 0 0
Mill Lightings . .	190 0 0	190 0 0	N.A.	190 0 0	195 0 0	180 0 0
Daisee L.G. . . .	185 0 0	190 0 0	N.A.	190 0 0	195 0 0	180 0 0
Indian N.C. . . .	125 0 0*	135 0 0	N.A.	135 0 0	134 0 0**	124 0 0

*February/March delivery. N. A. Not available. **April/June delivery.

The upcountry markets ruled steady due to lack of arrivals and low stocks. The following table gives the week-end quotations of the bottom varieties of jute in some of the important centres :—

(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)

	Week Ending				
(1)	31-3-55 (2)	7-4-55 (3)	14-4-55 (4)	21-4-55 (5)	28-4-55 (6)
Purnea (Bihar)	29 2 0	N.A.	29 4 0	30 6 0	28 0 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	28 9 0	N.A.	27 14 0	28 8 0	28 9 0
Nowgong (Assam)	28 13 0	N.A.	27 8 0	28 13 0	26 15 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	N.A.	N.A.	31 0 0	31 12 0	N. T.

N. A. Not available. N.T. No transaction.

The prices of the jute goods in the Calcutta market ruled steady till the middle of the month whereafter a small decline was registered, the underlying tone, however, being firm. This decline was due to the lack of interest shown by the foreign buyers at the prevailing prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations of jute goods in the Calcutta market during the month :—

Variety (1)	Unit (2)	Week Ending 26-3-55 (3)	2-4-55 (4)	9-4-55 (5)	16-4-55 (6)	23-4-55 (7)	30-4-55 (8)
Hessian 40″×10 ozs.	Rs. per 100 yards.	44 8 0	44 9 0	44 12 0	44 13 0	44 5 0	43 0 0
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	125 6 0	124 12 0	123 10 0	123 14 0	120 12 0	116 0 0

(vi) TOBACCO

By March, harvesting of 1954-55 tobacco crop was almost completed in Coimbatore district of Madras and East & West Godavari districts of Andhra. In these districts, condition of the standing crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Picking and curing of the produce were in progress in Belgaum district of Bombay and Krishna district of Andhra. In Ferozepur district of Punjab State early planted variety of N. rustica tobacco crop was in flowers.

According to the Guntur Market Committee's report, about 24·4 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, about 1·1 million lbs. of Sun-cured country, and about 0·2 million lbs. of Sun-cured virginia and gulla etc. tobacco were purchased by major companies and other local companies during March. During the same month about 2·5 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia tabacco and 1 lakh lbs. of country tobacco were sold in the East and West Godavari districts of Andhra.

During March, prices of different varieties of tobacco in Bhagwanpur district of Bihar and bidi tobacco in Gujerat markets of Bombay tended to move upwards due to increased demand and less stocks in the market. In Tirucherappalli distrcit of Madras, an upward trend in the prices of cheroot tobacco was reported. Price of cheroot tobacco grade No. 1 was quoted in the district at Rs. 1-10-9 per lb. against the previous month's quotation of Rs. 1-6-6 per lb. (The present trend is likely to ease with the arrival of new crop in the market). On the other hand, Coimbatore market was characterised by dull trading and market prices for different types of tobacco were more or less at the same level as in the previous month. During April at Guntur prices of 1955 flue-cured virginia tobacco for different grades remained steady; grade Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 re-dried strips closed at Rs. 3-2-0, Rs. 2-14-6, Rs. 2-11-0, Rs. 2-5-9 respectively per lb. as compared to the same quotations at the beginning of the month.

Tobacco has been included amongst the commodities for export from India in the trade agreement between India and Poland renewed recently for one year upto the end of 1955.

During January 1955, exports of unmanufactured tobacco from India amounted to about 3·4 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0·3 crore against nearly 2·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·2 crore in the same month of the previous year. Of the quantity exported during January 1955, U.K. alone accounted for 0·8 million lb. valued at Rs. 0·1 crore. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the ten months April 1954 to January 1955 amounted to over 67·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·3 crores against 61·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·7 crores in the corresponding period of 1953-54.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

A review on the progress of various G.M.F. Schemes in States during March 1955 indicates as under:—

In West Bengal, 11 small irrigation schemes were completed which covered an area of 6,103 acres. As a result of improvement of six tanks in the State, about 123 acres were brought under irrigation. In Hyderabad, 56 rahats were supplied to cultivators for installation on wells. The supply of oil engine pump sets in the State on Taccavi amounted to 356 in number. The wells scheme made good progress in Vindhya Pradesh and 35 wells were completed in the State during the period under review.

The area reclaimed in Andhra with the aid of departmental tractors and bulldozers amounted to 361 acres. The Kaki land reclaimed in Assam amounted to 323 acres. This is much lower than that of previous month due to the fact that the tractors in Assam are now operating in thick jungle. Heavy rain also hampered the progress to some extent in Assam. The Government of Madhya Pradesh reduced ploughing rates for land reclaimed by C.T.O. tractors to Rs. 30 per acre for cultivated lands and Rs. 50 per acre for fallow lands. The cultivators reacted favourably to these concessions. In Madras, 1,573 acres of land were reclaimed by tractors hired out by the State Agricultural Department. In Vindhya Pradesh, 986 acres of Rabi area were embanked and 310 acres of paddy area were bunded.

A volume of 376 tons of compost manure was prepared in Assam during the period under review. The Ammonium Sulphate distributed in Andhra amounted to 10,363 tons. The quantity of compost manufactured in the State was 5,738 tons of which 1,905 tons were utilised for the current year's crop. The distribution of Ammonium Sulphate in Madras amounted to 4,356 tons. 472 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 78 tons of bonemeal were distributed in West Bengal as a part of G.M.F. activities in the State. In Hyderabad, 190 tons of paddy fertiliser mixture, 105 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 5 tons of Super-phosphate were distributed. Besides 5,581 tons of urban compost and 13,663 tons of rural compost were made available to cultivators. In Andhra, about 1,140 tons of improved paddy seed and 60 tons of millet seeds were distributed. In Madras, 573 tons of paddy seeds were put to the soil as a part of G.M.F. activities in the State.

Jammu Mechanised Farm—The central mechanised farm in Jummu has already reclaimed 7,500 acres by mechanical means. The farm is chiefly dependent on rainfall which in a normal year is 30 inches supplemented by water from the Ranbir canal emanating from the Chenab River. The Farm has sown about 4,400 acres of land with the various crops which is expected to yield about 40,000 maunds of foodgrains.

Anti-locust operations—Intensification of anti-locust operations in scheduled desert areas, especially in the Western part of the country, *viz.*, Rajasthan, Pepsu, Kutch and Saurashtra was recommended by the Locust Experts Committee. The consensus of opinion was that there should be extensive facilities for training in anti-locust operations within the States and the solution of the locust menace lay not in driving them from one area into another, but in their total destruction.

(ii) COMMUNITY PROJECT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The latest review of the operation of the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks till December 1954 indicates that as against a total amount of Rs. 13·48 crores of Government expenditure on the blocks the amount of people's contribution in cash, labour and kind was valued at Rs. 7·48 crores constituting nearly 55 per cent. of the total expenditure by Government.

People's contribution has actually exceeded the government expenditure in the Extension Blocks where the value of such contribution was Rs. 2·71 crores as against Rs. 2·46 crores of Government expenditure. In the Community Project areas the works programme is considerably larger than that in an Extension area and, therefore, the Government's expenditure has been proportionately larger. Till December 1954, Government expenditure on Community Projects amounted to Rs. 11·02 crores while people's contribution was of the value of Rs. 4·77 crores, thus constituting nearly 43 per cent of the Government expenditure.

Present Coverage—The two programmes now cover nearly a lakh of villages with 62 million population representing more than one-fifth of the total rural population of India. Altogether 828 project blocks are in operation in different parts of the country of which 220 consisting of 32,957 villages and a population of 20·4 million are under the intensive community programme. The remainder, namely, 608 blocks comprising of 66,335 villages and a population of 41·8 million are receiving attention under the Extension Programme.

Physical Achievements—In the agricultural field attention has been given to intensive cultivation methods and to measures for enriching the soil. A large number of compost pits has been dug in the project areas. Fertilizers and seeds amounting to 119,442 and 43,200 tons respectively have been distributed. Agricultural demonstration which is an important method adopted in the Extension programme have been given considerable emphasis. The total number of such demonstrations given comes to 4,33,117. In addition, considerable portions of new land were brought into cultivation. About 396,000 acres of land were reclaimed. 155,520 acres were brought under fruits and vegetables, while 759,776 acres of land were brought under irrigation.

Considerable progress has also been reported in the spheres of health and sanitation, education, construction of roads and institutional development *e.g.*, Community Centres, people's organizations and Cooperative Societies.

(iii) FOREIGN AID

Four operational agreements were signed on 19th April in New Delhi between the Government of India and United States involving total U.S. assistance to the extent of $720,000. Government of India's total contribution to these joint projects amounts to Rs. 41,261,200. The projects covering these agreements are :—

1. Agricultural Economics Research.
2. Determination of soil fertility and fertilizer use.
3. Trades training ; and
4. Ground-Water Irrigation.

Under the project relating to Agricultural Economic Research it is proposed to acquire adequate equipment and books on agricultural economics from outside India for use in four regional Agro-Economic Research Centres and six Farm Management Researc

Centres already established by the Government of India. The Government of India's contribution for this joint project amounts to Rs. 80,000, while U.S. will contribute $20,000.

Under the Second Agreement, U.S.A. will contribute a sum of $50,000 for a joint project for determination of soil fertility and fertilizer use. This will be in supplement to the previous agreement entered into between the two Governments under which Soil Testing Laboratories have been established by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 16 States. Similar laboratories are to be established in 8 additional States in the coming year, and these laboratories will be provided with the same complete demonstration unit containing necessary equipment of initial supplies as was furnished to the laboratories established earlier. These laboratories will provide necessary services to cultivators, extension workers and agricultural officers with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of fertilizers. India's contribution under this joint project will be Rs. 1,250,000.

Under the project relating to Trades training, U.S.A. will provide financial assistance to the extent of $650,000 for providing technical assistance, training opportunities, equipment and supplies in support of a programme to re-organise, re-equip and improve the standards of the centres for the training of skilled workers in the basic, industrial and construction trades. The Foreign Operations Administration will make available the services of trades training expert to India. India's contribution to this joint project will be Rs. 4,431,200.

Under the supplementary agreement relating to ground water irrigation, it has been agreed to increase the total number of tube-wells to be constructed under the Groundwater Irrigation Programme from approximately 2,650 to 3,000. These additional tube-wells shall be allotted to the States of Punjab (100), PEPSU (100) and Uttar Pradesh (150). No additional dollar contribution is required to be made. But the Government of India's contribution for this joint project has been raised by Rs. 3·55 crores.

(iv) CO-OPERATION

The Finance Bill of 1955, recently introduced in the Lok Sabha proposes *inter alia* the following amendment to the Income Tax Act, 1922, in relation to the taxation of cooperative societies:

"In section 14 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) The tax shall not be payable by a cooperative society, including a co-operative society carrying on the business of banking—

(*i*) in respect of profits and gains of the business carried on by it;

(*ii*) in respect of interest and dividends derived from its investments with any co-operative society;

(*iii*) in respect of any income derived from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities;

(*iv*) in respect of any interest on securities chargeable under section 8 or any income from property chargeable under section 9, where the total income of such society does not exceed twenty thousand rupees and the society is not a housing society or an urban consumers' society or a society carrying on transport business. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to—

(*a*) the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the State of Bombay;

(*b*) a co-operative society carrying on insurance business in respect of the profits and gains of that business computed in accordance with rule 9 in the Schedule.

Explanation—For the purpose of this sub-section, an "urban consumers' co-operative society" means a society for the benefit of the consumers within the limits of a municipal corporation, municipality, municipal committee, notified area committee, town area or cantonment.

(4) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee who is a member of a co-operative society, in respect of any dividends received by him from the society.

(5) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee which is an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for marketing of commodities, in respect of any income derived from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities."

(v) RURAL CREDIT

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is being amended with a view to enabling the Reserve Bank to implement the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report regarding the institution of two funds viz., the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund. The amending Bill provides for the setting up of these two funds by the Reserve Bank. The Long Term Operations Fund will be utilised by the Reserve Bank exclusively for the making of loans and advances to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of cooperative credit societies, for the making of medium term loans to State Cooperative Banks for agricultural purposes and for the making of long term loans and advances to Central Land Mortgage Banks. The Stabilisation Fund will be utilised exclusively for the making of medium term loans and advances to state cooperative banks to enable them to convert short term credit into medium term credit whenever necessary owing to drought, famine or other like calamities.

The amending Bill, which has been passed both by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, mainly seeks to incorporate the following two sections in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

46A. (1) The Bank shall establish and maintain a Fund to be known as the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund to which shall be credited—

(*a*) an initial sum of ten crores of rupees by the Bank; and

(*b*) such further sums of money as the Bank may contribute every year:

Provided that the annual contribution during each of the five years commencing with the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1956 shall not be less than five crores of rupees:

Provided further that the Central Government may, if the circumstances so require, authorise the Bank to increase or reduce the amount of its annual contribution in any year.

(2) The amount in the said Fund shall be applied by the Bank only to the following objects, namely:—

(*a*) the making of loans and advances to State Governments for subscribing directly or indirectly to the share capital of a cooperative credit society and repayable on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding twenty years from the date of making such loan or advance;

(*b*) the making to State cooperative banks of loans and advances for agricultural purposes, repayable on the expiry of fixed periods not being less than fifteen months and not exceeding five years from the date of making such loan or advance, against such securities as may be specified in this behalf by the Bank:

Provided that such loans and advances are fully guaranteed as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest by the State Government;

(*c*) the making to Central Land Mortgage Banks of loans and advances repayable on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding twenty years from the date of making such loan or advance;

Provided that such loans and advances are fully guaranteed as to the repayment of principal and payment of interest by the State Government;

(*d*) the purchase of debentures of Central Land Mortgage banks:

Provided that such debentures are fully guaranteed as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest by the State Government.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section, a Central Land Mortgage Bank includes an institution engaged in the grant of loans on the mortgage of agricultural land and declared as such by the State Government in this behalf.

46B. (1) The Bank shall establish and maintain a Fund to be known as the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund to which shall be credited such sums of money as the Bank may contribute every year.

Provided that the annual contribution during each of the five years commencing with the year ending on the 30th day of June 1946 shall not be less than one crore of rupees:

Provided further that the Central Government may, if the circumstances so require, authorise the Bank to increase or reduce the amount of its annual contribution in any year.

(2) The amount in the said Fund shall be applied by the Bank only to the making to State Cooperative Banks of loans and advances repayable on the expiry of fixed periods not being less than fifteen months and not exceeding five years from the date of making such loan or advance and on such terms and conditions as may be specified in this behalf by the Bank:

Provided that no such loans or advances shall be made—

(*a*) except for the purpose of enabling the State cooperative banks to pay any dues in respect of bills of exchange and promissory notes purchased or rediscounted by the Bank under clause (2) of section 17 or loans and advances made to them by the Bank under clause (4) of section 17, and unless, in the opinion of the Bank, the State Cooperative banks are unable to pay such dues in time owing to drought, famine or other natural calamities; and

(*b*) unless such loans and advances are fully guaranteed as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest by the State Government."

A few other consequential and connected changes have also been made in sections 2 and 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

* * * *

A conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held in New Delhi on the 16th April which considered all the major recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report. A number of important decisions were taken.

The conference generally approved the basic principles and lines of reorganisation underlying the integrated scheme of Rural Credit recommended in the Report and in particular endorsed State partnership as a method of reorganizing and developing cooperative institutions. It, however, desired that the State control should be so exercised as not to undermine the initiative and sense of responsibility of the cooperatives concerned. It suggested that, ordinarily, State's nominees on the Board of Directors of a State-partnered cooperative institution should not exceed 1/3 of its strength. The need for coordinating the plans for the development of cooperative credit, marketing, processing etc. with the plans for the economic development of rural areas especially with the all-round development in the areas covered by the National Extension Blocks and Community Development Projects was also emphasised.

The conference generally accepted the position outlined by the Survey Committee with regard to the constitution and purposes and operations of the several funds to be set up by the Central and the State Governments and expressed the hope that terms and conditions on which the Reserve Bank and the Central Government granted loans to State Governments for participation in the share capital of cooperative institutions would be such as to induce the State Governments to obtain loans on requisite scale. It was also laid down that guarantees from the State Government should be required by the Reserve Bank only to the extent that the loans sanctioned exceeded the amounts which the cooperative banks would be eligible for on their own strength as credit institutions.

In regard to taccavi loans it was decided that:

(*a*) "taccavi and cooperative credit together should replace a large part of private credit, rather than that cooperative credit should expand in replacement of taccavi where the latter is still necessary", (*b*) "there should be coordination between the rates of interest of taccavi and of cooperative credit.......... to ensure that cooperative development is not retarded in the areas in which taccavi and cooperative credit operate simultaneously", and (*c*) "taccavi should be so operated that if possible cooperative credit is positively developed as a result".

The conference recommended that States may draw up programmes for planned development of cooperative marketing societies (organized either crop-wise or region-wise according to local conditions) at various levels and regulated market legislation be applied on widest possible scale. Side by side with this, the need for encouragement of cooperative processing, warehousing and storage with the help of all-India and State institutions suggested in the Survey Report for this purpose, and early efforts at standardisation of weights and measures and grading were also stressed.

The conference recognised the importance of suitable training in cooperative principles and practices of both the higher and subordinate personnel working in the cooperative departments and institutions as also of the office bearers and members of the primary societies and suggested that suitable arrangements in this regard should be made by State Governments.

As the proposed development of cooperative credit, marketing, processing and warehousing involves large outlay and vast organisation, the Conference recommended that in 1955-56 and 1956-57 integrated programme be undertaken on a pilot basis in 2 or 3 selected districts and the funds required for this purpose be found in the First Five Year Plan. It was also suggested that the long-term goal should be the organisation of rural business on a cooperative basis in such a way that within 15 years, 50 per cent of the total business—credit, marketing, processing etc. is handled cooperatively.

The following tentative targets for the country were indicated for the Second Five Year Plan:

Co-operative Credit	Present position	Targets in 1960-61
1. Membership of primary Agricultural Credit Societies	5 millions	15 millions
2. Short-term loans	Rs. 30 crores	Rs. 150 crores
3. Average loan per member	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 100/-
4. Medium-term loans	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 50 crores
5. Long term loans	Rs. 3 crores	Rs. 25 crores

It was recommended that each State Government should plan for establishing a marketing society in very important Mandi by the end of 1960-61. To be effective each society should have an adequate storage accommodation. The marketing societies should aim at handling at least 10 per cent of the produce sold in the Mandi.

(vi) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The main developments in the field of land reforms during the period April—September 1954 as revealed in the Progress Report on the Five Year Plan for that period recently published by the Planning Commission are summarised below:

Abolition of Intermediaries—Mysore Legislature passed two Bills, one for the abolition of personal and miscellaneous inams and the second one for the abolition of religious and charitable inams. In Travancore-Cochin, a Bill for the abolition of estates was introduced in the State Legislature. Ajmer framed a Bill for the abolition of intermediaries and Kutch for the abolition of jagirs. In Manipur a draft Bill was under preparation and in Tripura proposals on the subject were under consideration. Coorg had taken no action till September 1954. In practically all other States, suitable legislation on this subject had been enacted before the commencement of the period under review.

In Andhra, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat, steps were being taken to abolish inams which had remained unaffected by the previous legislation. In West Bengal notifications were issued for the vesting of all estates in the Government. Notifications for the abolition of a large number of estates in Madras, Orissa and Goalpara district of Assam were also issued. Abolition of zamindari in Bihar and U.P. and of jagirs in Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh made good progress during the period. The scope of the Resumption of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, Rajasthan was extended to provide for the abolition of all jagris.

Tenancy Reforms—U.P. Land Reforms Act was amended to confer occupancy rights on tenants and sub-tenants (Adhivasis) without any payment on their part—the compensation for such lands being payable by the State Government. In Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, legislation was passed for strengthening the rights of tenants in the lands cultivated by them. In Punjab, an Ordinance was enacted for staying the ejectment of tenants and restoration to tenants of lands from which they had been ejected after April, 1954 subject to a maximum of 5 standard acres (including the area owned by them). Certain exceptions have however, been allowed in favour of refugee land owners. In Delhi, the Land Reforms Act of 1954 which confers ownership rights on all tenants was enforced.

In Madras, Orissa, Travancore-Cochin, and Ajmer, certain tentative measures were taken to protect the rights of tenants but comprehensive legislation on the subject was under consideration in these States as also in Bombay. In Madhya Bharat, the period in which the sub-tenants in zamindari and jagirdari areas could buy out their landlords' rights was extended from two to four years.

Ceilings on Holdings—In States where annual village records are maintained, the census is being held on complete enumeration basis and it will be completed by the middle of 1955. For States where annual village records are not maintained, particularly in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Manipur and Tripura, the data regarding the size and distribution of holdings which are being collected by the National Sample Survey Directorate in connection with the FAO census, will also become available by the middle of 1955. The legislation to implement the interim recommendations of the Five Year Plan regarding state assumption of management of substantial farms was passed in Himachal Pradesh and a Bill to that effect was introduced in Travancore-Cochin Legislature.

Reorganisation of Agriculture—Under the legislation providing for Government initiative in regard to consolidation of holdings, 5·7 lakh acres were re-partitioned in Punjab bringing the total area consolidated in that state to 33·8 lakh acres. In Bombay, consolidation was completed over 43,000 acres bringing the total to 13·6 lakh acres. In U.P., PEPSU and Delhi also consolidation was in progress. During the period under review legislation on similar lines was enacted in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

As regards cooperative farming, 10 cooperative farming societies were registered during the period in Bombay bringing the total of such societies in that state to 267 with a membership of 9,432 and covering an area of about 69,000 acres. 8 cooperative farming societies in PEPSU and 6 in Saurashtra were also registered during the same period.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events of the Month of April 1955

2nd April ..	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) Continuance of free licensing of exports of mustard oil/rape seed oil decided.
5th April ..	Decision taken to release a further quantity of raw wool for export during the period 18th April to 30th September 1955. Exports will be allowed by established shippers and newcomers on a quota basis, subject to a minimum of 10 bales per shipper.
6th April ..	Export of rice bran allowed within an overall quota till the end of the June 1955.
8th April ..	All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1954-55 released.
12th April ..	(*i*) Export of tapioca and tapioca chips allowed freely on shipping bills upto the end of June 1955.

	(*ii*) Free licensing of export of husks of all pulses including those of gram allowed as an experimental measure. (*iii*) Decision taken to release for export a further quantity of one lakh bales of Indian Cotton of staple length 3/4" and below of any crop (old or new) subject to the condition that out of the one lakh bales, 35,000 bales shall be exported from Saurashtra ports. (*iv*) Export of 1,500 maunds of Pashmina wool from the State of Jammu and Kashmir allowed. It has also been decided to allow export of Pashmina wool from the State of Punjab to the extent of 75% of the certified stocks held by the dealers.
14th April ..	Export of fresh fruits except green coconuts and tamarind placed on O.G.L. No. 3 till 31st December 1955.
15th April ..	Export of rice husk meal (within an overall quota) allowed.
16th April ..	(*i*) Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in New Delhi. (*ii*) Bill to constitute State Bank of India introduced in Lok Sabha. (*iii*) Time limit for export of cotton seed oil by crushers extended till the end of July 1955.
18th April ..	(*i*) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill 1955 introduced in Lok Sabha. (*ii*) Forward trading in castor seeds (September delivery) commenced on the 18th April, following the approval by the Forward Markets Commission of the amendments to the bye-laws of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange.
19th April ..	All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1954-55 released.
20th April ..	All-India Final Estimate of Castor seed, 1954-55, released.
21st April ..	All-India Final Estimates of other kharif pulses, 1954-55, released.
26th April ..	A quota of 15,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnuts released for export till the end of July 1955.
27th April ..	Permission given for the export of further quantity of wheat bran by Roller flour mills upto the end of June 1955.
30th April ..	(*i*) Export of cottonseed oil and sesamum oil allowed to be licensed freely for shipment up to the end of July 1955. (*ii*) A small quantity of sesamum seed released for export to be licensed freely till the end of July 1955. (*iii*) Export duty on Cotton seed, niger seed cake, kardiseed cake and castor seed cake oil abolished. (*iv*) Export duty on sesamum oil reduced from Rs. 300 per ton to Rs. 75 per ton.

(*v*) Export duty on decorticated and undecorticated seed oil cake reduced from Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 per ton respectively to a uniform level of Rs. 30 per ton.

(b) Evaluation Report on second Years working of Community Projects

The Second Evaluation Report on Community Projects issued recently analyses amongst other things the working of projects in various areas and in particular makes observations on administration of Community Projects, role of Local Bodies, the set up of Advisory Bodies, Co-operative Institution, Vaikas Mandals and village industries.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Referring to the question of administrative co-ordination of the Community Project work with the Executive responsibility of the Collector, the Report points out: "It will be wrong to believe that the problem of inter-departmental co-ordination has been solved. Especially on the level of the block which is the effective unit of action, considerable uncertainty and lack of co-ordination still obtain, with regard to the relations between their superior officers and the block level technical officers and these latter and the Block Development Officer............ From complete absorption by one department to toleration of parallel authorities of several departments all variants are being tried out in staffing at the block level."

Regarding the nature of the programme that should be kept in view the Report says that it should be "popular, with officials participating, not the other way round i.e. an official programme of set quantitative measures in which the people are asked to participate".

The Report makes a strong plea for separation of functions between the revenue and development staff below the Collector's level, i.e. for separating the roles of the Tehsildars and of Block Development or Extension Officers. While realising the necessity of effecting co-ordination in developmental policies and plans at all levels, the Report emphasises the fact that the normal working of the several departments through their own organisations and staff should be encouraged. It supports the suggestion of appointing agricultural officers to the post of Block Development Officers. On the other hand, it observes that the practice of appointing revenue staff to the post of Block Development Officers should be curtailed and the practice of attaching block officership as an adjunct to the other duties of revenue officers should be given up as absolutely unsuitable.

Emphasising the desirablity of regulating the pace of immediate expansion of community project and extension programmes a little more cautiously, the Report warns against an undue emphasis on organisational compliance and official responsibility and a too formal compliance with the programmes and proformas issued by the Community Project Administration. The Report also stresses the need for a more pronounced emphasis on quality and asks the States to work out the essential purposes of the Plan according to their intrinsic priorities in the best possible manner.

LOCAL BODIES

Commenting on the role of local bodies the Report says: "More vigorous and sustained efforts to make panchayats increasingly responsible for all items of general administration and if national extension would lead to a fulfilment of democracy as well as of community development............ The processes of administrative decentralisation and reorganisation must necessarily be built into the programme of emphasising the responsibility of local bodies for as large a sector of public functions as possible".

Recognising the fact that there has been a noteworthy improvement in the training of Gram Sevaks, the Report, however, says that the pace of expansion of blocks being so high, quite a proportion of Gram Sevaks are there who are not trained and many more who are inadequately trained. A fair number are unable to interpret correctly the full contents of the agricultural programme. The same applies to the selection of trainees. Though the Development authorities at all levels are aware of these shortcomings and no efforts are being spared to remove them, the Report points out that "the whole subject of training (of Gram Sevaks and other personnel): including content, organisation, inspection and evaluation needs comprehensive resurvey at the hands of an Expert Committee".

SCHEME OF INTEGRATION

The Report makes a comprehensive study of the system of 'integration' of functions and of replacing the specialist staff of the agriculture, cooperative and revenue departments by a common cadre of multipurpose Gram Sevaks, attending to all three duties. Integration below the level of the Collector or S.D.O. is not favoured.

It argues out a strong case for the separation of the roles of the Mamlatdar (Tehsildar) who is 'executive' par-excellence from that of Block Development or Extension Officers, and observes that combination of these two roles in a functionery below the Collector's level is likely to affect already the character of the programme.

ADVISORY BODIES

The Report points to the continued ineffectiveness of Project Advisoy Committees and suggests that they should be built up round the executive committee of the corresponding territorial unit of local self-government. They should be further strengthened by the addition of notable official members, and co-opted or invited members from among legislators and the other categories of members who are now represented on the Advisory Bodies. The Report recommends that the presidentship of this Committee should be thrown open to Chairmen of local bodies principally responsible for all local planning and execution.

COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

Referring to cooperative institutions, the Report observes that while progress in quantitative terms cannot be said to have been striking in any area the lines of progress and the variety of tasks attempted by co operatives are such as should strengthen a feeling of confidence. The multi-purpose type of village society which is gaining ground, being a credit and allied purposes society is not intended to be an all-purpose society. The Report strikes a note of caution against this tendency and says: "Anything that engages the general resources of the society in trading, production and construction has to be avoided". It suggests that unless an overall strengthening of the institutional structure of credit and allied activities is urgently undertaken extension activity will not reach below the upper layers of social and economic influence in village.

VIKAS MANDAL

Referring to the creation of ad hoc bodies like development councils (or Vikas Mandals), the Report favours those organisations where the main emphasis is on people organising themselves to achieve the means of their own progress by forming discussion and operational groups to popularise and execute projects of reform. But non-official auxiliaries created by officials and maintained as a formal channel for official acts is a pretence which has nothing to recommend itself.

On the growth of statutory Panchayats and their function, the Report says that if their "functions are matched by resources, provision for expert and trained services is made, and internal strengthening and safeguards are provided within the hierarchy of local self governing bodies, any move towards building up strong basic institutions in villages must be whole heartedly welcomed".

POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Explaining fully the voluntary nature of public participation and its necessarily qualified relation to official initiative, the Report points out that it is only when (official) influence attains the substance of coercion, which is pressure with a sanction, that the risk of promoting the democratic progress of the people, being sacrified to that of obtaining a merely material result clearly arises.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

On the question of village crafts and industries, the Report admits that within the experience of the evaluation centres there have been no really noticeable cases of improvement. The whole area of village industries is really an unoccupied area. So far as community project and national extension are concerned, it says. "This is so", continues the Report "for no fault of those who are responsible for either shaping or guiding these programmes. Whereas in the case of agriculture, health or education there is some proved programme which the developmental and extension organisation can adopt, in the field of industry, except perhaps in the case of Khadi, there is no proved programme. Unless on the basis of an assigned a sector of estimated total demand, production of village industries is fitted into the overall national programme of employment, investment and production, conditions cannot be said to be ripe either for industrial extension or for co-operation".

Regarding transition to National Extension Service, the Report says that unless an institutional structure of panchayats and co-operative societies is built up there will be little spontenaity and continuity in the developmental process. Therefore orderly and well planned measures of transition must be prepared and put into the effect in time.

The Report further lays emphasis on the need for expanding the research facilities in agriculture and promoting effective communication between the researchers and the field workers. It suggests that almost immediately it is necessary to build well equipped research centres in close proximity to the people.

After stressing the need for laying greater emphasis on ensuring progress through collective and institutional action by the people, the Report concludes with the remarks: "From what has been made available hitherto is clear that in regard to the intellectual, social and economic transformation of the country side the Community Projects are playing a significant part. Further progress so as to cover all sections and all classes, and to draw in the people themselves through their own institutions into the process of building a better life for themselves is clearly called for. But no one is more conscious of this need than those who are participating in the effort".

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) World Vegetable Oil Output, 1953-54

According to 'A Review of Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds', recently published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, world production of vegetable oils in 1953-54 was the largest ever recorded, provisional estimates indicating an increase of three per cent over the figures for 1951-52, the previous peak year and of four per cent, over those of 1952-53. As compard to the pre-war period the 1953-54 production represents an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

The Review also reveals that the Commonwealth accounted for 24 per cent. of world oil and oilseed production in 1953-54, compared with 23 per cent in 1952-53 and in pre-war years. In 1953 Commonwealth countries accounted for 33 per cent. of the net supplies entering international trade, as against 35 per cent. in 1951 and the pre-war average of 32 per cent. Besides, in the same year for the first time since 1939, there was a Commonwealth export surplus, although this was well below the pre-war level.

World production of groundnuts, cottonseed and sesamum seed in 1953-54 showed an increase and more than compensated for reductions in soya beans, rape seed and linseed. Preliminary details for palm kernels in 1954 indicated a marked recovery in copra production and a continued expansion in the output of palm oil and palm kernels.

With regard to individual items the position in respect of important commodities is indicated below.

Groundnuts—The world groundnut production in the 1953-54 season is provisionally estimated at the record level of 10,900,000 tons, about 10 per cent more than in the previous season and 12 per cent above the quinquennial average of 9,700,000 tons from 1948-49 to 1952-53. India which has the largest area under groundnuts produced 3,772,000 tons.

Cotton seed—World cotton seed production in 1953-54 is provisionally estimated at the record level of 15,100,000 tons about two per cent. greater than the previous season and 17 per cent. above the 1948-52 average. Increased production in the United States, the Soviet Union and India much more than compensated for reductions in China, Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey.

Sesame—World sesame production established another record in 1953-54 when production was estimated at over 1,900,000 tons with major increases in both India and China. India is by far the important sesame producer her production being 531,000 tons nearly one-half of the world production (excluding China).

Copra—World production of copra in 1953 is estimated at 2,700,000 tons which is slightly less than in the previous year but exceeds the pre-war average of 2,500,000 tons. Philippines with an estimated production of 856,000 tons was the leading world producer.

Palm kernels—During 1953 commercial production of palm kernels is estimated to have reached the new record figure of 870,000 tons, about 7 per cent. greater than that of the previous year and 26 per cent. greater than that in 1938. The leading producer is Nigeria, with 434,000 tons of palm kernels and 212, 000 tons of palm oil.

Linseed—Linseed production in the Commonwealth in 1953-54 is provisionally estimated at about 630,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the world total as against 22 per cent in the previous season and 15 per cent. in 1938-39. India and Canada are the leading Commonwealth producer, their production being 355,000 tons and 248,000 tons respectively.

Castor seed—World production of castor seed (excluding the Soviet Union and China) is estimated at 452,000 tons in 1953-54 as against the average for the previous five seasons of 400,000 tons and the pre-war level of some 300,000 tons, India is by far the most important Commonwealth producer, with 107,000 tons in 1953-54.

Rapeseed—The world rapeseed production in 1953-54 is provisionally estimated at 4,800,000 tons compared with the record total of 5,200,000 tons in the previous season and the pre-war level of some 4,000,000 tons.

(b) U. S. to sell Cotton from Surplus Stock

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on the 18th April 1955 that it would offer to sell about 750,000 bales of its surplus cotton. The prupose is to meet needs of domestic users and exporters for grades and qualities which are in short supply in regular market channels.

The cotton acquired under price support operation will be sold at 105 per cent. of the current support price, plus reasonable handling charges, or at the domestic market price whichever is higher. The present support price is 90 per cent. of parity, or an average of about 32 cents a pound. Parity is a standard for measuring farm prices declared by law to be fair to farmers in relation to prices they must pay.

The New York Times, 19-4-55.

(c) U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation authorised to Consolidate and Rotate C.C.C. Owned Wheat

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on March 29 that the Commodity Credit Corporation has been authorized to consolidate and rotate C. C. C. owned stocks of wheat by selling its wheat and purchasing equivalent quantities. This action is authorized by the set-aside provision of the Agricultural Act of 1954 and will be applied for the present in a limited manner. This method will permit more orderly handling of the inventory of wheat the CCC now has in the set-aside and will also enable quicker and more efficient turnover of stocks to hold deterioration to a minimum.

In consolidating stocks, the CCC will sell wheat at prevailing market prices where located at country or inland storage points and offset such sales by purchasing wheat of equal quantity or value at a terminal or port location where it can be more readily moved into use. Rotation of the wheat inventory where needed because of age, questionable storability or other reasons will be carried out on a similar manner, by selling and buying equivalent quantities of wheat.

The official announcement notes that under this method of operation, wheat will move in the normal way through private trade channels and CCC will have considerably more flexibility in the handling of its inventory.

Source—The Wheat Review, March, 1955 issued by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Small Millets, Rabi Cereals (Wheat & Barley) and Linseed, 1954-55

All-India Final Estimates of Rice, Kharif Pulses other than Tur, Black Pepper, Castorseed & Mesta, 1954-55

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, March 1954

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during April 1955

(Between 31st March 1955 and 27th April, 1955 and from 1st March, 1955 to 27th April, 1955)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 31-3-55 to 27-4-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-3-55 to 27-4-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	4·7	(—) 3·0	9·7	(—) 11
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1·0	(—) 1·9	2·2	(—) 45
Gangetic West Bengal	0·6	(—) 0·6	1·1	(—) 53
Orissa	1·0	(+) 0·1	1·3	(—) 34
Chota Nagpur	0·1	(—) 0·6	0·3	(—) 80
Bihar	0·2	(—) 0·4	0·4	(—) 65
U. P. East	0·1	(—) 0·1	0·2	(—) 71
U. P. West	0·2	(—) 0·1	1·1	(+) 21
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·5	(+) 0·1	1·4	(+) 27
Rajasthan West	..	(—) 0·1	0·1	(—) 55
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	..	(—) 0·2	0·1	(—) 86
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	..	(—) 0·2	0·1	(—) 82
Vindhya Pradesh	..	(—) 0·2	0·1	(—) 74
Madhya Pradesh East	1·0	..	1·5	(—) 16
Madhya Pradesh West	0·3	..	0·4	(—) 42
Gujarat	..	(—) 0·1	..	(—) 100
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	..	..	(—) 91
Konkan	0·1	(—) 0·6	0·1	(—) 85
Deccan (Desh)	0·6	(—) 0·1	0.9	(—) 3
Hyderabad North	0·1	(—) 0·3	0.2	(—) 68
Hyderabad South	0·3	(—) 0·5	0·7	(—) 43
Coastal Andhradesa	0·2	(—) 0·4	0·3	(—) 69
Rayalaseema	0·1	(—) 0·4	0·5	(—) 26
Tamilnad	3·8	(+) 2·5	4·1	(+) 109
Malabar and South Kanara	3·8	(+) 1·5	4.1	(+) 50
Mysore	2·2	(+) 0·8	2·5	(+) 49
Travancore-Cochin	4·1	(—) 0·1	5·5	(—) 6

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01".

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during May 1955

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Kharif Paddy and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Arhar and Groundnut	..
Bombay	Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Crop	Tobacco.
Madras	Kharif Rice	Rabi Paddy, Rabi Jowar and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Jowar and Sugarcane	Grams,
Punjab	Kharif Rice and Cotton	Wheat, Oats and Potatoes.
U. P.	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Cotton	Rabi Paddy and Wheat.
WestBengal	Kharif Paddy and Sugarcane	..

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimate, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (*including non-reporting areas*)—				
Rice	74,056	76,646 (77,032)¶	22,537	27,079 (27,561)¶
Jowar	43,340	42,990	7,243	7,691
Bajra	26,613	28,820	3,142	4,246
Maize	8,908	8,982	2,825	2,854
Ragi	5,542	5,472	1,316	1,564
Small Millets	12,464	13,167	1,895	2,183
Wheat	24,286	26,098	7,382	7,792
Barley	8,021	8,190	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,230	210,365	49,222	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	17,930	18,893	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,930	5,776	1,675	1,783
Other Pulses	25,179	25,980	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	49,039	50,649	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	252,269	261,014	58,266	66,029
Potato	629	648	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	208¶	22	24¶
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	283	310
Tobacco	896	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,848	11,356 (10,869)¶	2,883*	3,772* (3,573)*¶
Castorseed	1,326	1,368 (1,373)¶	102	107 (108)¶
Sesamum	5,874	6,132	464	531
Rape & Mustard	5,201	5,373	844	826
Linseed	3,366	3,369	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,598	4,659	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,713	17,027	3,194§	3,935§
Jute	1,813	1,196¶	4,592§§	3,129§§¶
Mesta	484	468¶	682§§	656§§¶
Beverages—				
Tea ‡	777	..	675,270 (A)	..
Coffee (*j*)	229	..	59,784 (A)	..

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* In terms of nuts in shell.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

(*j*) Relates to 1952-53 and also subject to revision.

‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.

(A) In thousand lbs.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

¶ Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice . . .	Final	4-5-55	74,424	77,032	(—)3·4	24,209	27,561	(—)12·2
Jowar . . .	Second	9-4-55	41,425	41,376	(+)0·1	5,998	5,535	(+)8·4
Bajra . . .	First	7-1-55	25,174	26,629	(—)5·5	..	..	..
Maize . . .	First	7-1-55	8,927	8,825	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Ragi . . .	First	7-1-55	5,045	4,981	(+)1·3	..	..	..
Small Millets . .	Second	2-5-55	12,199	12,030	(+)1·4	2,029	1,984	(+)2·3
Wheat . . .	Second	7-5-55	25,851	24,623	(+)5·0	7,909	7,026	(+)12·6
Barley . . .	Second	7-5-55	8,280	7,770	(+)6·6	2,483	2,303	(+)7·8
Pulses—								
Gram . . .	First	6-3-55	19,180	17,326	(+)10·7	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar) . .	Second	28-3-55	5,630	5,695	(—)1·1	1,798	1,809	(—)0·6
Other Kharif Pulses . . .	Final	21-4-55	14,935	15,192	(—)1·7	1,497	1,543	(—)3·0
Other Rabi Pulses .	First	2-4-55	9,486	10,089	(—)6·0	..	..	..
Potato . . .	First	7-3-55	544	538	(+)1·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane** . . .	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+)3·3	47,469	42,111	(+)12·7
Pepper Black . .	Final	6-5-55	208·2	207·7	(+)0·2	25·8	23·8	(+)8·4
Tobacco . . .	First	26-3-55	792	768	(+)3·1	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut . .	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869†	(+)16·4	3,823**	3,573**†	(+)7·0
Castorseed . .	Final	20-4-55	1,273	1,373	(—)7·3	112	108	(+)3·7
Sesamum . . .	Third	26-2-55	5,861	6,079	(—)3·7	567	534	(+)6·2
Rape and mustard . . .	First	19-2-55	2,244	2,185	(+)2·7	..	..	..
Linseed . . .	Second	19-4-55	2,572	2,535	(+)1·5	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton . . .	Fourth	29-3-55	17,465	16,224	(+)7·6	4,089§	3,686 †§	(+)10·9
Jute . . .	Final	22-11-54	1.273	1,196†	(+)6·4	3,153‡	3,129 ‡†	(+)0·8
Mesta . . .	Final	5-5-55	571	468†	(+)22·0	1,106‡	656 ‡†	(+)68·6

* Production figures are in terms of 'cane' and the corresponding production figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,749 and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(†) Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1954-55

(Released in May, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3 Absolute	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3 Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	74,424	77,032	(—)2,608	(—)3·4
Production (Thousand tons)	24,209	27,561	(—)3,352	(—)12·2

The decrease in acreage under the Crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and to a lesser extent by Vindhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Andhra. The enormous decrease in Bihar and West Bengal has been attributed to heavy rainfall and floods in the northern districts and to continuous drought in the southern districts of these States, which hampered the sowing and transplantation of both autumn and winter paddy. Similar conditions of heavy rainfall and drought also prevailed in parts of a few districts of Uttar Pradesh while rains were deficient at the time of sowing in Vindhya Pradesh, which resulted in a shrinkage of the area sown to the crop in these States. Bombay has recorded slight increase in the current year's acreage under the crop due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and to a lesser extent by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Vindhya Pradesh. Of the total fall of 3,352,000 tons in the all-India production as much as 3,132,000 tons is accounted for by Bihar and West Bengal only. The decrease in production is due partly to the heavy decrease in acreage and partly to the unfavourable climatic conditions such as protracted drought in Bihar and inadequate rainfall in other States during the growing period of the crop. Andhra, Madras, Assam, Tripura and Bhopal are the only States to record any increase in production due to favourable weather during the growing period of the crop.

The production estimates for Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad (autumn) Mysore, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. Crop-Cutting Surveys during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madras, Hyderabad (Summer crop) and Travancore-Cochin. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available as yet and as such production estimates based on the traditional method of these States have been utilised in the All-India Estimate. The production estimates for these States may, therefore, undergo a change on receipt of the data based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas', that is areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The 'Non-Reporting Areas' for this Estimate include non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh and Coorg, Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur and account for an area of 1,508 thousand acres and a production of 527 thousand tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Autumn (I Crop) .	3,974	4,008	(—)34	2,302*	2,120*	(+)182
Winter (II Crop) .	627	650	(—)23	356*	337*	(+)19
Summer (III Crop) .	9	11	(—)2	5*	6*	(—)1
TOTAL .	4,610	4,669	(—)59	2,663*	2,463*	(+)200

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
Autumn . .	1,005	1,020	(—)15	301*	328*	(—)27
Winter . . .	3,152	3,021	(—)49	1,369*	1,312*	(+)57
Summer . . .	11**	19	(—)8	4**	7	(—)3
TOTAL .	4,168	4,240	(—)72	1,674	1,647	(+)27
Bihar (Including merged territories)—						
Autumn . .	1,150	1,195	(—)45	174*	206*	(—)32
Winter . . .	10,285	11,731	(—)1,446	2,371*	4,003*	(—)1,632
Summer . . .	6**	6	..	1**	1	..
TOTAL .	11,441	12,932	(—)1,491	2,546	4,210	(—)1,664
Bombay—						
Autumn . .	3,239	3,176	(+)63	1,280*	1,295*	(—)15
Summer . . .	23	21	(+)2	7	6	(+)1
TOTAL .	3,262	3,197	(+)65	1,287	1,301	(—)14
Madhya Pradesh (Autumn)‡	9,172	9,174	(—)2	2,583*	2,697*	(—)114
Madras—						
Autumn (I Crop) .	4,865	4,863	(+)2	2,356	2,319	(+)37
Winter (II Crop) .	1,447	1,435	(+)12	685	687	(—)2
Summer (III Crop) .	116	127	(—)11	55	61	(—)6
TOTAL .	6,428	6,425 (+)	(+)3	3,096	3,067	(+)29
Orissa—						
Autumn . .	1,335	1,352	(—)17	300	313	(—)13
Winter . . .	8,160	8,233	(—)73	1,874	1,943	(—)69
Summer . . .	34**	34	..	7**	7	
TOTAL .	9,529	9,619	(—)90	2,181	2,263	(—)82
Punjab (Autumn) .	586	588	(—)2	220*	237*	(—)17
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter . . .	8,948	9,034	(—)86	2,123*	2,251*	(—)128
Summer . . .	19**	19	..	4**	5	(—)1
TOTAL .	8,967	9,053	(—)86	2,127	2,256	(—)129
West Bengal—						
Autumn . . .	1,247	1,570	(—)323	398*	527*	(—)129
Winter . . .	8,544	8,934	(—)390	3,342*	4,680*	(—)1,338
Summer . . .	44**	44	..	17**	18	(—)1
TOTAL .	9,835	10,548	(—)713	3,757	5,225	(—) 1,468
Hyderabad—						
Autumn . . .	1,471	1,368	(+)103	453*	446*	(+)7
Summer . .	449	575	(—)126	129	174	(—)45
TOTAL .	1,920	1,943	(—)23	582	620	(—)38

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu and Kashmir (Winter)	477@	477	..	182@	182	..
Madhya Bharat (Winter)	206	215	(—) 9	54	58	(—) 4
Mysore (Winter)†	848	857	(—) 9	371*	398*	(—) 27
PEPSU (Autumn)	55	60	(—) 5	16	19	(—) 3
Rajasthan (Autumn)	144	169	(—) 25	71	80	(—) 9
Saurashtra (Autumn)	78	79	(—) 1	27	31	(—) 4
Travancore-Cochin (Autumn)	800@†	800	..	273@	273	..
Ajmer (Winter)	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal (Autumn)	28	27	(+) 1	6*	4*	(+) 2
Coorg (Winter)¶	97	94	(+) 3	66*	72*	(—) 6
Delhi (Autumn)	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh (Summer).	110	112	(—) 2	36*	28*	(+) 8
Manipur (Autumn)@@	176@	176	..	66@	66	..
Tripura—						
Autumn	149	145	(+) 4	47	45	(+) 2
Winter	253	243	(+) 10	99	90	(+) 9
Summer	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
TOTAL	404	391	(+) 13	147	136	(+) 11
Vindhya Pradesh (Autumn)	1,074	1,180	(—)106	176*	226*	(—) 50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Autumn).	7	6	(+) 1	2	2	..
ALL-INDIA—						
Autumn	30,557	30,957	(—) 400	11,051	11,234	(—) 183
Winter	43,044	45,104	(—) 2,060	12,892	16,013	(—) 3,121
Summer	823	971	(—) 148	266	314	(—) 48
TOTAL	74,424	77,032	(—) 2,608	24,209	27,561	(—) 3,352

* Based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

† Includes estimates for other crops also for which details are not available.

‡ Includes an area of 54,857 acres and a production of 6,235 tons in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

** Average of previous three years has been adopted; as data for current year are not available.

¶ Includes an area and production of 181 acres and 18 tons for 1953-54 and 121 acres and 37 tons respectively for 1954-55 as estimates for the crop grown to non-reporting areas.

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

@@ Data relate to Manipur Valley only.

‖ In Andhra and Madras estimates for rice are actually collected by 1st crop, 2nd crop and 3rd crop which have been broadly classified as Autumn, Winter and Summer crops.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES.—(1) During 1954-55 Crop-Cutting Surveys on rice crop were also in progress in Madras, Travancore-Cochin and on summer (Rabi) crop in Hyderabad. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates of these States utilised in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Rice is not grown in Kutch to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets, 1954-55

(Released in May, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Present
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	12,199	12,030	(+) 169	(+) 1·4
Production (Thousand tons)	2,029	1,984	(+) 45	(+) 2·3

N.B.—The estimates of acreage relate both to Kharif and Rabi crops whereas those for production generally relate to Kharif crop only.

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Vindhya Pradesh, Madras and Andhra and to a lesser extent by Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal and Orissa due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Rajasthan due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Andhra, Madras and Himachal Pradesh due to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. In Andhra, Madras and Himachal Pradesh the increase is also due to the corresponding increase in acreage. The increase in production has also been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore due to less favourable seasonal conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle or third week of January, 1955. Till then, the condition for the growth of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Kurnool, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts of Andhra, Baroda and Dangs districts of Bombay and Jabalpur, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh, Bastar, Betual, Chhindwara and Amravati districts of Madhya Pradesh the crop suffered for want of adequate rainfall or due to excessive rainfall.

This Estimate does not include the entire area sown to these crops, since only preliminary estimates of Rabi small-millets have been included in this estimate. Complete estimates of area sown to both Kharif and Rabi Small-millets will be included in the Final Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State/crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Korra . . .	1,379	1,365	(+) 14	169	167	(+) 2
Varagu . . .	253	239	(+) 14	52	48	(+) 4
Samai . . .	139	120	(+) 19	21	17	(+) 4
TOTAL .	1,771	1,724	(+) 47	242	232	(+) 10
Bihar	722	722@	..	108	108@	..
Bombay—						
Kodra . . .	433	436	(—) 3	153	161	(—) 8
Vari . . .	52	52@	..	13	13@	..
Sawa . . .	54	54@	..	14	14@	..
Banti . . .	33	33@	..	14	14@	..
Rala . . .	69	69@	..	19	19@	..
Others ‡						
Kharif . . .	582	582@	..	143	143@	..
Rabi . . .	120	120@	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
TOTAL—						
Kharif .	1,223	1,226	(—) 3	356	364	(—) 8
Rabi .	120	120	..	N.A.	N.A.	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kodon-Kutki (kharif)	2,308	2,315	(—) 7	212*	231*	(—) 19
Sawan (kharif) .	132	131	(+) 1	22	22	..
Rala (kharif) . .	8	9	(—) 1	1	1	..
Rajgira (rabi) . .	11	11	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
TOTAL—						
Kharif .	2,448	2,455	(—) 7	235	254	(—) 19
Rabi .	11	11	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madras—						
Korra—						
Kharif	60	56	(+) 4	19	18	(+) 1
Rabi	19	20	(—) 1	N.A.	N.A.	..
Varagu—						
Kharif	503	468	(+) 35	217	210	(+) 7
Rabi	95	91	(+) 4	N.A.	N.A.	..
Samai—						
Kharif	318	311	(+) 7	57	58	(—) 1
Rabi	74	67	(+) 7	N.A.	N.A.	..
TOTAL—						
Kharif .	881	835	(+) 46	293	286	(+) 7
Rabi .	188	178	(+) 10	N.A.	N.A.	..
Orissa—	70	67	(+) 3	11	8	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh—						
Kodon	1,074	1,070	(+) 4	228	172	(+) 56
Kutki	9	11	(—) 2	1	1	..
Kakun	25	24	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Sawan	450	459	(—) 9	73	58	(+) 15
TOTAL .	1,558	1,564	(—) 6	305	233	(+) 72
West Bengal . . .	6	7	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Hyderabad—						
Kharif . . .	907	901	(+) 6	73	73	..
Rabi . . .	26	35	(—) 9	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madhya Bharat—						
Kharif . . .	188	188	..	24	23	(+) 1
Rabi . . .	5	5	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
Mysore	826	862	(—) 36	71	90	(—) 19
Rajasthan—						
Kharif . . .	271	281	(—) 10	62	64	(—) 2
Rabi . . .	8	8	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
Bhopal—						
Kodon . . .	7	4	(+) 3	1	1	..
Kutki . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Sawan and others .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL .	9	6	(+) 3	1	1	..
Himchal Pradesh—						
Chalai . . .	19	..	..	4	..	..
China . . .	10	..	..	2	..	..
Kangni . . .	8	..	..	1	..	..
Ogla . . .	6	..	..	1	..	..
Kathu and Fafra .	8	..	..	2	..	..
Others . . .	14	..	..	2	..	..
TOTAL .	65	56†	(+) 9	12	9†	(+) 3

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Kondon . . .	693	..	..	..	..	..
Kutki . . .	79	..	..	..	..	..
Kakun . . .	22	..	..	..	..	..
Maghari . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..
Sawan . . .	56	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	27	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	896	779†	(+)117	160†	162†	(—)2
ALL-INDIA . .	12,199	12,030	(+)169	2,029	1,984	(+)45

@—Current year's figures have been repeated for whant of data for 1953-54.

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Millet-wise details are not available.

N.A.—Not available.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

‡ Includes figures for Vari, Sawa, Banti, Rala and Italian millets in respect of some districts for which details are not available.

NOTES.—(1) Assam, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Tripura grow relatively small crop, information for which will be included only in the Final Estimate.

(2) Small-millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in PEPSU, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·2.—All-India Second Estimate of Rabi Cereals (Wheat and Barley)

(*Released in May, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

Crop	Area (Thousand Acres)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over col. (3)		Production (Thousand Tons		Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (6) over Col. (7)	
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Absolute	Percent.	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wheat . .	25,851	24,623	(+)1,228	(+)5·0	7,909	7,026	(+)883	(+)12·6
Barley . .	8,280	7,770	(+)510	(+)6·6	2,483	2,303	(+)180	(+)7·8
TOTAL .	34,131	32,393	(+)1,738	(+)5·4	10,392	9,329	(+)1,063	(+)11·4

II. DETAILS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bihar . .	2,318	1,874	(+)444	(+)23·7	529	398	(+)131	(+)32·9
Bombay . .	2,116	1,963	(+)153	(+)7·8	401	353	(+)48	(+)13·6
Madhya Pradesh	2,848	2,753	(+)95	(+)3·5	597	524	(+)73	(+)13·9
Orissa . .	14	13	(+)1	(+)7·7	3	3	..	..
Punjab . .	3,609	3,350	(+)259	(+)7·7	1,441	1,285	(+)156	(+)12·1
Uttar Pradesh .	14,140	13,968	(+)172	(+)1·2	5,049	4,549	(+)500	(+)11·0
West Bangal .	213	167	(+)46	(+)27·5	68	57	(+)11	(+)19·3
Hyderabad .	553	557	(—)4	(—)0·7	69	61	(+)8	(+)13·1
Madhya Bharat	1,969	1,693	(+)276	(+)16·3	359	298	(+)61	(+)20·5

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore	3	4	(—)1	(—)25·0	1	1	..	..
PEPSU	1,157	995	(+)162	(+)16·3	406	358	(+)48	(+)13·4
Rajasthan	2,914	2,878	(+)36	(+)1·3	932	958	(—)26	(—)2·7
Saurashtra	227	214	(+)13	(+)6·1	77	75	(+)2	(+)2·7
Ajmer	73	70	(+)3	(+)4·3	20	18	(+)2	(+)11·1
Bhopal	539	492	(+)47	(+)9·6	110	98	(+)12	(+)12·2
Delhi	80	80	..	..	20	19	(+)1	(+)5·3
Himachal Pradesh	370	348	(+)22	(+)6·3	93	89	(+)4	(+)4·5
Kutch	36	32	(+)4	(+)12·5	14	11	(+)3	(+)27·3
Vindhya Pradesh	952	942	(+)10	(+)1·1	203	174	(+)29	(+)16·7
TOTAL	34,131	32,393	(+)1,738	(+)5·4	10,392	9,329	(+)1,063	(+)11·4

4·3. All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1954-55

(Released in May, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	25,851	24,623	(+)1,228	(+)5·0
Production (Thousand tons)	7,909	7,026	(+)883	(+)12·6

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the wheat growing States. Significant increases have, however, been reported by Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal. The increase in acreage is generally attributed to sufficient and timely rainfall at the time of sowing. Uttar Pradesh is the only major State to report some decrease in the current years acreage under wheat crop.

There has been a general increase in production during the year, almost in all the States. It has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh despite decrease in area in that State, as also by Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bombay, PEPSU and Vindhya Pradesh. The increase in production is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. Rajasthan is the only State to report a negligible decrease in production as compared to last year. The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the 1st of March, 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported generally satisfactory in all the States. In Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Surguja, Raigarh and Berar districts of Madhya Pradesh, however, the crop was affected to varying degrees for want of adequate and timely showers. In parts of Bombay, the crop was damaged to some extent by Rats and Rust.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Wheat crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	Production (Thousand tons) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) 1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	1,420	1,133	(+) 287	340	247	(+) 93
Bombay . . .	2,084	1,933	(+) 151	393*	345@*	(+) 48
Madhya Pradesh . .	2,848	2,753	(+) 95	597	524	(+) 73
Orissa	13	12	(+) 1	3	3	..
Punjab	3,159	2,962	(+)197	1,288	1,144@	(+) 144
Uttar Pradesh . .	9,108	9,230(*r*)	(—) 122	3,502*	3,106*	(+) 396
West Bengal . . .	127	101	(+) 26	41	36	(+) 5
Hyderabad . . .	536	540	(—) 4	66	58	(+) 8
Madhya Bharat . .	1,879	1,607	(+)272	334	279	(+) 55
Mysore	3	4	(—) 1	1@	1@	..
PEPSU	983	877	(+)106	347	326	(+) 21
Rajasthan . . .	1,861	1,713	(+)148	554	556	(—) 2
Saurashtra . . .	226	213	(+) 13	77	75@	(+) 2
Ajmer . . .	32	30	(+) 2	8	7	(+) 1
Bhopal	539	492	(+) 47	110	98	(+) 12
Delhi	63	61	(+) 2	18	17	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh . .	300	284	(+) 16	81*	78*	(+) 3
Kutch . . .	29	28	(+) 1	12	10	(+) 2
Vindhya Pradesh . .	641	650	(—) 9	137	116@	(+) 21
TOTAL .	25,851	24,623	(+)1,228	7,709	7,026	(+)883

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

(*r*) Adjusted Estimate.

@ Estimated.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Assam, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for Wheat Estimates.

(2) Wheat is not grown in Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4. All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1954-55

(*Released in May, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Co. 3 Absolute	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Co. 3 Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,280	7,770	(+)510	(+)6·6
Production (Thousand tons)	2,483	2,303	(+)180	(+)7·8

The increase in acreage during the current year reported by almost all the Barley growing States has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, PEPSU, West Bengal and Vindhya Pradesh. The increase in acreage has been attributed mainly to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. In Vindhya Pradesh, it is also due to some area having been brought under cultivation in Chhatarpur district. Rajasthan has reported some decrease in area during the current year.

The increase in production has also been shared by almost all the Barley growing States. Significant increases have, however, been reported by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, PEPSU and Punjab due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. Rajasthan is the only State to report some decrease in production, which may be attributed partly to decrease in acreage.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of February or the beginning of March, 1955. Till then, the conditions of the growth of the crop were reported to be generally satisfactory in all the States except Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore districts of West Bengal.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Barley crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. 2 over col. 3	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. (5) over col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	898	741	(+) 157	189	151	(+) 38
Bombay	32	30	(+) 2	8	8	..
Madhya Pradesh†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Punjab	450	388	(+) 62	153	141	(+) 12
Uttar Pradesh	5,032	4,738	(+)294	1,547	1,443	(+)104
West Bengal	86	66	(+) 20	27	21	(+) 6
Hyderabad	17	17	..	3	3	..
Madhya Bharat	90	86	(+) 4	25	19	(+) 6
PEPSU	174	118(r)	(+) 56	59	32	(+) 27
Rajasthan	1,053	1,165(r)	(—) 112	378	402(r)	(—) 24
Saurashtra	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	41	40	(+) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	17@	19	(—) 2	2@	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	70	64	(+) 6	12	11	(+) 1
Kutch	7	4	(+) 3	2	1	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	311	292	(+) 19	66	58	(+) 8
TOTAL	8,280	7,770	(+) 510	2,483	2,303	(+)180

@ Current year's first forecast figures repeated for want of data for this Estimate.

† Estimates for Madhya Pradesh are reported at the Final Estimate stage.

(r) Adjusted Estimate (a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Madras & Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·5. All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1954-55

(Released in April, 1955)

I. Summary

	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	14,935	15,192	(—)257	(—)1·7
Production (Thousand tons) . . .	1,497	1,543	(—) 46	(—)3·0

The decrease in area and Production has occurred mainly in Bihar, Hyderabad and Rajasthan and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions both at the sowing and growing period of the crop. Mysore has, however, registered increase in production in spite of decrease in acreage. As between various pulses, decrease in acreages has been shared by 'Moth, Masur, Kulthi and other Pulses'. The decrease has been offset to some extent by increases registered by Urad or Mash and Mung. In the case of production, decline has been in the case of Mung, Moth, Masur and Kulthi while some increases has been registered in the case of Urad or Mash and other Pulses.

Some of the pulses included in this Estimate are also grown as Rabi crops in some States. Kharif pulses, however, cover nearly 60% of the total area under all pulses.

Kulthi Estimates in respect of Madhya Pradesh have been included for the first time in this Estimate.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (5) over col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Urad or Mash	168	157	(+) 11	18	17	(+) 1
Mung	362	344	(+) 17	31	28	(+) 3
Kulthi	680	730	(—) 49	53	57	(—) 4
Other Pulses	41	44	(—) 3	3	3	..
TOTAL .	1,251	1,275	(—) 24	105	105	..
Bihar—						
TOTAL .	788	964	(—) 176	136	140	(—) 4
Bombay—						
Urad or Mash	101	80	(+) 21	17	13	(+) 4
Mung	118	54	(+) 64	16	9	(+) 7
Moth	65	48	(+) 17	11	9	(+) 2
Kulthi	74	77	(—) 3	13	14	(—) 1
Other Pulses	1,512	1,574	(—) 62	214	226	(—) 12
TOTAL .	1,870	1,833	(+) 37	271	271	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	535	497	(+) 38	44	42	(+) 2
Mung and Moth	342	333	(+) 9	27	27	..
Kulthi	359	354	(+) 5	45	43	(+) 2
TOTAL	1,236	1,184	(+) 52	116	112	(+) 4
Madras—						
Urad or Mash	128	141	(—) 13	13	14	(—) 1
Mung	128	127	(+) 1	10	10	..
Kulthi	565	553	(+) 12	49	49	..
Other Pulses	147	142	(+) 5	12	12	..
TOTAL	968	963	(+) 5	84	85	(—) 1
Orissa—						
TOTAL	251	212	(+) 39	52	45	(+) 7
Punjab—						
Urad or Mash	168	166	(+) 2	22	24	(—) 2
Mung	75	78	(—) 3	6	9	(—) 3
Moth	78	63	(+) 15	7	7	..
Other Pulses	53	41	(+) 12	5	5	..
TOTAL	374	348	(+) 26	40	45	(—) 5
Uttar Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	570	570	..	93	97	(—) 4
Mung	49	51	(—) 2	7	7	..
Moth	72	80	(—) 8	10	11	(—) 1
TOTAL	691	701	(—) 10	110	115	(—) 5
West Bengal—						
Urad or Mash	24	20	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
Mung	5	3	(+) 2	1	1	..
Other Pulses	6	5	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
TOTAL	35	28	(+) 7	9	7	(+) 2
Hyderabad—						
Urad or Mash	498	465	(+) 33	50	50	..
Mung	1,294	1,322	(—) 28	113	137	(—)24
Masur	7	20	(—) 13	(*a*)	1	(—) 1
Kulthi	728	802	(—) 74	56	66	(—)10
Other Pulses	179	217	(—) 38	16	18	(—) 2
TOTAL	2,706	2,826	(—)120	235	272	(—)37
Madhya Bharat—						
TOTAL	417	424	(—) 7	44	48	(—) 4
Mysore—						
TOTAL	628	644	(—) 16	51	37	(+)14
P. E. P. S. U.—						
Urad or Mash	33	30	(+) 3	5	4	(+) 1
Mung	49	69	(—) 20	6	8	(—) 2
Moth	91	84	(+) 7	11	13	(—) 2
TOTAL	173	183	(—) 10	22	25	(—) 3

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan—						
Urad or Mash	67	74	(—) 7	9	9	..
Mung	190	203	(—) 13	17	18	(—) 1
Moth	2,707	2,769	(—) 62	152	167	(—) 15
Other Pulses	71	84	(—) 13	7	6	(+) 1
TOTAL	3,035	3,130	(—) 95	185	200	(—) 15
Ajmer—						
Urad or Mash	2	2	..	1	1	..
Mung	7	7	..	1	1	..
Moth	7	6	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi	5	3	(+) 2	(b)	(b)	..
Other Pulses	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	22	19	(+) 3	2	2	..
Bhopal—						
Urad or Mash	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Mung	16	13	(+) 3	2	2	..
TOTAL	23	22	(+) 1	3	3	..
Coorg—						
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mung	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi	1	4	(—) 3	(b)	1	(—) 1
Other Pulses	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	1	4	(—) 3	(b)	1	(—) 1
Delhi—						
TOTAL	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	27	27	..	3	4	(—) 1
Mung	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Moth	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi	19	19	..	2	2	..
Other Pulses	4	4	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	51	51	..	5	6	(—) 1
Kutch—						
Mung	139	117	(+) 22	6	5	(+) 1
Moth	142	140	(+) 2	9	8	(+) 1
TOTAL	281	257	(+) 24	15	13	(+) 2
Tripura—						
Urad or Mash	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	100	92	(+) 8	9	8	(+) 1
Mung	30	28	(+) 2	3	3	..
Moth	2	2	..	(a)	(a)	..
Other Pulses	2	2	..	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	134	124	(+) 10	12	11	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grand Total—						
Urad or Mash	2,428	2,330	(+) 98	291	289	(+) 2
Mung*	2,804	2,749	(+) 55	246	265	(—) 19
Moth	3,165	3,193	(—) 28	200	215	(—) 15
Masur	7	20	(—) 13	(a)	1	(—) 1
Kulthi	2,431	2,542	(—) 111	218	232	(—) 14
Other Pulses†	4,100	4,358	(—) 258	542	541	(+) 1
TOTAL	14,935	15,192	(—) 257	1,497	1,543	(—) 46

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

* Includes information for Moth in the case of M. P.

† Includes also data on Urad, Mong, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

NOTES—1. Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Kharif Pulses other than Tur are not grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper (Piper Nigrum) 1954-55

(*Released in April, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Hundred acres)	2,082	2,077	(+) 5	(+) 0·2
Production (Hundred tons)	258	238	(+) 20	(+) 8·4

The increase in area has taken place in Madras while that in production has been reported by Travancore-Cochin.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Hundred Acres)			Production (Hundred tons)		
	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	21	23	(—) 2	1	1	..
Madras	1,197	1,188	(+) 9	89	90	(—) 1
Mysore	2	3	(—) 1	(a)	(a)	..
Travancore-Cochin	849	849	..	167	145	(+) 22
Coorg	13	14	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
TOTAL	2,082	2,077	(+) 5	258	238	(+)20

(a) Below 100 tons.

4·7. All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed, 1954-55

(Released in April, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	1,273	1,373	(—) 100	(—) 7·3
Production (Thousand tons)	112	108	(+) 4	(+) 3·7

The decrease in acreage of castorseed during the current year has been reported largely by Hyderabad and to a lesser extent by Saurashtra. This decrease is due partly to normal crop rotations and partly to low prices of oilseeds prevailing at the time of sowing in the case of Hyderabad and to increase in acreage under the groundnut crop at the cost of castorseed in the case of Saurashtra. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to a certain extent by the increase registered in Bombay.

In spite an overall decrease in acreage there has been an increase in production of castorseed during the current year mainly due to better climatic conditions at the growing period in the case of some States especially Bombay and Hyderabad.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	166	160	(+) 6	14	14	..
Assam‡	4*	4	..	1*	1	..
Bihar	21	21	..	4	4	..
Bombay	171	157	(+) 14	26	19	(+) 7
Madhya Pradesh	19	20	(—) 1	3	3	..
Madras	36	37	(—) 1	6	6	..
Orissa	52	52	..	4	4	..
Uttar Pradesh†	8	7	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Hyderabad	649	755	(—) 106	40	43	(—) 3
Madhya Bharat	8	7	(+) 1	1	1	..
Mysore	94	95	(—) 1	8	9	(—) 1
Rajasthan	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Saurashtra	36	51	(—) 15	2	3	(—) 1
Kutch	7	5	(+) 2	1	(b)	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	1,273	1,373	(—) 100	112	108	(+) 4

* Last year's data have been repeated for want of information for the current year.

† Figures relate to pure crop only.

‡ Data have been included for Assam for the first time during the current year.

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

NOTES.—(i) Punjab, PEPSU, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal and Delhi are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Castorseed is not grown in West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·8. All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1954-55

(Released in April, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3) Absolute	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3) Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,572	2,535	(+) 37	(+) 1·5

The increase in acreage under linseed during the current year has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset, to a great extent by decrease reported by Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh due mostly to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time.

2. The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the end of February, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. The crop was, however, slightly affected due to inadequate winter showers in some districts of Madhya Pradesh.

3. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (corresponding second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	268*	261	(+) 7
Bombay	51	53	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	1,051	997	(+) 54
Orissa	86	86 (A)	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Punjab	25	22	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh†	134	146 (A)	(—) 12
West Bengal	50	52	(—) 2
Hyderabad	292	306	(—) 14
Madhya Bharat	211	246	(—) 35
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
PEPSU	2	1	(+) 1
Rajasthan	156	159	(—) 3
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	37	36	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	207	168	(+) 39
TOTAL	2,572	2,535	(+) 37

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

*Relates to First Estimate.

†Data relate to crop sown alone and do not include the area under the linseed sown mixed with other crops.

NOTES—(*i*) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(*ii*) Andhra and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

(*iii*) Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·9. All-India Final Estimate of Mesta 1954-55

(*Released in May, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	571	468	(+) 103	(+) 22·0
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,106	656	(+) 450	(+) 68·6

The increase in acreage and production of mesta during the current year has been reported largely by West Bengal and to a small extent by Bihar. In the case of West Bengal, the increase has been attributed mainly to relatively greater rise in mesta prices than in those of jute at the sowing time and favourable weather conditions. Also, area figures for West Bengal for the current year are based on Random Sample Survey while those for last year were based on the estimates of agricultural officers. Despite a decrease in acreage, there has been an increase in production in Hyderabad due to favourable climatic conditions during the growth of the crop.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	116	111	(+) 5	276	267	(+) 9
Assam	4	3	(+) 1	6	19	(—) 3
Bihar	34	17	(+) 17	43	16	(+) 127
Bombay	17	18	(—) 1	15	16	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	25	26	(—) 1	14	14	..
Madras	1	1	..	2	3	(—) 1
Orissa	21	17	(+) 4	41	34	(+) 7
Punjab	1	1	..	2	2	..
West Bengal	131*	12	(+) 119	428	36	(+) 392
Hyderabad	199	240	(—) 41	261	240	(+) 21
Madhya Bharat	16	16	..	14	15	(—) 1
Mysore	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	5	5	..	4	4	..
TOTAL	571	468	(+) 103	1,106	656	(+) 450

(*b*) Less than 500 bales.

* Based on Sample Survey.

NOTES—(*i*) U.P. is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate

(*ii*) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

4·10. Production of Tea in North India

(Revised Monthly cumulative Estimate for 1954)

District	April 1954	May 1954	June 1954	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Assam Velley	3,474,582	23,212,015	59,859,363	109,185,793	162,021,559	216,986,690	268,194,015	296,811,638	300,573,558
2. Cachar	3,154,531	7,086,189	11,844,642	18,143,168	24,710,895	30,733,475	36,561,900	41,153,651	43,073,174
3. Darjeeling	2,605,921	4,095,549	6,088,808	8,234,902	10,576,961	13,191,532	14,853,714	15,485,425	15,591,688
4. Dooars	6,171,315	18,999,769	31,881,960	49,481,960	71,155,809	93,745,584	113,732,973	129,426,907	133,922,515
5. Terai	322,164	685,289	1,984,137	3,201,061	5,576,100	7,900,375	10,311,017	11,918,720	12,469,149
6. Bihar	55,636	105,337	345,252	630,790	1,023,847	1,438,898	1,864,414	2,139,401	2,242,501
7. All other	176,868	607,157	1,255,056	2,116,457	3,082,215	4,078,742	4,992,226	5,568,384	5,690,936
TOTAL .	*15,961,317*	*54,791,305*	*113,259,218*	*190,994,131*	*278,146,386*	*368,075,296*	*450,510,259*	*502,504,126*	*513,563,521*

Source : Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4·11. Production of Tea in South India

District	February		January to February	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	1,445,222	1,293,466	3,310,029	2,912,606
Central Travancore	1,511,002	808,541	2,901,273	1,717,172
Coorg	23,552	13,054	36,369	25,414
Kanan Devans	1,242,254	1,143,169	2,858,475	2,601,980
Madurai	71,669	70,863	152,146	117,339
Mundakayam	122,143	95,778	300,697	213,999
Malabar	35,960	21,359	69,521	43,341
Mysore	176,677	112,927	340,065	232,151
Nelliampathies	123,623	95,408	274,733	214,367
Nilgiris	1,290,849	896,880	2,269,278	1,551,046
Nilgiri-Wynaad	644,100	437,382	1,433,722	1,013,566
South Travancore	445,211	335,882	923,001	672,311
Tirunelveli	23,823	32,207	41,905	49,167
Wynaad	568,624	392,260	1,081,775	786,096
TOTAL	7,724,709	5,749,176	15,992,989	12,150,555

* Includes revised figures for January, 1955.

Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 27-4-55
	6-4-55	13-4-55	20-4-55	27-4-55	
Wheat	20,802	11,400	30,403	4,931	256,577†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	7,232	28,414	..	1,147	242,297†
TOTAL	28,034	39,814	30,403	6,078	498,874

† Amended figures.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—Cured

(*A*) *1953-54 Crop*

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry & Est. Pd.	Less sweepings accounted previously under Rob. & then outturned and classified under respective types	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
January, 1955	584	713	..	154	1,143
February, 1955	13	38	15	..	66
March, 1955	1	20	..	..	21

NOTE—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estimates and then delivered to the pool.

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January, 1955	44,914	2,373	876	48,163
February, 1955	54,215	14,116	6,051	74,382
March, 1955	44,180	15,498	24,340	84,018

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to this pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee

(*A*) *1953-54 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	February 28th, 1955				March 31st, 1975			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight	15,799	6,690	6,688 (*a*)	29,177	15,799	6,692	6,688 (*a*)	29,179
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	9,487	3,498	5,495	18,480	9,656	3,645	5,524	18,825
Tenders against export sales	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance	687	291	106	1,084 (*b*)	518	146	77	741 (*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 5 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 139 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	February 28th, 1955 Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	March 31st, 1955 Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight) . .	9,855	3,434	2,747(*a*)	16,036	10,177	4,937	6,927(*b*)	22,041
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	83	20	91	194	543	143	599	1,285
Tenders against export sales .	200	..	..	200	1,467	215	5	1,687
Balance .	9,572	3,414	2,656	15,642 (*c*)	8,167	4,579	6,323	19,069 (*d*)
To be tendered against export Sales . .	550	..	..	550	283	35	5	323

(*a*) Includes 113 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) Includes 336 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 145 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

(*d*) This includes a quantity of 294 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A' Range	Plantation 'A' Average	Arabica Cherry Flat Range	Arabica Cherry Flat Average	Robusta Cherry Flat Range	Robusta Cherry Flat Average
17-3-55 . .	Mysore . .	197/- to 211/6	202/8	150/15 to 175/-	168/11	..	..
,, . .	Coimbatore ..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
10-3-55 . .	Mangalore .	195/8 to 207/2	204/1	155/6 to 175/15	170/1	142/- to 158/3	150/15

Source : Indian Coffee Board Bangalore.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India.

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices April, 1955 (30-4-55)	 March, 1955 (26-3-55)	 April, 1954 (24-4-54)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		10 8 0	12 12 0	15 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	9 12 0	12 0 0	14 12 0
	Saugor		8 0 0	10 8 0	15 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		4 12 0	4 14 0	10 2 0
Bajra	Chandausi		6 8 0	6 4 0	12 0 0
Gram	Abohar		5 6 6	6 4 0	12 0 0
Maize	Bahraich		6 14 0	7 0 0	10 10 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		12 12 0	12 14 0	18 14 0
	Patna		11 0 0	12 14 0	18 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	8 8 0	8 0 0	13 0 0
	Patna		10 0 0	12 0 0	17 8 0
	Bombay		15 5 9	15 10 0	20 4 0
	Madras		12 1 0	13 7 0	14 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
	Calcutta	U. P.	10 8 0	6 8 0	9 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st sort	N.Q.	12 0 0	13 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		32 6 0	32 0 0	34 15 0
	Calcutta		31 12 0	31 8 0	30 6 0
Gur	Hapur		10 4 0	10 4 0	19 4 0
	Madras		7 2 0	8 0 0	16 7 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	10 0 0	11 0 0	21 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	13 0 0	21 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	180 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	148 0 0	141 0 0	190 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	170 0 0	170 0 0	200 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs)	8 1 3	8 1 6	10 6 6
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	123 7 0	102 14 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Rohu	110 0 0	80 0 0	75 0 0
		Hilsa	75 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	N. Q.	N.Q.	108 8 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	90 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		90 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-Cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		16 0 0	..	24 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	15 8 0	17 10 0	24 6 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	16 3 0	17 10 0	24 10 0
		Yellow	17 10 0	19 1 9	26 11 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	15 1 0	15 4 0	27 0 0
	Madras	Coromandel	14 4 0	14 9 0	25 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	16 3 0	15 11 3	19 6 0
		Small	15 7 0	14 15 6	17 15 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	13 0 0	14 12 0	18 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small.	10 10 0	10 1 9	16 4 0
	Madras	Salem.	8 8 0	11 5 0	15 0 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		8 7 0	8 3 0	14 3 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	20 4 0	20 5 0	31 2 0
		Black	20 4 0	20 1 0	28 10 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	6 1 0	6 5 0	12 3 0
	Abohar	Desi	7 8 0	8 4 0	13 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		43 0 0	46 0 0	68 0 0
	Kanpur		41 0 0	44 0 0	65 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		33 13 0	33 1 0	54 12 0
	Madras		31 10 0	32 0 0	52 11 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 3 0	37 1 9	45 9 0
	Kanpur		32 0 0	32 0 0	45 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		25 5 0	26 1 0	32 1 0
	Kanpur		21 0 0	23 0 0	34 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		37 7 0	36 10 0	60 0 0
	Bombay		33 1 0	34 8 0	61 6 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	6 0 0	5 13 0	8 10 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 0 0	4 12 0	7 10 0
	Bombay		4 9 0	4 9 0	8 10 3
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	200 0	198 0 0	291 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	486 0 0	495 0 0	534 0 0
		American	629 0 0	629 0 0	858 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	580 0 0	620 0 0	785 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	277 11 0
		Joria medium white	246 14 0	246 14 0	277 11 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	200 0 0	210 0 0	195 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	180 0 0	190 0 0	180 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	35 0 0	35 8 0	29 0 0
		Pakistan District Middles.	37 8 0	38 8 0	33 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooars Dust	2 1 6	2 4 0	2 1 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	N.Q	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	214 0 0	207 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	233 0 0	224 0 0	229 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	212 0 0	210 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	210 0 0	204 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	64 0 0	58 0 0	52 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	25 0 0	18 6 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	53 0 0	65 0 0	92 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	127 13 0	122 2 0	191 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	137 12 0	93 10 0	77 2 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large	100 0 0	100 0 0	145 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	2 5 9	2 5 9	2 7 0
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	144 0 0	144 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8 5 4	6 8 0	8 5 3
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	N. Q.	13 0 0	9 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	14 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	118 8 0	118 8 0	118 8 0
		Mangalore	148 2 0	148 2 0	118 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 8 0	5 4 0	6 12 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments	(double quality)	No stock		290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		No stock		290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		No stock		290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted. (a) Relates to previous week. N. R.—Not reported.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan currency per maund	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.,* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wheat	Lyallpur		23-4-55	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	23-4-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
	Dacca		23-4-55	14 0 0	20 2 6
Gur	Lyallpur		23-4-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	23-4-55	59 0 0	809 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	23-4-55	71 8 0	981 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	23-4-55	8 12 0	12 10 0
	Lyallpur	American	23-4-55	10 6 0	14 15 3
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	23-4-55	160 0 0	230 6 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	23-4-55	27 0 0	38 14 0 189 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat .	. U.S.A.	. Chicago .	No. 2 Hard winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	17-4-55	215 cents	14 1 0
			„ (May.)	„	28-4-55	209¾ cents	13 11 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	27-12-55	237 cents	16 5 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-4-55	257⅞ cents	16 13 6
	Canada .	Winnipeg .	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-4-55	176 cents	11 10 3@
	U.K. .	London .	Australian cargoes (c.i.f. May/June)	Ton	29-4-55	£26-0-0	12 11 9
Maize .	. U.S.A.	. Chicago .	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel. (56 lbs.)	28-4-55	149 cents	10 7 0
Barley .	. Canada	. Winnipeg	October	Unit 48 lbs.	28-4-55	107¼ cents	8 14 0@
Groundnut .	European ports		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell) Feb./Mar.	Met. Ton	30-4-55	£49-0-0	24 0 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African 2%(c. i. f.) (Mar/June)	Ton	30-4-55	£97-0-0	47 8 0
Linseed .	European ports .		Ethopian 3 % (c. and f.) (May/June)	Ton	30-4-55	£52-0-0	25 7 6
Linseed oil .	European ports		Indian (c.i.f.) (Apr./May)	Ton	30-4-55	£92-0-0	45 1 0
Castor oil .	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	30-4-55	£81-0-0	39 11 0
Cotton .	. U.S.A.	. New York	Middling.	Lb.	28-4-55	34·30 cents	1,277 0 0*
			May	Lb.	29-4-55	33·53 cents	1,249 0 0*
Jute .	. U.K.	. London .	Mill Firsts	Ton	29-4-55	£102-0-0	242 14 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-4-55. (Canada 2·76 9/16 to 2·76 11/16 dollars= £1 sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices April, 1955 (30-4-55)	 March, 1955 (26-3-55)	 April, 1954 (24-4-54)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.Q.	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 4 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	0 12 0	0 10 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	0 3 6	0 11 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 6 0	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices April, 1955 (30-4-55)	 March, 1955 (26-3-55)	 April, 1954 (24-4-54)
Milk	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 11 6	0 11 6	1 2 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 6

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices April, 1955 (30-4-55)	 March, 1955 (26-3-55)	 April, 1954 (24-4-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 11 9	N. Q.	1 12 3
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	N. Q.	N. Q.	2 12 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices April, 1955 (30-4-55)	 March, 1955 (26-1-55)	 April, 1954 (24-4-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	82 0 0	86 0 0
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	275 0 0(*b*) to 375 0 0 (*b*)	275 0 0 to 375 0 0	..
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	250 0 0 to 350 0 0 (*b*)	300 0 0 to 500 0 0	300 0 0 to 550 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	N.R.	312 0 0	318 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500 0 0 to 600 0 0 (*b*)	500 0 0 to 600 0 0	600 0 0 to 950 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.R.	115 0 0	115 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400 0 0 to 450 0 0 (*b*)	400 0 0 to 450 0 0	500 0 0 to 700 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of April, 1954.

N. A.—Not available.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-3-55	12-3-55	19-3-55	26-3-55	March, 55	Feb., 54	March, 54
Food Articles	301·1	297·3	296·5	293·0	297·0	304·3	371·4
Industrial Raw Materials	425·9	418·7	406·3	400·1	412·7	436·1	462·5
Semi-manufactured Articles	335·7	234·3	332·1	332·8	333·5	339·7	355·8
Manufactured Articles	377·5	377·0	376·1	374·5	376·3	376·9	373·9
Miscellaneous	556·0	556·5	554·9	545·6	553·3	558·6	686·9
All Commodities	358·0	355·1	352·3	349·3	353·8	361·4	394·0

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(R)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—December	106	105	113	149	186
1954—November	102	105	111	151	185
1954—December	100	105	111	153	186

(R) Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

Sources **:** (*i*) For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

(*ii*) For other countries, United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India* (*Base* : 1949=100) Food group	India* (*Base* : 1949=100) Cost of living	U. S. A. (*Base* : 1948=100) Food group	U. S. A. (*Base* : 1948=100) Cost of living	Canada (*Base* : 1948=100) Food group	Canada (*Base* : 1948=100) Cost of living	U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100) Food group	U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100) Cost of living
1949 . . .	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950 . . .	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951 . . .	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952 . . .	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953 . . .	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1953—December .	105	103	108	112	116	120	110†	130
1954—November .	98	98	107	111	118	121	117†	134
1954—December .	95	97	106	111	117	121	118†	135

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* In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of *Indian Labour Gazette* April, 1954.

† *Base* : January 1952=100.

Sources : 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for February, 1955

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil-lies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobac-co
Maibang (Assam)	76	..	..	..	..	56	82	89	..	86	75	72	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	96	..	48	58	89	56	..	55	87	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	129	..	58	61	..	58	..	60	89	..	56	..
Multapi (M Pradesh)	85	..	53	..	..	56	..	84	96	53	92	..	108	94
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	55	89	84	..	74	177	..	97	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	90	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	62	70	52	..	..	73	97	63	..	92	72	..	94	67
Krishna (Hyderabad)	122	..	83	..	57	50	87	68	89	57	111	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	126	..	..	..	..	59	88	73	..	170	107	62	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	40	..	32	52	..	89	72	72	46	56	..	81	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	81	62	..	..	..	101	81	86	83	48	65	..	126	..

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	Dec. 54	Nov. 54	Dec. 53
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	361	386	426
Srikakulam	Thettangi	394	413	482
West Godavari	Alamuru	375	375	439
Kurnool	Madavaram	428	411	427
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	410	400	477
	Agaram	395	380	453
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	445	445	483
Mathurai	Erodu	401	401	429
	Gokilapuram	412	413	430
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	415	419	438
Malabar	Koduvalli	491	493	560
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	421	446	489
	Kunnathur	462	461	474

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—Dec.	121	117	86	92	102	101	111	108
1954—Nov.	121	118	72	81	98	98	105	104
Dec.	120	117	67	77	98	98	104	104

NOTE.—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details *see* page 1099 of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, May 1954.

Source: *Indian Labour Gazette*, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	November, 1954	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		December, 1954	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	November, 1954	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
		December, 1954	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas		February, 1955	7	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 11 0
Burdwan		February, 1955	8	1 9 0	1 5 0	..	1 7 0	1 3 0	..
Midnapore		February, 1955	7	1 9 0	1 5 0	..	1 7 0	1 3 0	..
West Dinajpur		February, 1955	8	1 13 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	March, 1955	6	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Neralekere	March, 1955	7	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	February, 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		March, 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	February, 1955	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		March, 1955	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	November, 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Quilon	Quilon	November, 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhikole	November, 1954	10	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Trichur	Vilvattom	November, 1954	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Bhopal—									
Bhopal	Sehore	March, 1955	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab & P.E.P.S.U.

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural labour
Punjab—								
Hissar	Mangli	January, 1955	Man	8	1 7 0	1 0 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	0 12 0	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	January, 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	3 15 4
Ambala	Shahpur	January, 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	January, 1955	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	January, 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	January, 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
P. E. P. S. U.—								
Patiala	Kakrala	February, 1955	Man	..	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen (Per animal per month)		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	November, 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		December, 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	November, 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
		December, 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 6 0	..	0 14 0
Punjab—									
Hissar	Mangli	January, 1955	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	January, 1955	8	1 14 9	1 14 9	..	..	..	..

Ambala	Shahpur	January, 1955	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	January, 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	January, 1955	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	January, 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas		February, 1955	7	..	..	..	0 14 6	..	0 9 6
Burdwan		February, 1955	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
Midnapur		February, 1955	7	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
West Dinajpur		February, 1955	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	March, 1955	6	2 8 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Neralekere	March, 1955	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
P. E. P. S. U.—									
Patiala	Kakrala	February, 1955	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	February, 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		March, 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	February, 1955	8	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		March, 1955	8	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	November, 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	November, 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Pozhikole	November, 1954	10	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Trichur	Vilvattom	November, 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal—									
Bhopal	Sehore	March, 1955	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	Area (acres) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)
Cereals—									
Rice	Second	1954-55	24-1-55	22,781	23,568	(—)3·3	..	..	..
Jowar	First	1954-55	2-2-55	1,304	1,324	(—)1·5	..	..	..
Bajra	First	1954-55	3-2-55	2,393	2,422	(—)1·2	..	..	..
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+)0·1	441	437	(+)0·9
Wheat	First	1954-55	21-3-55	10,583	9,879	(+)7·1	..	..	..
Barley	First	1954-55	21-3-55	590	551	(+)7·1	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	First	1954-55	25-3-55	2,660	2,365	(+)12·5	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	1954-55	28-12-54	962	864	(+)11·3	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+)1·7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Second	1954-55	22-1-55	209	208	(+)0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	First	1954-55	21-3-55	1,557	1,484	(+)4·9	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	1954-55	30-3-55	75	72	(+)4·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton*	Third	1954-55	6-4-55	3,057	3,094	(—)1·2	1,462‡	1,371‡	(+)6·6
Jute	Final	1954-55	7-12-54	1,150	760	(+)51·3	2,708§	2,503§	(+)8·2
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—)1·3	54†	52†	(+)3·8

* As published in '*Dawn*' dated 6th April, 1955.
‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
† In Million lbs.
Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of *March, 1955* (from 26-2-55 to 25-3-55) and for the period from 1st September, 1954 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 25-3-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of March, 1955 (from 26-2-55 to 25-3-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September, 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	N.R.	..	N.R.	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	3,355	N.R.	13,649	N.R.	
	Northerns	994	N.R.	5,382	N.R.	
	Westerns	4,104	N.R.	14,031	N.R.	
	Mungari	100	N.R.	293	N.R.	
	Coconadas	..	N.R.	833	N.R.	
	TOTAL	8,553	N.R.	34,188	N.R.	
	Cotton Waste	53	N.R.	260	N.R.	
ASSAM	Comillas	1,881	727	7,913	2,468	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	22	47	242	421	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti-Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	13	11	624	547	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL	13	11	624	587	
	Cotton Waste	4,837	..	42,958	...	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	141,248	150,371	209,185	266,000	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	40,818	33,165	59,657	43,042	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	15,800	23,161	19,973	24,663	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	1,049	..	
	TOTAL	197,866	206,697	289,864	333,705	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	23,015	5,275	165,402	262,125	East Khandesh West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	2,112	176	2,112	176	
	TOTAL	25,127	5,451	167,514	262,301	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,761	1,225	32,599	29,511	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	4,188	2,837	15,168	7,911	
	4. Cambodia	178	4	1,537	57	
	TOTAL	9,127	4,066	49,304	37,479	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	4,310	2,269	20,933	14,497	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	11,586	1,423	17,592	3,024	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	53	380	2,685	1,488	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	266	..	
	TOTAL	15,949	4,072	41,476	19,009	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	141,248	150,371	209,185	266,000	
	2. Surti Suyog .	42,930	33,341	61,769	43,218	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	15,800	23,161	19,973	24,663	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	27,776	6,500	198,267	291,636	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	15,774	4,260	32,760	10,935	
	8. Cambodia .	231	384	4,222	1,545	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	4,310	2,269	20,933	14,497	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	248,069	220,286	548,158	652,494	
	Cotton Waste .	4,362	8,465(*a*)	40,428	67,121(*a*)	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada ..	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	1,668	2,259	10,116	14,040	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	9,252	3,903	52,337	56,183	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur . ,	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	17,180	12,463	80,540	87,967	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	
	TOTAL .	507	768	1,775	3,221	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	76,220	48,727	557,046	469,561	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	104,727	68,120	701,814	630,972	
	Cotton Waste	168	148	1,354	2,503	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	4,920	1,883	24,784	11,166	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	248	306	19,460	6,381	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis	1,119	..	2,519	42	
	9. Karunganni	1,219	425	4,549	1,122	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	7,506	2,614	51,312	20,944	
	Cotton Waste	3,312	3,732	36,027	33,215	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	1,215	1,243	17,944	19,612	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	5,858	4,504	51,272	43,511	
	TOTAL	7,073	5,747	69,216	63,123	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	336	461	1,014	3,440	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	8 226	2,307	47,441	30,610	
	TOTAL	8,562	2,768	48,455	34,050	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar .	. 1. Punjab Desi .	..	866	916	8,717	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	5,338	6,601	50,495	46,442	
	TOTAL .	5,338	7,467	51,411	55,159	
4. Ferozepore	. 1. Punjab Desi .	1,317	1,042	13,644	23,917	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	29,675	20,675	166,105	161,138	
	TOTAL .	30,992	21,717	179,749	185,055	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	2,868	3,612	33,518	55,686	
	2. Punjab American	49,097	34,087	315,313	281,701	
	TOTAL .	51,965	37,699	348,831	337,387	
	Cotton waste .	143	65	218	133	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	. 1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	932	727	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	213	..	1,278	304	
	TOTAL .	213	..	2,210	1,031	
2. Middle Doab	. 1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL .	..	..	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	. 1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, & Partapgarh
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	2,594	1,999	
	2. Perso-American	213	..	6,285	1,517	
	TOTAL	213	..	8,879	3,516	
	Cotton Waste	83	258	2,340	2,938	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	3,285	2,624	8,278	4,470	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,285	2,624	8,278	4,470	
	Cotton Waste	505	752	3,644	3,570	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	1,449	1,054	8,667	5,431	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	7,102	6,235	92,727	88,766	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	7,613	7,449	98,076	73,141 (R)	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	3,784	1,409	13,386	7,671	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	102	154	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	19,998	16,147	212,958	175,163	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi .	198	..	1,135	5,567	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	5,525	3,203	16,312	22,366	
	3. Jarilla . .	8,263	7,114	37,761	53,607	
	4. Malvi . .	8,321	8,646	26,195	33,577	
	5. M. B. Oomras	4,875	2,709	14,699	17,327	
	TOTAL .	27,182	21,672	96,102	132,444	
	Cotton Waste .	126	220	2,090	839	
MYSORE .	1. Mysore American	858	320	2,203	1,354	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	3,173	1,487	11,978	4,968	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	876	..	2,528	..	
	TOTAL .	4,907	1,807	16,709	6,322	
	Cotton Waste .	209	56	596	935	
P.E.P.S.U. (*d*) .	1. Punjab Deshi .	N.A.	N.A.	77,268	130,192	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	98,915	60,769	
	TOTAL .	N.A.	N.A.	176,183	190,961	
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
RAJASTHAN (*c*) .	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	N.A.	N.A.	6,800	6,547	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	N.A.	N.A.	28,905	38,910	
	3. M. B. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	6. Jarilla .	N.A.	N.A.	1,160	3,285	
	7. Others .	N.A.	N.A.	25	..	
	TOTAL .	N.A.	N.A.	36,890	48,742	
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	21,794	10,115	23,307 (*b*)	11,761	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	5,497	5,035	42,946	30,023	
	TOTAL .	27,291	15,150	66,253(*b*)	41,784	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	1,964	1,560	16,330	14,958	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	851	999	3,544	10,494	
	TOTAL	2,815	2,559	19,874	25,452	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL (*d*)	1. Malvi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	1,907	1,201	4,443	7,256	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,734	..	1,734	..	The whole State.
	Any other	95	..	95	..	
	TOTAL	1,829	..	1,829	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE	..	..	..	..	

N.A.—Not Available. N. R.—Not reported. (R)—Revised.

(*a*) Inclusive of Data for the Konkon and Greater Bombay.

(*b*) Includes 216 bales not reported before.

(*c*) Data relate up to the month of December, 1954.

(*d*) Subject to revision.

NOTE.—No data from Madhya Bharat, P.E.P.S.U. & Rajasthan are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol. No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	IX	January, 1955	734	..	3	20	4,385	4,355
2	IX	February 1955	754	..	..	21	11·15	11·5
3	IX	February 1955	755	..	..	7	R. 325·00	Rp. 325·00
4	IX	February 1955	762	..	..	3	—	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
5	IX	February 1955	763	..	..	25	30-12-55	30-12-54
6	IX	February 1955	773	..	..	8	Origion on 5,000 tons	Origin, 5,000 tons
7	IX	February 1955	773	..	..	30	fran	bran
8	IX	February 1955	788	2	1	23	PULSEE	PULSES
9	IX	February 1955	788	2	1	27	Pepper (Blank)	Pepper (Black)
10	IX	February 1955	788	2	5	39	3,129 ¶ §§	3,129 §§ π
11	IX	February 1955	788	2	1	43	Coffee	Coffee (*j*)
12	IX	February 1955	788	2	Foct	Foot-notes	In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.	In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
13	IX	February 1955	788	2		Foot-notes	In bales of 400 lbs. each	In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
14	IX	February 1955	789	3		3	—	(In thousands)
15	IX	February 1955	789	3	4	28	10,116	16,116
16	IX	February 1955	792	4·1	7	39	(+) 654	(+) 64
17	IX	February 1955	793	4·1	3	32	598	593
18	IX	February 1955	794	4·1	1	24	Bombay (American)	Bombay American†
19	IX	February 1955	794	4·1	1	28	Gujerat (Dholleras)	Gujerat Dholleras
20	IX	February 1955	795	4·1	1	12	W.B. (parbhani) American	W.B. (Parbhani American)
21	IX	February 1955	797	4·1	2	23	162L	1,624
22	IX	February 1955	798	4·1	1	31	Jarilla (including Virnar & Virum)	Jarilla (including Virnar and Verum)
23	IX	February 1955	798	4·1	1	42	Southerns—Nadam, Buruben & Uppam	Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam
24	IX	February 1955	813	22	2	20	Final	First
25	IX	February 1955	821	..	..	Foot-notes	*In thousand lbs.	**In thousand lbs.
26	IX	February 1955	815	23	6	12	5,547	5,542

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

A three-day conference of State Representatives and Central Government officials was held in New Delhi on the 26th, 27th and 28th May 1955 to discuss the proposals for the Second Five Year Plan in the agricultural sector. The Conference approved of the all-India physical targets of agricultural production proposed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and expressed the view that the targets cover only the minimum requirements and are capable of achievement. The target for foodgrains production proposed for 1960-61 is 75·5 million tons; cotton 55 lakh bales; jute 50 lakh bales; sugarcane 770 lakh tons (in terms of cane) and oil-seeds 68·2 lakh tons. Apart from these major crops, targets have also been laid down for minor crops, like lac, pepper, coconut, arecanut and cashewnut. The foodgrains production at the end of 1960-61 is expected to provide a per capita consumption of 15·5 oz. of cereals and 2·8 oz. of pulses as compared to 14 oz. of cereals and 3 oz. of pulses recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee. The higher level of cereals is justified by the fact that the production of protective foods might not reach the desired levels by 1960-61. For achieving the physical targets as well as the other objectives indicated in the agricultural plan, the Conference recommended that a provision of Rs. 660 crores for agricultural schemes should be made. The Conference emphasised in particular the need for making larger provision for research under agriculture and animal husbandry and for soil conservation.

The seasonal rainfall during the month of May was more or less satisfactory. The condition of the standing summer crops such as paddy, millets, sugarcane, tobacco cotton and vegetables was generally satisfactory except in parts of Madras and Bombay where standing crops were affected by pest attack.

Final Estimates of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and sesamum for the year 1954-55 have become available. The production of bajra, maize and ragi has declined by 20·3 per cent, 0·7 per cent, 2·3 per cent respectively while the output of jowar and sesamum registered increases of 14·9 per cent and 7·2 per cent respectively. The Second Estimate of acregae of tobacco and rape and mustard also became available. The area under tobacco and rape and mustard has increased by 2·4 per cent and 2·1 per cent respectively over the previous year.

During May, the prices of various agricultural products showed a mixed trend. Market prices of rice remained more or less steady at previous month's level in all States except Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal and Bombay where a slight increase was registered. Wheat prices in U.P. and Punjab tended to stabilise around Rs. 10 per maund largely due to the purchases made by the Government at selected mandis. In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu prices showed an easy tendency whereas in other States they remained steady. Prices of jowar showed some recovery in the low priced areas as a result of the purchases by the Government. Bajra and maize prices remained more or less steady at the previous month's level.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month, although due to improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar, prices registered a slight decline at a few centres. At Kanpur, the price of sugar which stood at Rs. 30 on the 7th May declined to Rs. 29-8-0 per maund on the 28th May 1955.

Prices of oilseeds and oils in general fluctuated within narrow limits during May despite important announcements at the end of April 1955 liberalizing export policy of oilseeds, oils and their cakes. Thus the Bombay market for groundnut opened as well as closed for the month at the same level *i.e.*, Rs. 15-1-0 per maund. Groundnut oil prices too remained steady. With regard to linseed and linseed oil, however, the revival of overseas enquiry towards the end of the month for linseed oil at £98 as against £91 per ton induced considerable strength to the market.

The cotton market at Bombay ruled steady during the first half of the month of May due mainly to renewed mill demand. During the second half of the month, however, the prices declined. In the wake of the Government announcement on the 23rd May 1955 raising the exportable staple length to 25/32″ a firm trend in the market was noticed but it proved to be only short lived. Price of Jarilla M. G. F. Cotton at Bombay which ruled at Rs. 577 per candy on the 30th April stood at Rs. 581 on the 28th May after touching as high as Rs. 597 on the 21st May

As regards jute, the Calcutta loose jute market was mainly influenced by the conditions in the jute goods market and showed an erratic trend with a firm undertone. In the second half of the month the price recorded a decline which gathered momentum due to the expectations of a good jute crop during the next season. The price of Assam bottom variety of jute at Calcutta which stood at Rs. 31 per maund on the 7th May, rose to Rs. 32 on the 14th May but fell to Rs. 28 on the 28th May.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption show that :—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during the five months ending 25th May 1955 amounted to 590·5 thousand tons as against 81·8 thousand tons in the corresponding period last year. Imports made during the first five months of 1955 represented a part of the balance of 9 lakh tons of rice contracted for under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement in March 1954.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on May 1, 1955 showed an increase of 5·41 lakh tons over those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season (beginning with 1st November 1954 upto 22nd May 1955) showed a marked fall of 2·02 lakh tons. Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during May averaged only about 400 maunds a day due to the closure of the gur manufacturing season.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during February 1955 were appreciably higher than those in February 1954. Groundnut and groundnut oil exports during February 1955 amounted to 1,857 tons and 13,513 tons respectively while there were no exports of this seed and oil during February 1954.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were lower than those in the preceding season. During February 1955 imports and exports of raw cotton were however higher while consumption of raw cotton by mills was almost at the same level as during February 1955.

(*v*) As regards jute, arrivals from moffusil areas in Calcutta and Mill stations and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in April 1955 than in the corresponding month last year. During the same period imports from Pakistan remained unchanged at 78 thousand bales.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured) exports during February 1955 were appreciably lower than those in the preceding month but were significantly higher than those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING MAY 1955

The seasonal rainfall during the month of May was more or less satisfactory. Since the beginning of the summer monsoon period from 1st March 1955 to the 25th May 1955 the rainfall was in excess in the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) south Hyderabad, Coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Malabar—south Kanara.

Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar west Uttar Pradesh and east Madhya Pradesh. It was deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, west Madhya Pradesh and north Hyderabad and scanty elsewhere except Gujarat where there was no rain.

Preparation of land, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops, sowing of paddy, ragi, sugarcane, jowar, aus, jute and cotton and harvesting of summer paddy, chillies, tobacco, and sugarcane were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing summer crops such as paddy, millets, sugarcane tobacco, cotton and vegetables was generally satisfactory except in parts of Madras and Bombay where the standing crops were affected by pest attack.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa Mysore, Pepsu and Rajasthan, the conditions of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

During the month under review, the food situation in the country continued to be satisfactory. The downward trend in the Prices, especially of wheat, was to a great extent arrested by further corrective measures taken by the Government. These included large scales purchases of wheat in the selected mandis where prices tended to fall below the minimum of Rs. 10 per maund and the permission to export wheat products manufactured out of indigenous wheat. Small exports of jowar have also been allowed by the Government of India with effect from 6th June 1955.

The All-India Final Estimates of rice, bajra and maize for 1954-55 show a fall both in area and production as compared to the corresponding estimates of the previous year. In regard to ragi, while the area in 1954-55 has shown a nominal increase, the production has registered a decline. On the other hand, in the case of jowar, while the area has shown a nominal decline, the production has registered an increase.

The All-India Second Estimates for small millets, wheat, barley and gram for 1954-55 show an increase both in acreage and production for all these grains over the corresponding estimates of 1953-54. The following table gives the actual figures of areas and production for both kharif and rabi foodgrains during 1954-55 and 1953-54 :—

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Area (Acres)			Production (tons)		
		Current Estimate	Last year's corresponding Estimates	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over the corresponding estimates of last year	Current Production	Last year's Corresponding Estimates	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over the corresponding estimates of last year
Kharif—							
Rice	Final	74,424	77,032	(—) 3·4	24,209	27,561	(—) 12·2
Jowar	Final	43,456	43,657	(—) 0·5	9,092	7,913	(+) 14·9
Bajra	Final	27,350	30,094	(—) 9·9	3,555	4,459	(—) 20·3
Maize	Final	9,325	9,360	(—) 0·4	2,944	2,964	(—) 0·7
Ragi	Final	5,747	5,714	(+) 0·6	1,778	1,819	(—) 2·3
Small Millets	Second	12,199	12,030	(+) 1·4	2,029	1,984	(+) 2·3
Rabi—							
Wheat	Second	25,851	24,623	(+) 5·0	7,909	7,026	(+) 12·6
Barley	Second	8,280	7,770	(+) 6·6	2,483	2,303	(+) 7·8
Gram	Second	19,577	18,229	(+) 7·4	4,559	4,095	(+) 11·3

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of January 1955 upto the 25th May 1955 amounted to 590·4 thousand tons comprising 264·9 thousand tons of rice and 325·5 thousand tons of wheat. The imports of rice during this period represented a part of the 9 lakh tons contracted for under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement in March 1954.

Market prices of rice showed a slight increase in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal and Bombay. Elesewhere they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14-8-0 in U.P. and Punajab, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 in Madras and Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 in West Bengal.

Wheat prices in U.P. and Punjab tended to stabilise around Rs. 10 per maund largely due to the purchases by the Government at selected mandis. In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu, prices showed an easy trend. In other States they remained more or less steady. The prices of wheat generally ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 11-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U. P., Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 in Bombay and Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 in Bihar.

Prices of jowar also showed some recovery in the low priced areas. The purchases by the Government had salutary effect on the market. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 7 in Bombay, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6 in U.P. and Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 in Madras.

Prices of bajra and maize remained more or less steady at the previous months' level. Bajra prices ranged betweeen Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 in Bombay, Madras and U. P. and Rs. 6 and Rs.7 in Madhya Bharat. Prices of maize ranged between Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 8-8-0 in Bihar, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6 in Bombay, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 in Punjab and Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-8-0 in U.P.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review, sowing of sugarcane crop for 1955-56 season was in progress in almost all the sugarcane producing States.

Sugar—Production of sugar in India during 1954-55 is reported to be the highest on record. The total production since the beginning of 1954-55 season upto 22nd May 1955 amounted to 15·54 lakh tons as against 10·01 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. 40 factories were in production on 22nd May 1955, while no factories were in production on the same date last year.

The opening stock of sugar with the factories on May 1, 1955 was about 10·62 lakh tons as against 5·21 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to May 22, 1955, was 5·56 lakh tons as against 7·53 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

The total quantity of sugar released for free sale from the beginning of the season upto the end of May 1955 amounted to 8·18 lakh tons.

Imports of refined sugar during May 1955 amounted to 43·5 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin ports were 8·6, 22·3, 11·1 and 1·5 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period November 1954 to May 1955 were 4·35 lakh tons.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month. Due to improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar, the prices registered a slight decline at a few centres. Thus at Kanpur, the price which stood at Rs. 30 on the 7th May 1955 declined to Rs. 29-8-0 per maund on the 28th May 1955. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices at certain important centres.

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Weeks ending			
	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
Hapur	30 9 3	30 13 0	30 7 3	30 7 3
Kanpur	30 0 0	30 0 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Jullundur	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 2 0
Calcutta	31 2 0	31 2 0	31 2 0	N.R.
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.
Nagpur	31 12 0	32 0 0	33 12 0	32 0 0
Madras	30 5 0	30 4 0	30 2 0	30 2 0
Bombay	32 6 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 6 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Due to the closure of the gur manufacturing season, arrivals of gur at Hapur market during May averaged only about 400 mds. a day. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 87,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 103,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Prices of gur showed a mixed trend at different markets during the month under review. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices in some important markets :—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Weeks ending			
	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
Hapur	10 6 0	10 5 0	9 12 0	9 10 0
Kanpur	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
Calcutta	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	N.R.
Patna	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	N.R.
Madras	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 15 0	7 15 0
Bombay	10 12 0	10 12 0	11 0 0	10 12 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Towards the end of April 1955 important announcements regarding further liberalization in the export policy of oilseeds, oils and their cakes were made. These announcements do not seem to have produced any perceptible effect on internal prices which continued to fluctuate within narrow limits. Further export quotas of cotton seed oilcakes both decorticated and undecorticated, linseed cake and kardi and niger cakes were released during the month and exports of coconut oil cake were permitted for the first time.

(a) Groundnut

Groundnut and groundnut oil markets both at Bombay and Madras ruled generally dull during May, partly due to lack of buying support from exporters as well as internal consumers. The tendency was accentuated by large arrivals of oilseeds in sizeable quantities in the marketing centres. The dull conditions prevailing in groundnut markets marked the approaching end of the season.

The opening quotation of groundnut at Bombay was a shade higher than the closing quotation for the preceding month. During the subsequent weeks, the prices registered a small decline. The month-end quotation (*i.e.*, Rs. 15 per maund) was the same as at the end of April 1955. At Madras, the prices of groundnut continued to rule steady. The prices of groundnut oil at Bombay continued to rule easy and the month closed at Rs. 33/1/- per maund as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 34 per maund. At Madras, the prices of groundnut oil recorded a slight advance during the month from Rs. 31/10/- to Rs. 32/4/- per maund, due mainly to grant of fresh licences for export to crushers. At European ports, the prices of both Indian groundnut oil and south African variety registered an increase during the course of the month under review. The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil both at the Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. Per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	30-4-55	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
Groundnuts—					
Bombay (bold)	15 1	15 13	15 10	14 14	15 1
Madras (shelled)	14 4	14 6	14 4	14 6	14 6
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	33 3	34 0	N.Q.	N.Q.	33 1
Madras	31 0	32 0	32 4	31 12	32 4
European ports (c.i.f.)					
Indian crude 3% bulk . . .	47 8	47 4	47 8	49 0	50 2
South African 2% . . .	46 9	48 0	48 8	49 0	49 0

N. Q.—Not Quoted.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during February 1955 amounted to 1,857 tons and 13,513 tons respectively, while there were no exports of this seed and oil during February 1954. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the eleven months April 1954 to February 1955 aggregated to 11,074 tons and 56,595 tons respectively as compared with 3,947 tons and 1,500 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Linseed

Threshing and winnowing of the 1954-55 linseed crop continued in U.P., Punjab and some parts of Madhya Pradesh. The condition of standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The linseed markets in India remained dull during the major part of the month and as a result, the prices showed little fluctuation. Lack of buying support on the one hand and occasional enquiries from the U.K. and the Continent contributed to steady behaviour of linseed prices. Towards the end of the month, however, the revival of overseas enquiries for linseed oil at £98 as against £91 per ton induced considerable strength in the market. At U.K. ports, the prices of Indian linseed oil advanced to Rs. 49-8-0 per maund towards the close of the month as against corresponding quotation of Rs. 45-1-0 per maund at the end of April 1954. The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices:—

(Rs. per maund)

•	30-4-55	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	16 3 0	16 5 6	16 6 0	16 8 0	17 1 0
Calcutta (Small)	15 7 0	15 2 0	15 10 0	15 7 0	15 10 0
Kanpur (Bold)	13 0 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	13 5 0	13 12 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	38 3 0	38 3 0	38 15 0	38 9 0	40 13 0
Kanpur	32 0 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0
U. K. Ports (Indian Variety) .	45 1 0	46 4 6	47 3 3	47 6 0	49 8 0

Exports of linseed oil during February 1955 amounted to 1,743 tons only bringing the total since April 1954 to 5,467 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 130 tons and 3,755 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Castorseed market remained easy during the month under review. The prices were generally stationary at all important centres recording small variations. In the case of castor oil, the trend of prices at Bombay was rather erratic. At Kanpur the prices of castor oil advanced significantly in the first three weeks from Rs. 21/-/- per maund to Rs. 24/-/- per maund, in the last week, a good part of the gained ground was lost. At European markets, castor oil prices remained stationary. The following table shows the trend in prices of castor and castor oil

(Rs. per maund)

	30-4-55	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Small)	10 10	10 10	10 8	10 5	10 9
Madras (Salem)	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 5	11 5
Kanpur	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 4
Jadcherela (Hyderabad) . .	8 7	8 10	8 8	8 8	8 8
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	25 5	24 9	25 0	24 7	24 10
Kanpur	21 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	22 0
Madras	23 9	23 14	23 6	23 6	23 6
E. Ports	39 11	39 11	39 3	39 11	39 11

Exports of castor oil during February 1955 were higher at 2,468 tons than those, in February 1954, when a quantity of only 119 tons moved out of the country. Total exports of castor oil during the 11 months from April 1954 to February 1955 amounted to 24,870 tons as against 18,103 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(*iv*) COTTON

During May 1955, two important announcements relating to cotton were made by the Government of India. Firstly, on the 23rd May 1955 the Government of India decided to raise with immediate effect the limit of staple length up to and inclusvie of 25/32", whether of old or this year's crop, for all export quotas of Indian cotton for the current season. This means that quantities not yet shipped or licensed can now be of staple length up to and including 25/32", of any crop. Further the Government also decided to allow export of Zoda cotton without the present condition that it should be of no particular spinning value. Export of Zoda cotton will continue to be freely licensed without this condition up to 30,000 bales. Secondly, the licensing of imports of cotton from non-dollar areas was suspended on 11-5-1955. This ban was, however, partially relaxed on 23rd May when the Government announced the resumption of imports of cotton of staple length 1¼" and above from these areas.

During the month under review, preparation of land for the 1955-56 cotton crop was in progress in most of the cotton growing tracts of the country. Sowings of cotton in Punjab and PEPSU were in full swing and more than 50% was reported to have been sown by the end of May, C. O. 4. crop was reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of April 1955, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 50·80 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 44·51 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee the estimate of aggregate production of cotton outside United States in this season has been reduced recently as a result of the less favourable prospects in South America, mainly in Brazil and the expectation that production in Pakistan may not be higher than last season's 1·2 million bales. However, according to the Committee, the overall situation remains fundamentally unchanged. On present estimates, the aggregate production outside the United States which is placed at 14·7 million bales still represents and increase of about one million bales as compared to last season.

The latest estimate framed in May by the United States Agriculture Department puts the world cotton production during 1954-55 at 36,800,000 bales (of 500 pounds each) which is 600,000 bales higher than the Department's figure announced in January 1955. The upward revision was due to high production in the northern hemisphere which more than offset a reduction in the Southern hemisphere output. Imports of raw cotton into India during February 1955, amounted to 65 thousand bales as against 39 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the 1954-55 season (i.e. 1st September 1954) to 28th February 1955 amounted to 251 thousand bales as against 204 thousand bales imported during the corresponding period of last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of February 1955 were 19 thousand bales, as against 17 thousand bales exported during February 1954. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 28th February 1955 were of the order of 114 thousand bales as compared to 80 thousand bales during the same period of last season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian mills during February 1955 aggregated 3·73 lakh bales as compared to 3·68 lakh bales in February 1954. Total consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by Indian mills since the beginning of the current season to 28th February 1955 amounted to 23·68 lakh bales as compared to 22·91 lakh bales during the same period of last season. Towards the close of Februry 1955, stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood at 12·97 lakh bales as against 11·78 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton by **Indian mills**:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption				Stocks with Mills on	
	Feb. 55	Feb 54	Total from 1-9-54 to 28-2-55	Total from 1-9-53 to 28-2-54.	28-2-55	28-2-54
Indian Cotton	3·23	3·12	20·23	19·50	11·61	10·32
Pakistan Cotton	(*a*)	(*a*)	0·04	(*a*)	0·01	(*a*)
Egyptian Cotton	0·15	0·25	1·08	1·37	0·39	0·53
Other Foreign Cotton	0·35	0·31	2·33	2·04	0·96	0·93
Total all Cottons	3·73	3·68	23·68	22·91	12·97	11·78

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 is indicated below:—

(Bales of 392 lbs each)

	1st. Sept. 1954 to 19th May 1955	1st. Sept. 1953 to 19th May 1954
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	1,424,022	1,483,513
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	915,257	903,830
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 19th May 1955	677,586	678,879

The cotton market at Bombay ruled steady during the first half of the month under review due mainly to renewed mill demand. During the second half of the month, however the prices declined. In the wake of the Government's announcement on the 23rd May 1955 raising the exportable staple length to 25/32", a firm trend in the market was noticed but it proved to be only short lived.

An important development in the future markets in cotton during the month under review was the Government of India's decision for the establishment of two new future markets in cotton at Akola and Indore in addition to the East India Cotton Association, Bombay.

The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras), Abohar (Punjab) and Amaravati (Madhya Pradesh) were as under.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each).

State Centre Variety	Bombay (Bombay) Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras (Tirupur) (Cambodia)	Punjab (Abohar) Deshi	Punjab (Abohar) American	Madhya Pradesh (Amaravati) Oomra Deshi
30-4-55	577	630/925	486	629	400/440
7-5-55	N.A.	921	486	638	400/450
14-5-55	615	650/850	515	667	420/450
21-5-55	597	650/860	515	648	420/430
28-5-55	581	650/860	515	648	420/430

N.A.—Not Available.

The prices of kapas also shared almost the same trend as that noticed in cotton lint. The following table gives the week-end prices of kapas in important States:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras (Tirupur) Cambodia	Punjab (Abohar) Deshi	Punjab (Abohar) American	Madhya Pradesh (Amaravati) Jarilla
30-4-55	210/308	200	248	170
7-5-55	322	191	255	190
14-5-55	210/325	191	257	190
21-5-55	210/328	200	257	175
28-5-55	210/328	195	257	175

A slightly bearish trend was noticed in the Karachi cotton market during the first week of the month under review due mainly to poor overseas inquiries and slackened mill demand. Later on, however, the cotton prices at Karachi staged an impressive recovery due to considerably increased mill inquiries and overseas demand. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi:—

4 F Punjab R. G.

Week ending	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per md.	Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each.
30-4-55	57 6	787
7-5-55	57 2	784
14-5-55	59 12	820
21-5-55	61 13	848
28-5-55	N.A.	N.A.

N. A.— Not Available.

The New York cotton market during May 1955 was erratic mainly due to the uncertain official policy regarding export of cotton during the ensuing season. There was slight improvement in prices during the first half of the month caused by renewed trade demand and short covering. Thereafter, the prices looked down due to reports of beneficial rain and generally favourable weather conditions. The following table gives the week end quotations at New York.

Week ended	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each.
28-4-55	33·53	1249
5-5-55	34·21	1274
12-5-55	34·29	1277
19-5-55	34·07	1269
26-5-55	34·09	1270

(*v*) JUTE

The weather conditions in most jute-growing areas were favourable in the first week of May. In the next two weeks, sowings had to be suspended in some area because the weather turned very hot and dry except in Orissa and West Bengal where there was a moderate rainfall towards the close of the third week. In the last week however, the weather conditions became favourable again except in Murshidabad district. By the end of the month, sowings were over in Assam and Bihar where condition of plants was reported to be very satisfactory; in other areas further rainfall was still required to improve the plant growth and to unable cultivator to continue sowing operations. River levels were reported to be normal except in Assam where they were rising steadily and were higher than those at this time last year.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the moffusil centres during April 1955 amounted to 310 lakh bales as against 3·76 lakh bales in the preceding month and 2·40 lakh bales in April 1954. Total arrivals during the period July 1954 to April 1955 aggregated 40·53 lakh bales as against 32·74 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during April 1955 amounted to 0·78 lakh bales as compared to 1·25 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 0·78 lakh bales in April 1954. Total imports during the period July 1954 to April 1955 were of the order of 10·36 lakh bales as against 12·72 lakh bales imported in the corresponding period of the 1953-54 jute season.

Consumption of raw jute during April 1955 by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association was of the order of 5·08 lakh bales as compared to 5·25 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4·32 lakh bales in the month of April 1954. Total consumption during the period July 1954 to April 1955 was also higher than that during the corresponding period of the last jute season, the figures being 47·26 lakh bales and 41·96 lakh bales respectively.

Stocks of raw jute at Calcutta stood at 12·82 lakh bales at the end of April 1955 as compared to 14·13 lakh bales at the end of March 1955 and 12·98 lakh bales at this time a year ago.

During the month of May 1955, the loose jute market at Calcutta was mainly influenced by the conditions in the jute goods market and showed an erratic trend with a firm undertone. In the first week, the jute market lapsed into partial inactivity owing to lack of mills' purchases. Comfortable raw jute stock position and depressed conditions in the jute goods market were mainly responsible for reduced purchases by mills. In the second weeks however, there was an increase in prices in sympathy with the jute goods sector and also due to daily buying by the mills. But, thereafter the mills were practically out of the market, as prices were considered unremunerative. The decline in prices gathered momentum due to the expectations of a good jute crop during the next season. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during May 1955:—

May/June Delivery (Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week Ending				
	30-4-55*	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	32 0 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0
Northern	32 8 0	31 8 0	32 8 0	31 8 0	28 8 0
Orissa	33 0 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	29 0 0
Murshidabad	31 8 0	30 0 0	31 8 0	30 8 0	27 8 0
Western	31 0 0	29 8 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0
Jungli	30 8 0	29 0 0	30 8 0	29 0 0	27 0 0
Daisee	33 8 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	32 8 0	30 0 0
U.P.	30 8 0	29 0 0	30 8 0	29 0 0	27 0 0

*April/May delivery.

The baled sector of raw jute market also exhibited a decline in the first week of the month but improved later as shown in the following table:—

(May/June delivery) (Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week Ending				
	30-4-55†	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mill Firsts.	200 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0	200 0 0
Mill lightnings	180 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	185 0 0
Daisee L.G.	180 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0*	175 0 0*	170 0 0
Indian N.C.	124 0 0	120 0 0	125 0 0	123 0 0	110 0 0

*Nominal. †April/May delivery.

The upcountry markets in the first week declined in sympathy with the Calcutta jute market; but later on recovered and ruled steady due to lack of imports on the one hand and good demand from Calcutta on the other. In the last week, however, there was a decline in sympathy with the Calcutta jute market. The following tables gives the week-end quotations of the bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week Ending				
	28-4-55	5-5-55	12-5-55	19-5-55	26-5-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purnea (Bihar)	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 4 0	27 13 0	26 8 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	28 9 0	28 0 0	27 8 0	28 7 0	..
Nowgong (Assam)	26 15 0	25 1 0	26 1 0	27 0 0	24 10 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	N.T.	29 8 0	28 8 0	N.T.	N.T.

N.T.—No transaction.

The prices of jute goods in Calcutta market, in the first week of May 1955 showed a downward trend on account of lack of interest shown by buyers at the prevailing prices. In the second week, however, due to the confirmation of a long awaited Argentine order for about 60,000 tons of hessian goods, the prices moved up. Later, a declining trend again developed due to the lack of foreign purchases. The following table gives the week-end quotations of jute goods at Calcutta in the month of May 1955.

Variety	Unit	Week Ending				
		30-4-55	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hessian 40"×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	43 0 0	42 11 0	44 6 0	43 8 0	42 4 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	116 0 0	113 8 0	117 4 0	112 2 0	110 2 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

According to the All-India second estimate of tobacco, the area under the 1954-55 crop was 838 thousand acres—20 thousand acres more than the adjusted Second Estimate of the previous year's acreage. The increase in area in Andhra State is estimated to be 38 thousand acres, but this is partly offset by decreases reported mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Hyderabad. The position of the crop, according to available information, was generally satisfactory up to the end of February.

The curing of Virginia tobacco of the new harvest was completed by April in East and West Godavari districts, and the curing of country tobacco in this region was nearing completion. In Tiruchirapalli district, the harvest crop was at various stages of curing at the end of April. About 50% of the new crop in Coimbatore District had arrived in the market, while in some areas of the district harvest operations were still in progress.

There was no significant change in the prices of different varieties during the month of April. In Coimbatore district, however, the new crop commanded a higher price than the old crop. On the other hand, a minor downward trend was noticeable in the price of hooka tobacco in the Jalpaiguri Market of West Bengal. In the Guntur Market, the prices of Agmark grades in the last week of April ruled as under:—

Redried strip—F.C.V. Grade I	Between Rs. 3/2 and Rs. 3/3.
Redried leaf F.C.V. Grade I	Rs. 2/5/6.
Non-redried leaf—F.C.V. Grade I	Rs. 2/1/6.
F.C.V. Lower Grade	Between As. 14/1 and Rs. 1/1/6.

The prices of chewing and cheroot tobacco during April in Tiruchirappali were as given below:—

Variety	Grade	Price (Rs. per lb.)
Chewing	I	1 0 0
Chewing	II	0 12 9
Chewing	III	0 11 9
Chewing	Inferior	0 6 6
Cheroot	I	1 6 3
Cheroot	II	1 2 6
Cheroot	III	0 15 6
Cheroot	Inferior	0 11 9

The purchases made in the Guntur market by major companies during April included about 107 lakh pounds of Flue-cured Virginia, about 17 lakh pounds of sun-cured Virginia and about 98 lakh pounds of sun-cured country. In Krishna District, the marketing of top grades of Flue-cured Virginia was completed by the end of April. Lower grades were being purchsed by traders from Guntur.

The total quantity of tobacco cleared for home consumption in the 24 States in the country during the period April to December 1954 amounted to over 4,240 lakh pounds. The number of cigars and cheroots cleared during the same period was over 32 crores (numbers) and that of cigarettes was 158 crores.

There were reports of good foreign demand for Indian tobacco of the flue-cured Virginia type. Following the arrival of tobacco from the new harvest, the export of tobacco had already entered its busy season. The following table shows the latest position regarding the volume and value of tobacco exports and imports:—

	Month of February		Eleven months April to February	
	1954	1955	1953-54	1954-55
Exports				
Volume (lakh pounds)	9·67	23·51	645·1	728·4
Value (lakh Rs.)	13·88	19·19	1,063·7	1,049·1
Imports				
Volume (lakh pounds)	2·92	·99	17·1	23·2
Value (lakh Rs.)	12·75	4·42	64·0	91·8

The major part of the exports during February 1955 went to Aden, Netherlands, Hongkong, Ceylon and U.K., while imports came mainly from U.S.A. and U.K.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Grow More Food

The progress of various G.M.F. Schemes in the States during April 1955 is indicated as under :—

Consequent on the devastating floods in Assam last year, greater stress has been laid on minor irrigation schemes. Thus in areas under Boro paddy cultivation, 5 pumping sets were working and 10 more pump sets were under test. Madhya Pradesh had advanced an amount of Rs. 90,000 as taccavi to cultivators for the purchase of 30 pump sets. About 1,900 acres were brought under irrigation in West Bengal through the execution of one special minor and drainage scheme under the Irrigation and Waterways Department of the State Government. Besides, Agriculture Department also completed 27 minor irrigation schemes benefiting thereby an area of 5,143 acres. In Hyderabad, taccavi loan was granted to cultivators for the purchase of 141 rahats. In Madhya Bharat, the programme of minor irrigation in the Collectors' Sector was given greater importance and a sum of Rs. 609,000, was allotted to the districts. The progress of well-sinking in Punjab was very poor in view of the consolidation of holdings in the State and more area coming under canal irrigation. The cultivators also were more inclined to sink tubewells instead of surface percolation wells.

The Madras Government reclaimed about 1,545 acres of land with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In Madhya Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 23,950 was advanced to cultivators as taccavi for purchase of 3 tractors. In Madhya Bharat, C. T. O. tractors tractorized an area of 13,738 acres. The sudden fall of agricultural prices in the State had an adverse effect on the demand for tractor ploughing. In Vindhya Pradesh, about 675 acres of land were reclaimed by private parties.

Manure distribution increased markedly in certain centres of Assam. About 428 tons of town compost were prepared of which 99 tons were sold to the farmers. The quantity of Ammonium Sulphate distributed to ryots in Madras amounted to 2,119 tons and the quantity of compost utilized was 6,469 tons. About 377 tons of bonemeal were distributed in West Bengal by the Government appointed agents. The use of green manure dhaincha for both broadcast and transplanted paddy has been found to be most useful and the production of dhaincha seeds has increased to such an extent in U.P. that its original home, *i.e.*, Bengal along with other States is now importing its requirements from U.P.

The Government of India procured a small number of semi-diesel engines under the Indo-U.S. technical assistance programme for the mechanization of fishing craft in Saurashtra, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin and Orissa.

(ii) Planning and Foreign Aid

A Conference of State Governments' representatives and Central Government's Officers was held in New Delhi on 26th, 27th and 28th May 1955, to discuss the agricultural Development Schemes proposed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. Shri P. N. Thapar, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture was in the chair. The Conference considered in detail the various items of the agenda—comprising 34 schemes in all. The main conclusions reached after the deliberation are summarized below :—

(1) The All-India physical targets proposed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture cover only the minimum requirements and are capable of achievement.

(2) For achieving these physical targets as well as the other objectives indicated in the plan, the provision of Rs. 660 crores for agricultural Schemes is the very minimum that has to be made. Considering the importance of a well-balanced development of Agriculture in the different spheres, and considering also the magnitude of the total outlay proposed for the Second Five Year Plan, the provision for agriculture excluding community development should be maintained at Rs. 660 crores, as proposed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(3) With the expansion of National Extension Service to cover the entire country by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there is an urgent need for expanding research so as to provide the basic material necessary for making the Extension Service really useful and effective. Therefore, the provisions made for research under agriculture, animal husbandry, and also forestry should be substantially increased.

(4) Provisions should be made for consideration of Central assistance to such schemes are at present outside the general frame work of the Ministry's plans, but may be necessary in view of the special needs or circumstances of the States.

(5) The State-wise break up of All-India targets of agricultural production proposed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in respect of foodgrains and other commercial

crops was considered, and tentatively approved. The All-India targets worked out as under :—

TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1960-61

i. Foodgrain	75·47 million tons.
ii. Cotton	55·00 lakh bales.
iii. Jute	50·00 lakh bales.
iv. Sugarcane	770·00 lakh tons.
v. Oilseeds	68·15 lakh tons.
vi. Lac	17·97 lakh maunds.
vii. Pepper	35·305 tons.
viii. Cashewnut	80·450 tons.
ix. Arecanut	27·22 lakh maunds.

(6) Considering the scope for increasing the per acre yield of sugarcane through greater emphasis on irrigation and application of fertilizers, and also the need for increasing the availability of cane to sugar factories by development of transport facilities, the comprehensive schemes for development of sugar-cane as drawn up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should be accepted in toto. The provision of Rs. 18 crores proposed for this purpose would be absolutely essential, keeping in view the importance of attaining self sufficiency in sugar.

(7) The schemes for seed multiplication, land reclamation by the C.T.O., construction of tube-wells, veterinary education, research and Training, Dairy Development and improvement in land records and Agricultural statistics and in live-stock and fisheries statistics were generally approved. Regarding the Tube-wells Programme, the conference considered that the all-India target of 5,000 Tube-wells proposed for the Second Five Year Plan period would be feasible, but noted that the provision was not enough to meet all the demand for additional Tube-wells from the various States.

(8) There should be an adequate provision for soil conservation work in maintaining and improving agricultural productivity. In particular, soil conservation measures on an extensive scale would be essential in (*a*) catchment areas of River valley Projects for prolonging the life of the dam and (*b*) catchment areas in the Himalayan region for flood control. It was recommended that these requirements should be examined by the appropriate authorities and provided for.

(9) To enable the country to withstand increasing competition in international markets and to maintain its reputation for delivering goods in accordance with the prescribed quality standards, compulsory controls of quality should be introduced and effectively enforced in respect of sann-hemp, tobacco, wool, bristles and goat hair, lac, raw goat skins, plantation and forest produce, tanned leather, vegetable oils and oilseeds, fruits and vegetable products and jeera.

(10) Detailed information regarding the total numbers of landless labour families to be settled and the total area available for the purpose should be supplied by the States to the Central Government as early as possible, so that the scheme for resettlement of landless workers could be finalized.

(12) While approving of the fisheries schemes of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture the conference recommended that there should be a larger provision for transport of fish by insulated or refrigerated rail vans, and fisheries extension work should be expanded and intensified. Provision should also be made for approved schemes of State Governments for fisheries research, surveys, demonstration etc. Further a course of training in the management and administration of marrine fisheries be instituted at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam on an ad hoc basis for the present.

* * * * *

Four operational agreements providing for financial assitance amounting to over Rs. 3·6 crores were signed on 31st May between the Governments of United States of America and India. These agreements relate to (1) Project for water resources, survey and minor irrigation works (2) Project for augmenting steel supply (3) Assistance to home science, education and research and (4) Assistance to technical education institutions. India's share of expenditure for these projects comes to Rs. 55·4 lakhs. Under the project relating to water resources and minor irrigation, U.S.A. will contribute $465,000 for minor irrigation works, investigations and development of water resources in water sheds in limited areas in Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. This will demonstrate the usefulness of adopting similar approach to the development of other water sheds in the country. India's contribution to this project amounts to Rs. 25 lakhs.

Under a supplementary agreement for a project for augmenting steel supply, approximately 38,145 long tons of steel will be acquired from outside India for industrial purposes, rail-road replacement, rehabilitation and expansion programme as well as for the development Projects. The U. S. Govt. will contribute $6,840,885 to this project while India's contribution amounts to Rs. 30 lakhs.

Under the other two Agreements the U. S. Govt. will contribute (*i*) $100,000 for providing technical assistance, training opportunities, equipment and supplies in the programme of developing and strengthening of home science and (*ii*) on additional sum of $300,000 for assistance to technical education institutions.

(iii) Community Projects and National Extention Service

It has been decided to set up an Agricultural Information "Workshop" at Simla, that will open up new ways of reinforcing the village level worker in Himachal Pradesh. Main emphasis in the Workshop is to be on the production of educational materials like pamphlets, folders, booklet and posters and visual aids that will help make the village level worker a better extension teacher. This is the second State in the Indian Union to have an Agricultural Information Workshop. The first one was held recently in Madhya Pradesh which produced educational materials for the Gram Sevaks of the State. The third workshop is scheduled in Bihar from July 18 to 29 and similar sessions are planned in other States later in the year.

The Workshops represent a co-operative effort of the individual State, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the United States Technical Co-operation Mission.

(iv) Agricultural Labour

It is proposed to take up vigorously the scheme for resettlement of landless workers for which a provision of Rs. 1·5 crores is made in the Five Year Plan. The Government of India have decided that in future, instead of setting up Central Farms, the State Governments should be encouraged to undertake suitable schemes with financial assistance from the centre, which would cover big and small schemes alike. The general pattern of financial assistance proposed in this connection would be that the Government of India and the State Government should share the net expenditure involved on land reclamation, lay-out including contour survey and fencing, provision of tenements for settlers, special measures such as combating malaria in the reclaimed area, provision of essential communal amenities like dispensaries, schools, drinking water wells, Panchayat-Ghars, etc. and administrative and other staff required in connection with the organisation of such schemes for an initial period of about two to three years and the buildings required for housing such staff. In the case of irrigation facilities, the irrecoverable expenditure would be shared between the Central and the State Governments. Provision of communications within the colony and outside, advances made to cultivators for purchase of livestock and agricultural implements and for other essential purposes would be met out of loans to be advanced by the Central Government. While this would be the general pattern, departures may be made in respect of schemes received from individual States where local conditions render such a departure necessary. It is also not intended that any attempt should be made to link up colonisation schemes of this type with schemes of cooperative farming, but as far as possible purchases, sales and services in connection with such colonisation schemes would be encouraged on co-operative lines. For other requirements, it would be generally left to the colonists themselves to decide whether they would like to proceed on co-operative lines or on an individual basis.

* * * * *

The most important subject that came up for discussion at the Tripartite Labour Conference which was held in Bombay on 14th and 15th May related to certain amendments, proposed by the Government of India, to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Conference which was attended by representatives of the Government of India, and the State Government's representative of the employers' federations, and representatives of the workers federations agreed to a number of amendments to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. They agreed to (1) the amendments to section 3(1) (*a*) and 3(1A) of the Act with a view to permitting the omission of the specification of the period within which the minimum wages have to be fixed; (2) the amendment of section 3(1) (*b*) so that minimum rates of wages fixed should continue to remain in operation until revised and notified by the appropriate Government; (3) the amendment to section 19 of the Act which would give to the Government authority to seize records and registers of factories in the event of any irregularites; (4) the amendment of the Act in order to enable the recovery of wages not paid before the prescribed date and to make such non-payment an offence.

Under the existing Act, the period for which Minimum Wages could be fixed for employments in Part I and Part II of the schedule of the Act expired on 31st December 1954. Whereas in Part I of the schedule which relates to certain unorganised industrial employments, most of the work of wage fixation has been completed, in regard to Part II of the schedule which deals with agricultural employments, the intention has been that wage fixation should proceed on the basis of a phased programme, all areas being ultimately covered within the period of the First Five Year Plan; that is, by 31st March 1956. Thus the amendment to the Act will make it possible to take continuous action in respect of types of cases which may have been inadvertently left out or in respect of certain units omitted even after the time limit of 1954 expires.

Further, the amendments to the Act will also provide for the creation of a standing machinery for fixing wages in the existing scheduled employments as well as others that might subsequently be added.

While at the Conference. Labour leaders were vehement in their demand for the immediate fixation of a minimum wage on a national level, the representative of State

Governments expressed their doubt about the success of such a policy for agriculture in view of the disorganised state of agricultural workers and changing conditions from area to area. The compromise reached was that there should be a 'pilot' implementation of this measure in selected areas, before it could be extended to all farm areas.

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The Central Government have approved the Andhra Government's scheme for settlement of landless agricultural labour. The Centre's contribution towards the scheme would be Rs. 1,42,876 by way of loan and Rs. 24,892 as grant, for a period of two years. Loan is meant for purchase of bulls or buffaloes, manure, seed, carts and implements while the grant is to be utilised as subsidy for reclamation, construction of huts and expenditure on staff.

(v) Co-operation

The Review of the Co-operative Movement in India for the period 1950-52 published recently by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India, gives a detailed account of the progress of the Movement in its various aspects throughout the country. One of the significant developments during this period, according to the Review, was connected with the extension and reorganisation of co-operative credit in the areas of the former princely States. As a result of the implementation of schemes of reorganisation and development in these and other States, there was an increase not only in the number of co-operative societies and in the volume of their operations, but also in the diversity of functions they undertook. The number of societies rose, during this period, from 173·09 thousand to 185·65 thousand. Their membership increased from 125·61 lakhs to 137·92 lakhs and their working capital from Rs. 233·10 crores to Rs. 306·34 crores. Another feature of the movement during this period related to the manner in which it was geared to the requirements of national economic policy. Thus, for instance, the co-operatives helped greatly in the fulfilment of the Government's objective of increased agricultural production by undertaking, apart from the provision of agricultural credit, the supply to the cultivator, of improved seed, fertiliser, etc., required for larger production. There was also a shift in the lending policies of certain land mortgage banks in favour of productive loans. Pioneering efforts were also made by co-operatives in the field of mechanised industry, as seen in the starting of a co-operative spinning mill in the Madras State and the progress made by a co-operative sugar factory each in the States of Bomby and Madras.

While considerable progress was thus undoubtedly made, the Review discloses that there were, at the same time, in evidence some unsatisfactory features as well, during this period, Consumers' stores which had developed considerably under controls received a set-back in their distribution business in the wake of gradual decontrol. Secondly, the mild recession in general trade condition which occurred during this period adversely affected several types of co-operative institutions, besides stores, such as weavers' societies other industrial co-operatives, etc., whose main business was the sale of finished goods of one sort or another. A third feature which caused concern was that recoveries of agricultrual credit societies were unsatisfactory in 1951-52; this resulted mainly from the failure of rains in many parts of the country, though the fall in agricultural prices was also a contributory factor.

The Review, therefore, concludes that some portents of unsatisfactory trends made their appearance during this period and, so, the Movement had to contend with fresh problems and consolidate itself in order to avoid a set-back. Measures were already taken during the period under review to examine the condition of the Movement critically and to draw up plans for its reorganisation and development in several states. These measures may be said to have been inspired by the political unification of the country and by the initiative taken by the Reserve Bank which undertook not only to provide more liberal financial accommodation but also to play an active role in the formulation of rural credit policies. In this programme of reorganisation and development (which will involve, among other things, the provision of trained personnel to co-opertive institutions in adequate numbers) the Review observes, the role the Reserve Bank and the Governments, State as well as Central, will have to play will be of vital significance.

(vi) Rural Development

A Bill was recently introduced in the Lok Sabha for the establishment of a Commission for the development of khadi and village Industries and matters connected therewith. The Bill, if it becomes an Act, will be called the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1955. The provisions will be applicable to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

In order to assist the development of Khadi and Village Industries, the Central Government had set up an All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board in January 1953, and vested it with powers to prepare and organize progammes for the production and development of khadi and village industries and to deal with other matters incidental thereto. It was, however, found that the work of the Board was hampered by certain procedural and financial difficulties. It is, to overcome these difficulties that the above-mentioned Bill has been introduced whereby a Commission will be formed, and vested with executive and administrative powers for the proper development of khadi and village industries. The Bill also provides for the All-India khadi and Village Industries Board to function as an advisory body and advise the Commission generally in the discharge of all its duties.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission will consist of not less than three members and not more than five, to be appointed by the Central Government. The functions of the Commission will be (*a*) to plan and organise the training of persons engaged in the production of khadi or in village industries ; (*b*) to build up a reserve of raw material and implements and to supply them to persons engaged in the production of khadi or in village industries at such economical rates as may be suitable in the opinion of the Commission ; (*c*) to provide for the sale and marketing of khadi or of products of village industries; (*d*) to encourage and promote research in the technique of production of khadi, or in the development of village industries, or to provide facility for a study of the problems relating to khadi or village industries ; (*e*) to maintain or assist in the maintenance of institutions for the development of khadi or village industries ; (*f*) to undertake, assist or encourage the production of khadi or the development of village industries ; (*g*) to promote and encourage cooperative efforts among manufacturers of khadi and persons engaged in village industries ; (*h*) to ensure the genuineness of and to grant certificates to producers of, or dealers in, khadi or the products of any village industry and (*i*) to carry out any other matters which may be prescribed.

The Government of India, may, after due appropriation has been made by Parliament, pay to the Commission in each financial year, such sums as may be considered necessary for the performance of the functions of the Commission under this Act. The Commission will have two separate funds—the khadi fund and the village industries fund—and grants and advances will be made to these two funds by the Central Government.

According to the Bill, the village industries will, to begin with, include bee keeping, cottage match industry, cottage pottery industry, cottage soap industry, flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry, *ghani* oil industry, hand-made paper, manufacture of cane-sugar and *khandsari*, palm-gur making and other palm products industry and processing of cereals and pulses.

(vii) Land Policy and Legislation

The Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Bill, 1955 of Bombay State has received President's assent. The object of this Bill is to provide for the resumption of inam villages and lands on payment of compensation, and for making them subject to payment of assessment in accordance with the provision of the Land Revenue Code. The Bill also provides for the regrant of the resumed lands, which are under cultivation, to the inamdars or inferior holders holding them and for the vesting in the State Government of waste and uncultivated lands. Another Bill of Bombay State, *viz.*, The Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Bill has also been assented to by the President. This Bill aims at abolishing the alienations existing in the merged territories of the State with certain exceptions.

The President has also assented to the Bhopal State Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955. The object of this legislation is to reaffirm the Government's intention to give occupancy rights to shikmis under a jagirdar, and to modify the definition of khudkasht in the Bhopal State Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1953.

A Panel on Land Reforms has been set up in Planning Commission with the object of reviewing the progress in implementation of the land policy proposed in the First Five Year Plan and considering further steps in connection with the Second Five Year Plan.

The first meeting of the newly constituted panel on Land Reforms, Planning Commission was held at New Delhi on June 4.

The Panel reviewed progress of land reforms under the First Five Year Plan with special reference to security of tenure for tenants, fixation of maximum rents, consolidation of holdings and co-operative farming. It also discussed the progress made so far in regard to census of land holdings and land management legislation.

(viii) Land Taxation

The Hyderabad Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill 1955—The Hyderabad Assembly have passed the 'Hyderabad Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955. The Bill reduces the exemption limit of agricultural Income-Tax from Rs. 10,000 (Osmanian currency) to Rs. 5,000 (Indian currency).

(ix) Miscellaneous

The President has given his assent to the Essential Commodities' Act, 1955 passed by Parliament. The object of the Act is to provide, in the interest of the general public, for the control of the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in, certain commodities considered essential. 'Essential Commodties' include (1) Cattle fodder including oilcakes and other concentrates, (2) foodstuffs including edible oil-seeds and oils; (3) Raw Cotton whether ginned or unginned and cotton-seed; and (4) Raw Jute.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events of the month of May 1955

2nd May 1955	All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets, 1954-55 released.
4th May 1955	(*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) Decision taken to continue free licensing of exports of Castor oil on shipping bills, by established shippers and the present category of non-established shippers up to the end of August 1955.
5th May 1955	All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1954-55 released.
6th May 1955	All-India Final Estimate of Pepper (Black), 1954-55 released.
7th May 1955	(*i*) All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1954-55 released. (*iii*) Conference of State Representatives held to discuss the proposals relating to the Second Five Year Plan in respect of Agricultural Sector, (Preliminary).
9th May 1955	(*i*) Export of gram (Channa) flour allowed to be licensed freely without quantitative restrictions upto the end of June 1955 to all permissible destinations excluding Portuguese Possessions in India. (*ii*) Export of wheat products such as atta, maida, Sooji and rawa obtained from indigenous wheat permitted.
10th May 1955	Decision taken to release a quota of 3,000 tons of mill molasses of Andhra origin for Export till the end of December 1955.
11th May 1955	(*i*) All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) A Panel on Land Reforms set up by the Planning Commission.
13th May 1955	A further quota of 5,000 tons of linseed oilcake released for export upto the end of June 1955.
14th May 1955	A quota of 5,000 tons of coconut oilcake released for export upto the end of July 1955.
18th May 1955	All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1954-55 released.
20th May 1955	(*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) Permission given for a further small quota of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) for export till the end of June 1955.
21st May 1955	Decision taken to release a further quota of 10,000 tons of cotton seed oilcakes, decorticated and undecorticated, for export by all shippers up to the end of August 1955. Besides export of decorticated cotton seed oilcakes allowed to be licensed freely by manufacturers of this variety of cakes.

24th May 1955 . .	All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1954-55 released.
25th May 1955 . .	All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55 released.
26th May 1955 . .	(*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1954-55 released.
	(*ii*) Free licensing of exports of wheat products whether manufactured out of imported or indigenous wheat announced.
	(*iii*) A further quota of 5,000 tons of niger seed and Kardiseed cakes released for export.
26th to 28th May 1955	Conference of State Representatives held to discuss the proposals relating to the Second Five Year Plan in respect of Agricultural Sector (Detailed).
31st May 1955 . .	(*i*) Decision taken to continue export of linseed oil to be licensed freely up to the end of December 1955.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) F. A.O.'s Report on Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance the Development of Under-Developed Countries—A Pilot Study in India

F.A.O. has presented a report which makes proposals regarding the ways by which agricultural surpluses can be utilized to finance economic development in under-developed countries without adversely affecting market prices. A pilot survey was conducted by F.A.O. in India and the report therefore gives examples of a number of projects from India which might usefully be financed through the use of surpluses.

The problem of surplus agricultural products emerging in a number of countries *viz.* U.S.A., Canada, etc. and the disposal thereof has been the subject of international discussions for the last two years. It has been generally agreed that the solution should be sought by expanding consumption and by selective adjustments in production, rather than by restricting output. Three ways suggested for expanding consumption of agricultural surpluses are:—(*a*) aiding economic development in less developed countries, (*b*) assisting in special welfare feeding programmes and (*c*) providing emergency relief to countries or areas threatened with famine. While a good deal of progress has been made by countries having disposable surpluses in working out methods for their use in the last two ways, much less progress has been made along the first. At its 20th Session the F.A.O. Council felt that there was a need for a pilot study in some country along the first way *viz.* utilization of surplus for economic development. India agreed to serve as the 'guinea pig' for the exploratory study in compliance with a request made by F.A.O.

The report presented by F.A.O. explains the basic principle involved in the utilization of surpluses to aid economic development, suggests conditions necessary for effectively utilising surpluses and their application to various types of projects, and lastly proposes a number of illustrative projects, not now under way, which might usefully be financed through the use of surpluses, whether domestic or foreign.

The principle involved in the utilization of surpluses to aid economic development, in the opinion of the Report, is that unemployed workers can be given jobs, being paid either in surplus food or with the proceeds realised from selling it. The extra work would raise the demand for consumer goods to be met largely by surplus farm products from other countries until the projects had expanded production to meet the demand.

According to the Report, two conditions necessary for effectively utilizing surpluses are (1) limiting factors preventing a more rapid rate of economic development must be lack of sufficient resources of finance and of skilled manpower so that surpluses can be utilized for further economic development and (2) new projects using the surplus should result in the expansion of domestic consumption of surpluses to the full extent of surpluses added to the supply so that either domestic or international prices are not depressed. Condition (1) is undoubtedly fulfilled in India because both more finance and more skilled organizers, administrators, etc. are needed to speed up the rate of progress. In order that condition (2) is fulfilled the problem needs to be examined with great care.

Three types of individual development projects, which would satisfy the second condition suggested in the report are:—

(*i*) Projects where surplus food is given in kind to workers on schemes directly, as all or part of wages.

(*ii*) Projects where additional labourers though consuming partly surplus type of foods are paid in cash. In such cases surplus food is sold for domestic currency and the sale proceeds are used in turn to pay the labourers.

(*iii*) While both in Projects of types (*i*) and (*ii*), surplus food will only partly cover a part of the cost of projects, there will be other projects which begin to be productive in an unusually short time so that the necessary additional investment to cover the cost not coverable from surplus goods would be covered by net income earned by the project itself.

Apart from the above, there is the possibility that imported surplus stocks might be used to finance the development programme as a whole, without being focussed on any single or particular project or projects.

The second condition (viz. surpluses should be used to expand domestic consumption of surplus to the full extent of surpluses added to the supply) is fulfilled either directly or indirectly in all the three types of projects, mentioned above. Even if surplus foods are used to finance an increase in the development programme as a whole, without being focussed on specific projects, this condition will be fulfilled since there will be a net increase in total national consumption resulting directly or indirectly from a given net addition to the total amount invested in development. We have only to see that such increase in total national consumption is held in balance with the amount of surplus goods sold or is covered by other supplementary financing.

A number of specific projects under each of the above types has been suggested which illustrate the possibilities of financing additional economic development through food surpluses. These projects are generally labour intensive *i.e.* where a large number of labourers is employed which implies that the cost of payment of wages to labour forms a large proportion of the total cost of the projects. Such projects are:—

Type I—Surpluses largely consumed in kind (Chapter VI).

(*a*) Surpluses used to provide food scholarships for rural and other low-income youths to attend high schools and colleges, and thus increase the country's capacity to carry through rapid modern development.

(*b*) Surpluses used to provide food scholarships for other special groups *viz.* backward classes, displaced persons, etc.

(*c*) Surpluses used to provide fellowships for unemployed high school or college graduates, to serve as trainees or internees while they acquire the practical experience needed to supplement their theoretical training.

(*d*) Surpluses used as an additional incentive to voluntary work in village community development projects or other voluntary labour activities, to increase the participation in such work by the poorest class in the villages, the landless labour, and thus to increase capital formation under such programme.

(*e*) Surpluses used to speed the development of mill marketing facilities and the establishment of milk production colonies where needed, and thus both improve dietary conditions, increase the demand and outlets for milk, and facilitate the development of this vital sector in improving the nation's productivity and health.

Type II—Surpluses sold and labour hired commercial (*Chapter VII*).

(*f*) Programme of building between 500 and 1000 miles of single track mettled district road.

(*g*) Seven irrigation projects, 5 of which would also produce hydro-electric power.

(*h*) Reforestation and Erosion control.

Type III—Projects helping their own way (*Chapter VIII*).

(*i*) Opening up of untapped supplies of minerals or timber by providing better communication. The Andaman Island Project to extend roads for better exploitation of timber resources has been quoted as a promising project.

It has been estimated that an average investment of $ 134 million a year (over a 4-year period) would require $ 73 million worth of surplus food. The Report also envisages a general expansion in the Indian development plan. Such an expansion involving a total investment of $ 240 million per year might require $ 100 million worth of surplus foods.

(b) Argentina offers bonus for corn.

In order to speed deliveries from this year's late and short Corn crop, it has been announced that with effect from April 11 a bonus of 5 pesos per 100 kilos (25 cents per bushel), above the base price of 45 pesos ($ 2·29 per bushel) will be paid for suitable corn delivered by May 15. It will be recalled that last year a delivery bonus of 1·50 pesos (7·6 cents per bushel) was in force until September 30.

Source—The Wheat Review, April 1955, issued by Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

(c) Thailand's Tobacco Surplus

According to the Tobacco Monoply of Thailand there was a surplus of 6·6 million pounds of domestic flue-cured tobacco at the end of 1953-54 crop year; a surplus of about 4·4 million pounds is also expected from the 1954-55 crop. As a result of this accumulation of stocks, exports are likely to be increased, and the production of cigarettes made primarily of domestic leaf will be promoted. The flue-cured tobacco at present used in blending is mostly imported from the United States, so that a movement toward the production of cigarettes made of domestic tobacco would reduce Thailand's imports of tobacco, which in 1953 amounted to 6·6 million pounds and in 1954 to 4·6 million pounds.

Source.—Foreign Crops and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C. March 7, 1955.

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Tobacco and Rape and Mustard, 1954-55

All-India Final Estimates of Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi and Sesamum, 1954-55

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, April 1955

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during May 1955

(Between 28th April 1954 and 31st May 1955 and from 1st March 1955 to 31st May 1955)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28-4-55 to 31-5-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-3-55 to 31-5-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal. (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	13·7	(—) 0·1	23·4	(—) 6
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	12·3	(+) 0·6	14·5	(—) 8
Gangetic West Bengal	2·3	(—) 2·6	3·4	(—) 53
Orissa	2·2	(—) 1·1	3·5	(—) 32
Chota Nagpur	1·1	(—) 1·0	1·4	(—) 63
Bihar	2·1	(—) 0·5	2·5	(—) 34
U. P. East	0	(—) 0·8	0·1	(—) 90
U. P. West	0·2	(—) 0·5	1·3	(—) 18
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	1·1	(+) 0·5	2·5	(+) 53
Jammu & Kashmir	2·3	(+) 0·8	6·5	(+) 26
Rajasthan West	0·4	(—) 0.1	0·5	(—) 32
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·1	(—) 0·4	0·2	(—) 78
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·2	(—) 0·2	0·3	(—) 66
Vindhya Pradesh	0·2	(—) 0·2	0·3	(—) 75
Madhya Pradesh East	0·9	(—) 0·4	2·4	(—) 23
Madhya Pradesh West	0·2	(—) 0·4	0·6	(—) 56
Gujarat	0	(—) 0·2	0	(—)100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·1	(—) 0·2	0·1	(—) 88
Konkan	2·2	(+) 0·2	2·3	(—) 15
Deccan (Desh)	2·9	(+) 1·5	3·8	(+) 70
Hyderabad North	0·5	(—) 0·3	0·7	(—) 54
Hyderabad South	2·0	(+) 0·7	2·7	(+) 13
Coastal Andhradesa	7·2	(+) 5·4	7·5	(+)172
Rayalaseema	4·0	(+) 2·4	4·5	(+) 91
Tamilnad	6·0	(+) 3·4	10·1	(+)135
Malabar and South Kanara	21·7	(+)13·7	25·8	(+)140
Mysore	7·2	(+) 3·1	8·7	(+) 69
Travancore-Cochin	35·5	(+)12·6	29·0	(+) 73

NOTE—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during June

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum	Tea.
Bihar	Paddy, Groundnut and Castor	..
Bombay	Paddy, Cotton, Jowar and Groundnut	..
Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Oilseeds, Jowar and Cotton	..
Madras	Paddy, and Cotton	Cotton.
Orissa	Paddy, Jowar and Cotton	..
Punjab	Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Jowar, Pulses, Cotton, Sann-Hemp, Turmeric and Ginger.	Tobacco and Summer Vegetables.
U. P.	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Turmeric	Paddy and Wheat.
West Bengal	Paddy	..

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,056	76,646(77,032)π	22,537	27,079(27,561)π
Jowar	43,340	42,990(43,657)π	7,243	7,691(7,913)π
Bajra	26,613	28,820(30,094)π	3,142	4,246(4,459)π
Maize	8,908	8,982(9,360)π	2,825	2,854(2,964)π
Ragi	5,542	5,472(5,714)π	1,316	1,564(1,819)π
Small millets	12,464	13,167	1,895	2,183
Wheat	24,286	26,098	7,382	7,792
Barley	8,021	8,190	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,230	210,365	49,222	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	17,930	18,893	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,930	5,776	1,675	1,783
Other Pulses	25,179	25,980	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	49,039	50,649	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	252,269	261,014	58,266	66,029
Potato	629	648	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	208π	22	24π
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	283	310
Tobacco	896	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,848	11,356(10,869)π	2,883*	3,772*(3,573)*π
Castorseed	1,326	1,368(1,373)π	102	107(108)π
Sesamum	5,874	6,132(6,346)π	464	531(552)π
Rape and Mustard	5,201	5,373	844	826
Linseed	3,366	3,369	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,598	4,659	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,713	17,027	3,194§	3,935§
Jute	1,813	1,196π	4,592§§	3,129π§§
Mesta	484	468π	682§§	656§§π
Beverages—				
Tea‡	777	..	675,270(A)	..
Coffee (*j*)	229	..	59,784(A)	..

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* In terms of nuts in shell

‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur)

(A) In thousand lbs.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(*j*) Relates to 1952-53 and also subject to revision.

π Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimate, 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Correspon-ding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	4-5-55	74,424	77,032†	(—)3·4	24,209	27,561†	(—) 12·2
Jowar	Final	4-6-55	43,456	43,657†	(—)0·5	9,092	7,913†	(+) 14·9
Bajra	Final	26-5-55	27,350	30,094†	(—)9·9	3,555	4,459†	(—) 20·3
Maize	Final	20-5-55	9,325	9,360†	(—)0·4	2,944	2,964†	(—) 0·7
Ragi	Final	24-5-55	5,747	5,714†	(+)0·6	1,778	1,819†	(—) 2·3
Small Millets	Second	2-5-55	12,199	12,030	(+)1·4	2,029	1,984	(+) 2·3
Wheat	Second	7-5-55	25,851	24,623	(+)5·0	7,909	7,026	(+) 12·6
Barley	Second	7-5-55	8,280	7,770	(+)6·6	2,483	2,303	(+) 7·8
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	11-5-55	19,577	18,229	(+)7·4	4,559	4,095	(+) 11·3
Tur (Arhar)	Second	28-3-55	5,630	5,695	(—)1·1	1,798	1,809	(—) 0·6
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	21-4-55	14,935	15,192†	(—)1·7	1,497	1,543†	(—) 3·0
Other Rabi Pulses	First	2-4-55	9,486	10,089	(—)6·0	..	..	..
Potato	First	7-3-55	544	538	(+)1·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+)3·3	47,469	42,111	(+) 12·7
Pepper (Black)	Final	6-5-55	208·2	207·7†	(+)0·2	25·8	23·8†	(+) 8·4
Tobacco	Second	25-5-55	838	818	(+)2·4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869†	(+)16·4	3,823**	3,573†**	(+) 7·0
Castorseed	Final	20-4-55	1,273	1,373†	(—)7·3	112	108†	(+) 3·7
Sesamum	Final	2-6-55	6,460	6,346†	(+)1·8	592	552†	(+) 7·2
Rape and Mustard	Second	18-5-55	2,087	2,044	(+)2·1	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	19-4-55	2,572	2,535	(+)1·5	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	29-3-55	17,465	16,224	(+)7·6	4,089‡	3,686‡	(+) 10·9
Jute	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196†	(+)6·4	3,153§	3,129†§	(+) 0·8
Mesta	Final	5-5-55	571	468†	(+)22·0	1,106§	656†§	(+) 68·6

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,749 and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

† Partially Revised.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1954-55

(Released in June 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3).	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	43,456	[illegible]	(—) 201	(—) 0·5
Production (Thousand Tons)	9,092	[illegible]	(+) 1,179	(+) 14·9

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Mysore, PEPSU, Punjab and Delhi and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Bharat and Ajmer. The decrease in acreage in these States is generally attributed to inadequate and untimely rainfall received at the time of sowing. This decrease in acreage has, however, been almost offset by the increases reported by Uttar-Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. In Vindhya Pradesh the increase in acreage is also due to more area brought under cultivation.

In spite of an overall negligible decrease in acreage the production has registered an appreciable increase during the current year. The increase in production has taken place mainly in Bombay, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Andhra, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Kutch. The increase in production in these States is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to more favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Punjab, Saurashtra, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat and Delhi have, however, reported decreases in the current year's production due partly to the corresponding decreases in acreage and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions for the growth of the crop in these States. In Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts of Andhra and Nagpur and Chanda districts of Madhya Pradesh the crop was affected to some extent due to uneven and scanty rainfall during the growing period. In parts of Bombay the crop was damaged by field rats and pests.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on Jowar crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable survey results in respect of these states have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for these States utilised in the all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas" *i.e.* areas for which Forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Madhya Pradesh (Non-Reporting Pockets only), Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin which together account for an area of 53,000 acres and a production of 5,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Kharif	2,080	2,316	(—) 236	527	551	(—) 24
Rabi	753	508	(+) 245	187	113	(+) 74
Total	2,833	2,824	(+) 9	714	664	(+) 50

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	8	8	..	2	1	(+) 1
Bombay—						
Kharif	4,157	3,971	(+) 186	1,086*	795*	(+) 291
Rabi	7,257	7,297	(—) 40	1,143*	798*	(+) 345
TOTAL	11,414	11,268	(+) 146	2,229	1,593	(+) 636
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif†	4,529	4,599	(—) 70	1,242*	1,319*	(—) 77
Rabi	498	478	(+) 20	89*	76*	(+) 13
TOTAL	5,027	5,077	(—) 50	1,331	1,395	(—) 64
Madras—						
Kharif	1,464	1,486	(—) 22	476	471	(+) 5
Rabi	489	509	(—) 20	162	168	(—) 6
TOTAL	1,953	1,995	(—) 42	638	639	(—) 1
Orissa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	625	667	(—) 42	48*	77*	(—) 29
Uttar Pradesh	2,529	2,274	(+) 255	771*	530*	(+) 241
West Bangal	4	4	..	1	1	..
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	3,807	4,143	(—) 336	713*	688*	(+) 25
Rabi	5,483	5,026	(+) 457	1,106*	784*	(+) 322
TOTAL	9,290	9,169	(+) 121	1,819	1,472	(+) 347
Jammu and Kashmir	1@	1	..	(*b*)@	(*b*)	..
Madhya Bharat	3,632	3,660	(—) 28	575	585	(—) 10
Mysore	897	989	(—) 92	208*	208*	..
Pepsu	97	155	(—) 58	7	18	(—) 11
Rajasthan	2,354	2,618	(—) 264	428*	388*	(+) 40
Saurashtra	1,657	1,946	(—) 289	96	108	(—) 12
Travancore-Cochin	9@	9	..	2@	2	..
Ajmer	105	109	(—) 4	8*	10*	(—) 2
Bhopal	249	244	(+) 5	50*	89*	(—) 39
Delhi	26	49	(—) 23	3	12	(—) 9
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	291	213	(+) 78	13	8	(+) 5
Vindhya Pradesh	438	361	(+) 77	146*	110*	(+) 36
ALL-INDIA	43,456	43,657	(—) 201	9,092	7,913	(+) 1,179

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* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Include an area of 43,363 acres and a production of 3,224 tons as the estimate of the crop grown in the Non-Reporting (Forest) areas.

@ Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES. (1) Crop cutting surveys on Jowar crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimate for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Jowar is not grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1954-55

(*Released in May 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	27,350	30,094	(—) 2,744	(—) 9·9
Production (Thounsand tons)	3,555	4,459	(—) 904	(—) 20·3

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Punjab, Saurashtra and PEPSU and to a lesser extent by Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Delhi and Ajmer. The decrease in acreage is generally attributed to insufficient and untimely rainfall at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has been offset to some extent by the increase reported by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra and Madhya Bharat due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Punjab and PEPSU and to a lesser extent by Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The decrease in production is due partly to the corresponding decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production has also been offset to some extent by the increases reported by Uttar Pradesh, Kutch, Mysore and Andhra due to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop in these states. In Anantapur and Cuddapah districts of Andhra and East Khandesh, Nasik and Bijapur districts of Bombay the crop was affected either due to heavy rainfall or for want of adequate soil moisture. In parts of Bombay the crop was also attacked by insects and pests.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore, PEPSU and Rajasthan are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on Bajra crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates of these States utilized in the all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-reporting Areas' *i.e.* areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this estimate include Madhya Pradesh (non-reporting pockets), Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin and account for an areas of 45,000 acres and production of 10,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Co. 3	1954-55 (Final Rstimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	.6	7
Andhra	1,237	1,198	(+) 39	331	320	(+) 11
Bihar	9	6	(+) 3	2	1	(+) 1
Bombay	7,043	7,066	(—) 23	858*	888*	(—) 30
Madhya Pradesh	94	95	(—) 1	17	17	..
Madras	1,686	1,767	(—) 81	422	431	(—) 9
Orissa	11	11	..	2	2	..
Punjab	1,696	2,204	(—) 508	165*	380*	(—) 215
Uttar Pradesh	2,883	2,813	(+) 70	756*	628*	(+) 128
West Bangal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	1,623	1,692	(—) 69	150*	183*	(—) 33
Jammu and Kashmir	44‡	44	..	10‡	10	..
Madhya Bharat	535	499	(+) 36	89	84	(+) 5
Mysore	211	216	(—) 5	34*	22*	(+) 12
PEPSU	750	852	(—) 102	83*	179*	(—) 96
Rajasthan	6,899	8,549	(—)1,650	435*	1,079*	(—) 644
Saurashtra	2,187	2,624	(—) 437	141	183	(—) 42
Travancore Cochin	1‡	1	..	(b)†	(b)	..
Ajmer	34	42	(—) 8	2	4	(—) 2
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	47	60	(—) 13	6	12	(—) 6
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	350	346	(+) 4	50	35	(+) 15
Vindhya Pradesh	10	9	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
TOTAL	27,350	30,094	(—) 2,744	3,555	4,459	(—) 904

* Based on the results of Random Samples Crop Cutting Surveys.

† Includes an area of 413 acres and a production of 14 tons in respect of non-reporting (forest) areas.

@Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES.—(1) Crop-cutting surveys on Bajra crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in the all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Bajra crop is not grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1954-55

(Released in May 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	9,325	9,360	(—) 35	(—) 0·4
Production (Thousand tons)	2,944	2,964	(—) 20	(—) 0·7

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Hyderabad and to a lesser extent by Bihar, Rajasthan and Ajmer. The decrease in acreage in these States has generally been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease in acreage has, however, been almost offset by the increases reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Punjab and Bombay due partly to the decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions for the crop during the growing period. The decrease in production has also been almost offset by the increases reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in spite of a decrease in acreage in the case of latter. The increase in production in these States as also in Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh is mainly attributed to favourable seasonal conditions for the growth of the crop. In Southern districts of Bihar, Panchmahal district of Bombay, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, the crop was damaged to some extent by heavy rainfall and floods in the early stages of its growth.

The production estimates for Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on Maize crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh. Reliable survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, production estimates for these States utilized in the all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-reporting Areas", *i.e.*, areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this estimate include Assam, Madhya Pradesh (Non-reporting pockets only), Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura and account for an area of 438,000 acres and a production of 164,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	28	29	(—) 1	13	12	(+) 1
Assam	34@	34	..	9@	9	..
Bihar (including merged territories)	1,543	1,551	(—) 8	363	254	(+) 109
Bombay	511	553	(—) 42	181*	239*	(—) 58
Madhya Pradesh†	337	339	(—) 2	80	80	..
Madras	16	14	(+) 2	7	6	(+) 1
Orissa	62	61	(+) 1	10	9	(+) 1
Punjab	765	793	(—) 28	337*	422*	(—) 85
Uttar Pradesh	2,588	2,535	(+) 53	785*	663*	(+) 122
West Bengal	117	115	(+) 2	33	37	(—) 4
Hyderabad	440	454	(—) 14	118*	124*	(—) 6
Jammu and Kashmir	396@	396	..	157@	157	..

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Bharat	614	610	(+) 4	120	100	(+) 20
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
PEPSU	183	184	(—) 1	99*	101*	(—) 2
Rajasthan	1,226	1,233	(—) 7	490*	627*	(—) 137
Saurashtra	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Travancore Cochin	1@	1	..	(*b*)@	(*b*)	..
Ajmer	68	76	(—) 8	24*	22*	(+) 2
Bhopal	22	22	..	3	3	..
Delhi	4	3	(+) 1	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	276	268	(+) 8	66	64	(+) 2
Manipur	(*a*)@	(*a*)	..	(*b*)@	(*b*)	..
Tripura	(*a*)@	(*a*)	..	(*b*)@	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	92	87	(+) 5	48*	34*	(+) 14
TOTAL	9,325	9,360	(—) 35	2,944	2,964	(—) 20

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* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys except for such areas where these surveys are not in progress.

@ Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

† Includes an area of 7,196 acres and a production of 645 tons in respect of non-reporting (forest) areas.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES.—(1) Crop-cutting Surveys on Maize crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh. Reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for these States utilized in the all-India estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Maize is not grown in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1954-55

(Released in May, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

..	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,747	5,714	(+) 33	(+) 0·6
Production (Thousand tons)	1,778	1,819	(—) 41	(—) 2·3

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Andhra and to a lesser extent by Bombay, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The increase in acreage is mainly attributed to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. Increase in acreage in these States has, however, been offset to a large extent by the decreases reported by Bihar, Madras and Hyderabad, due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

Inspite of a negligible increase in acreage the production has registered a fall during the current year. The fall in production has taken place mainly in Mysore and to a lesser extent in Madras. The decrease in production in Mysore is due to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period whereas in Madras it is due to the corresponding decrease in acreage. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to a large extent by the increases reported mainly by Andhra and Bombay and to a lesser extent by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In Dangs district of Bombay the crop suffered to some extent due to inadequate rainfall whereas in some districts of U.P. it was damaged by floods.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of Mysore are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on Ragi crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Andhra and Madras. Reliable survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for these States utilised in the all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas" *i.e.* areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this estimate include Punjab, Travancore-Cochin, and the non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh and Coorg which together account for an area of 13,000 acres and a production of 3,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

State	(Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	715	648	(+) 67	328	299	(+) 29
Bihar	357	394	(—) 37	66	60	(+) 6
Bombay	703	687	(+) 16	227	205	(+) 22
Madhya Pradesh†	38	38	..	4	4	(—)
Madras	1,005	1,031	(—) 26	470	474	— 4
Orissa	305	305	..	63	63	..
Punjab	8§	8	..	1§	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	481	474	(+) 7	93	88	(+) 5
West Bengal	24	24	..	5	5	..
Hyderabad	165	171	(—) 6	18	19	(—) 1
Mysore	1,894	1,882	(+) 12	491*	590*	(—) 99
Rajasthan	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Travancore-Cochin	4§	4	..	2§	2	..
Coorg‡	·6	·5	(+) 1	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	42	43	(—) 1	9	8	(+) 1
TOTAL	5,747	5,714	(+) 33	1,778	1,819	(—) 41

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* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Includes an area of 255 acres and a production of 12 tons in respect of non-reporting (Forest) areas.

‡ Includes an area of 747 and 528 acres and a production of 139 and 194 tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively in respect of non-reporting areas.

§ Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES—(1) Crop-cutting surveys on Ragi crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Andhra and Madras. Reliable survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilised in the all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Ragi is not grown in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4. All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55

(Released in May 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	838	818	(+) 20	(+) 2·4

The increase in area has mainly occurred in Andhra State due to favourable weather conditions. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Hyderabad.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. However, the crop was reported to have been attacked by aphids in Coimbatore district of Madras and tobacco nurseries were affected by heavy rain in Guntur District of Andhra State in September 1954.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	173	143	(+) 30
	(*ii*) Others	109	101	(+) 8
	TOTAL	286	248	(+) 38
Assam		22	22	..
Bihar	Nicotiana Rustica	15	30	(—) 15
	Nicotiana Tabacum	14	6	(+) 8
	TOTAL	29	36	(—) 7
Bombay	Nicotiana Tabacum	267	276	(—) 9
Madhya Pradesh	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	(*ii*) Others	11	9	(+) 2
	TOTAL	11	9	(+) 2

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	..	..	..
	(*ii*) Others	41	44	(—) 3
	TOTAL	45	48	(—) 3
Orissa	Nicotiana Tabacum	12	(A)12	..
Punjab	Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	2	2	..
	(*ii*) Others	3	3	..
	TOTAL	6	6	..
U. P.	Nicotiana Rustica	15	14	(+) 1
	Nicotiana Tabacum	7	9	(—) 2
	TOTAL	22	23	(—) 1
West Bengal*	Nicotiana Rustica	23	24	(—) 1
	Nicotiana Tabacum	14	14	..
	TOTAL	37	38	(—) 1
Hyderabad	Nicotiana Rustica	8	5	(+) 3
	Nicotiana Tabacum	28	38	(—)10
	TOTAL	36	43	(—) 7
Madhya Bharat	Nicotiana Tabacum	8	6	(+) 2
Mysore	Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..
	(*ii*) Others	33	28	(+) 5
	TOTAL	34	29	(+) 5
PEPSU	Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
	TOTAL	1	1	..
Rajasthan	. . . .	16	(A)16	..
Ajmer	. . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Coorg	. . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Delhi	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	Nicotiana Tabacum	2	1	(+) 1
Kutch	Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Tripura	. . . .	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
	GRAND TOTAL	838	818	(+) 20

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Non-reporting for the Second Estimate, and hence first Estimate figures have been utilised.

NOTES.—(1) Saurashtra and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Tobacco is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·5. All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly), 1954-55

(Released in June)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	6,460	6,346	(+) 114	(+) 1·8
Production (Thousand tons) . . .	592	552	(+) 40	(+) 7·2

The increase in acreage under Sesamum during the current year over last year has been reported mainly by Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar due mostly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to extensive cultivation in the case of Vindhya Pradesh. The increase in acreage has been offset to a great extent by the decreases registered mainly in Hyderabad and Saurashtra and has been attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the sowing time.

2. The increase in production has mainly been shared by Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh due partly to increase in area and partly to better climatic conditions at the growing period. Hyderabad has, however, reported some decline in production due mostly to fall in acreage. Despite an increase in area, there has been an insignificant decrease in production in Rajasthan due to inadequate and untimely rains at the maturing period.

3. This Estimate includes, for the first time, data in respect of Assam which accounts for an area of 15,000 acres and a production of 3,000 tons during 1953-54.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col.3	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra . . .	304	314	(—) 10	38	38	..
Assam* . . .	15‡	15	..	3‡	3	..
Bihar	66	25	(+) 41	6	3	(+) 3
Bombay . . .	346	346	..	42	42	..
Madhya Pradesh .	539	534	(+) 5	40	39	(+) 1
Madras	459	453	(+) 6	58	55	(+) 3
Orissa	272	272	..	21	21	..
Punjab	61	65	(—) 4	6	6	..
Uttar Pradesh—Pure .	236	210	(+) 26	22	15	(+) 7
Mixed .	1,040	985	(+) 55	94	68	(+) 26
Total .	1,276	1,195	(+) 81	116	83	(+) 33

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	11	11	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad	614	757	(—)143	40	44	(—) 4
Madhya Bharat	387	372	(+) 15	48	48	..
Mysore	69	65	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	5	7	(—) 2	1	1	..
Rajasthan	1,210	1,122	(+) 88	101	102	(—) 1
Saurashtra	273	330	(—) 57	13	15	(—) 2
Travancore-Cochin†	3	3	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer	29	26	(+) 3	2	2	..
Bhopal	64	63	(+) 1	5	5	..
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	20	18	(+) 2	1	1	..
Tripura	9	10	(—) 1	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	426	341	(+) 85	42	36	(+) 6
TOTAL	6,460	6,346	(+) 114	592	552	(+) 40

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

* Data included in this estimate for the first time.

† Figures relate to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

‡ Last year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

NOTES.—(*i*) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(*ii*) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1954-55

(*Released in May*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,087	2,044	(+) 43	(+) 2·1

The increase in acreage under Rape and Mustard during the current year has occurred mainly in Rajasthan, PEPSU and Assam due generally, to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset, to a great extent, by decreases reported by Punjab, Madhya Bharat and Bihar due mostly to unfavourable weather conditions in certain areas. Diversion of area from oilseeds to food crops has also been partly responsible for decline in area in the case of Madhya Bharat.

2. The information given in this Estimate, generally, relates to the period upto the end of February 1955. till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to this crop. Information regarding the crop sown mixed with other crops will be given in the Final Estimate only. Past experience has shown that the area given in this Estimate forms roughly 40 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	291	259	(+) 32
Bihar	216	242	(—) 26
Bombay	72	70	(+) 2
Orissa	84	84(A)	..
Punjab	382	425	(—) 43
Uttar Pradesh	308	308(A)	..
West Bengal	189	178	(+) 11
Hyderabad	6	6	..
Madhya Bharat	73	101	(—) 28
Mysore	6	7	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	122	89	(+) 33
Rajasthan	272	212	(+) 60
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	1	2(A)	(—) 1
Delhi	5	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	8	9	(—) 1
Kutch	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
Tripura	11	10	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	40	37	(+) 3
TOTAL	2,087	2,044	(+) 43

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (*a*) Less than 500 acres.

* Data relate to crops sown alone and do not include the area under Rape and Mustard sown mixed with other crops.

NOTES—(1) Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Rape and Mustard is not grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Up to the end of April	
	1954	1955
Assam Valley	3,474,582	5,440,785
Cochar	3,154,531	3,273,825
Darjeeling	2,605,921	2,618,716
Dooars	6,171,315	8,098,497
Terai	322,164	534,623
Bihar	55,636	116,230
All Others	176,868	226,248
TOTAL	15,961,017	20,308,924

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·8. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	March		January to March	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	1,768,789	2,062,107	5,078,818	4,974,713
Central Travancore	1,539,808	1,518,888	4,479,843	3,236,060
Coorg	24,077	25,760	60,446	51,174
Kanan-Devans	1,265,947	1,817,699	4,149,434	4,419,679
Madurai	133,903	141,335	286,049	258,674
Malabar	31,715	30,691	101,236	74,032
Munelakayam	173,667	194,833	476,019	408,832
Mysore	194,017	165,263	534,082	397,414
Nelliampathies	117,471	146,882	392,204	361,249
Nilgiris	2,067,297	2,052,931	4,344,105	3,603,977
Nilgiri-Wynaad	662,472	637,034	2,133,469	1,650,600
South Travancore	505,638	587,559	1,428,639	1,259,870
Tirunelveli	84,663	49,000	126,568	98,167
Wynaad	640,289	650,809	1,722,064	1,436,905
TOTAL	9,209,753	10,080,791	25,312,976	22,231,346

* Includes revised figures for the month of February 1955.

Source: United Planters, Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 25-5-55
	4-5-55	11-5-55	18-5-55	25-5-55	
Wheat	13,823	26,317	6,700	22,552	325,508†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	7,563	7,619	7,417	..	264,896
TOTAL	21,386	33,936	14,117	22,552	590,404

† Revised

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—Cured

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months (1)	Plantation (2)	Cherry (3)	Robusta (4)	Total (5)
February 1955	13	38	15	66
March 1955	1	20	..	21
April 1955	6	20	..	26

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

(B) 1954-55 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months (1)	Plantation (2)	Cherry (3)	Robusta (4)	Total (6)
February 1955	54,215	14,117	6,051	74,383
March 1955	44,180	15,498	24,340	84,018
April 1955	24,690	19,972	25,291	69,953

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	March 31st, 1955				April 30th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of grain-in-weight)	15,799	6,692	6,688(*a*)	29,179	15,799	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,180
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage) . .	9,656	3,645	5,524	18,825	10,034	3,698	5,572	19,304
Tenders against export sales .	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
alance	518	146	77	741(*b*)	140	94	29	263(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 139 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 12 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	March 31st, 1955				April 30th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	10,177	4,937	6,927(*a*)	22,041	10,203	5,386	7,989(*b*)	23,578
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage) .	543	143	599	1,285	1,180	379	1,126	2,685
Tenders against export sales .	1,467	215	5	1,687	1,750	544	122	2,416
Balance	8,167	4,579	6,323	19,069 (*c*)	7,273	4,463	6,741	18,477
To be tendered against export sales	283	35	5	323	..	106	138	244(*d*)

(*a*) Includes 366 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) Includes 427 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 294 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 764 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
21-4-55 . .	Mysore . .	211/9 to 215/4	214/2	180/0 to 182/1	182/1	154/6 to 157/3	156/12
16-4-55 . .	Coimbatore . .	182/0 to 210/0	201/1	163/13 to 175/2	173/13	152/2 to 161/15	158/7

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanucfactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of February 1955	During the corresponding month 1954	From 1st April to 28th February 1955	During the corresponding period last year
U. S. A.	55,897	88,690	1,351,426	495,316
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U. K.	..	..	12,608	147
Netherlands	..	..	925	..
Burma	29,344	..	275,320	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Indonesia	..	..	4,856	..
Egypt	740	..	740	..
TOTAL .	85,981	88,690	1,764,908	518,926

* Imports from Principal Ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (unmanufactured) Exports**

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of February 1955	During the corresponding month of February 1954	From 1st April to 28th February 1955	During the corresponding period last year
U. K.	84,659	187,602	29,669,983	25,012,302
Singapore	9,134	13,754	84,937	145,576
Fed. of Malaya	9,812	16,083	99,356	64,637
Hong Kong	182,480	9,030	3,105,963	2,572,990
Indonesia	..	..	261,361	805,465
Australia	116	..	301,710	195,570
Netherlands	245,197	39,783	2,571,129	2,424,620
U. S. S. R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	7,921	37,087	493,051	162,397
Egypt	88,293	99,181	2,244,427	1,726,838
Japan	..	..	5,891,982	9,720,289
Belgium	62,612	70,546	1,708,315	2,439,139
Irish Republic	..	..	935,132	1,994,850
Austria	..	..	770,120	453,000
Ceylon	..	104,563	316,394	643,556
Denmark	..	..	329,850	21,832
China	1,040,864	..	9,111,512	1,562,998
Yeman	27,641	..	533,641	220,959
Aden	346,591	200,890	5,819,499	5,771,857
Mascat	..	580	52,189	27,061
Sweden	..	..	..	956,445
U. S. A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	1,109,661	1,115,700
Nigeria	..	..	699,312	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	4	2,859
Others	30,534	786	3,451,716	3,094,082
TOTAL	2,135,854	779,885	69,561,344	61,347,740

** Exports from Principal Ports Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			May 1955 (28-5-55)	April 1955 (30-4-55)	May 1954 (29-5-1954)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		11 0 0	10 8 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	9 12 0 *F*	9 8 0	13 0 0
	Saugor		7 8 0	8 0 0	13 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		4 8 0	4 12 0	8 14 0
Bajra	Chandausi		7 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0
Maize	Bahraich		7 0 0 *F*	6 14 0	9 12 0
Gram	Abohar		5 8 0 *F*	5 6 6	10 4 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		13 1 0	12 12 0	14 7 0
	Patna		7 0 0	11 0 0	*N.R.*

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		8 8 0	8 8 0	13 0 0
	Patna		10 0 0	10 0 0	*N.R.*
	Bombay		15 4 0	15 5 9	16 14 0
	Madras		12 14 0 *F*	12 1 0 *F*	15 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	5 8 0	5 8 0	*N.R.*
		Lal	6 0 0	6 0 0	*N.R.*
	Calcutta		11 8 0	10 8 0	16 12 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	16 0 0	*N.Q.*	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		32 6 0	32 6 0	35 0 0
	Calcutta		31 2 0	31 2 0	33 0 0
Gur	Hapur		9 10 0 *F*	10 4 0	17 8 0
	Madras		7 15 0 *F*	7 2 0	16 8 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon	10 12 0	10 0 0	20 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	180 0 0	180 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	160 0 0	148 0 0	185 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	184 0 0(*b*)	170 0 0	200 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 1 3	8 1 3	10 6 6
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	123 7 0	123 7 0	102 14 0
		Prawns	41 2 3	41 2 3	*N.Q.*
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	110 0 0	85 0 0
		Hilsa	65 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	75 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	*No Quotation*		110 0 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Oilseeds. Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	21 0 0	16 0 0	24 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	16 8 0	15 8 0	22 4 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	16 3 0	16 3 0	22 1 0
		Yellow	16 14 0	17 10 0	25 0 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	15 1 0	15 1 0	24 4 0
	Madras	Coromandel	14 6 0 *F*	14 4 0 *F*	22 7 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	17 1 0	16 3 0	19 5 0
		Brown Small	16 3 0	15 7 0	18 3 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	13 12 0 *F*	13 0 0	17 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	10 9 0	10 10 0	15 7 0
	Madras	Salem	11 5 0 *F*	11 0 0 *F*	15 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		8 8 0	8 7 0	13 5 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	20 8 0 *F*	20 4 0 *F*	31 12 0
		Black	20 8 0 *F*	20 4 0 *F*	29 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	6 12 0	6 1 0	10 14 0
	Abohar	Desi	8 0 0 *F*	7 8 0 *F*	13 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		43 0 0	43 0 0	61 0 0
	Kanpur		41 0 0 *F*	41 0 0	57 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		33 1 0	33 13 0	48 8 0
	Madras		32 4 0 *F*	31 10 0 *F*	45 4 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		40 13 0 *F*	38 3 0 *F*	40 12 0
	Kanpur		34 0 0 *F*	32 0 0 *F*	39 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		24 10 0 *F*	25 5 0	33 1 0
	Kanpur		22 0 0 *F*	21 0 0 *F*	30 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		37 0 0 *F*	37 7 0 *F*	60 14 0
	Bombay		38 15 0	33 1 0	56 4 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		6 0 0 *F*	6 0 0 *F*	7 13 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 2 0	4 9 0	7 2 0
	Bombay		5 4 0 *F*	5 0 0 *F*	7 10 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	224 0 0	280 0 0	266 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	648 0 0 *F*	629 0 0 *F*	848 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3 (Aug.)	600 0 0	580 0 0	800 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	277 11 3
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	185 0 0	210 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	165 4 0M/J	182 4 0M/J	151 0 0
		Assam Middles	150 8 0	170 0 0M/J	139 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust.	1 14 6	2 1 6	*N.Q.*
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe		*No Quotations*	2 10 6
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore.	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	222 0 0	217 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	236 0 0	233 0 0	221 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	223 0 0	220 0 0	218 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	222 0 0	212 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	65 0 0	68 0 0	52 0 0
	Cochin	Garbled Bulb	18 6 0	19 5 0	22 15 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	53 0 0	53 0 0	100 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	156 2 0	127 13 0	151 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	138 10 0	143 4 0	92 12 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large 2	110 0 0 (*a*)	105 0 0	155 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	***Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1955 crop***			
		Grade 4	2 4	2 5 9	2 2 6
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	144 0 0(*a*)	144 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8 4 0	8 5 4	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	14 0 0 (*a*)	14 0 0	8 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		5 8 0 (*a*)	6 8 0	5 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to rail-head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(Double quality) For supply to State Govts.		*No Stock*	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R Despatching Stations	Do.		Do.	290 0 0
4. Nitro-Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do.		Do.	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

F Relates to Friday quotations.

N.R. Not reported.

(*b*) Relates to week ended 14-5-1955.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

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* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Lyallpur	..	7-5-55	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	7-5-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
	Dacca	Coarse	21-5-55	15 0 0	21 10 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	7-5-55	13 0 0	18 12 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	21-5-55	61 13 0	848 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	21-5-55	74 5 0	1,020 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	21-5-55	9 0 0	13 0 0
	Lyallpur	American	7-5-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	21-5-55	162 0 0	233 4 0
Jute	Dacca		21-5-55	22 0 0	31 11 0
					154 0 0†

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* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Crrrency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash)	(60 lbs.)	25-5-55	202⅞ Cents	13 4 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	9-5-55	252½ Cents	17 5 9
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-5-55	270¼ Cents	17 10 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25 5-55	176 Cents	11 11 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes f.a.q. (c.i.f.) June/July	Ton	27-5-55	£26 17*s.* 6*d*	13 3 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-5-55	152 Cents	10 10 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	25-5-55	110¼ Cents	9 3 0@
Groundnut	European ports	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.) June/July	Ton	28-5-55	£55 0 0	26 15 0
Groundnut oil	European ports	South African	2% (c. i. f.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	28-5-55	£100 0 0 (nominal)	49 0 0
Linseed	European ports	..	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.) May/June	Ton	28-5-55	£61 0 0	29 14 0
Linseed oil	European ports	Indian	(c.i.f.) Shipt May/June	Ton	28-5-55	£101 0 0	49 8 0
Castor oil	European ports	Indian	Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	28 5-55	£81 0 0	39 11 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	July	lb.	26-5-55	34·09 Cents	1,270 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill firsts	Ton	27-5-55	£90 0 0	214 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-5-55. (Canada 2·74 7/8 to 2·75 dollars=1 £ sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices May 55 (28-5-55)	 April 55 (30-4-55)	 May 54 (29-5-54)
Fruits, Fresh and dry—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	3 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 14 0	0 12 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

N.Q. No Quotation.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices May 55 (28-5-55)	 April 55 (30-4-55)	 May 54 (29-5-54)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	0 10 6	0 11 6	0 10 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	*N.A.*
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

N.A. Not available.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices May 55 (28-5-55)	 April 55 (30-4-55)	 May 54 (29-5-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	*N.Q.*	1 11 9	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 8 0

N.Q. No Quotations.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices May 55 (28-5-55)	 April 55 (30-4-55)	 May 54 (29-5-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	*N.R.*	*N.R.*	86 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	275 to 360	260 to 360	200 to 275
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	*N.R.*	250 to 350	300 to 550
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 6 seers of milk	Each	*N.R.*	*N.R.*	318
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	*N.R.*	500 to 600	600 to 900
Bullocks	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	8 teething	Each	*N.R.*	*N.R.*	115
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	*N.R.*	400 to 450	500 to 700

N.R. Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	2-4-55	9-4-55	16-4-55	23-4-55	30-4-55	April 55	March 55	April 54
Food Articles	295·3	286·4	282·4	279·7	274·9	283·6	297·0	381·6
Industrial Raw Materials	403·4	400·4	396·9	392·9	393·1	397·4	412·7	472·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	329·5	326·9	327·7	327·0	328·5	327·8	333·5	362·4
Manufactured Articles	376·1	376·1	375·3	375·5	376·0	375·5	376·3	380·9
Miscellaneous	546·7	543·0	539·8	538·6	537·9	541·2	553·3	707·4
All Commodities	350·6	346·4	344·2	342·4	341·0	344·8	353·8	402·6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(*Base* : 1948=100)				
	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185 (*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—January	109	106	114	149	186
1954—December	100	105	111	153	186
1955—January	99	106	..	154	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
(*R*) Revised.
Source : United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India† (*Base* : 1949=100)		U.S.A. (*Base* : 1948=100)		Canada (*Base* : 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1954	101	101	108	112	117	121	114*	132
1954—January	105	104	109	112	116	120	110*	130
1954—December	95	97	106	111	117	121	118*	135
1955—January	94(*P*)	97(*P*)	106	111	116	121	119	136

* *Base*: January 1952=100. (*P*) Provisional.

† In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of *Indian Labour Gazette*, April 1954.

Sources: 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., Canada and U. K.. *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for March, 1955

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam) .	68	..	..	..	..	56	86	89	..	84	75	59	..	56
Sonail (Bihar) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay) .	70	..	70	..	43	58	89	50	..	53	87	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay) .	..	..	115	..	58	64	..	58	..	58	89	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	43	..	..	56	..	77	96	53	79	..	108	91
Bamra (Orissa) .	106	..	..	..	..	55	89	86	..	71	163	..	103	56
Muniguda (Orissa) .	92	..	..	..	..	76	144	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	62	70	52	..	..	73	97	65	..	92	72	..	94	67
Krishna (Hyderabad)	118	..	83	..	57	49	88	67	89	57	89	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore) .	123	..	..	..	..	50	95	74	..	166	105	71	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan) .	..	38	..	28	49	..	90	64	67	39	42	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	74	60	..	..	..	101	78	79	83	47	65	..	126	..

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954
Visakhapatnam (Andhra) . .	Adivivaram . . .	358	361	431
Srikakulam („) . . .	Thettangi . .	383	394	428
West Godavari („) . . .	Alamuru . . .	338	375	426
Kurnool („) . . .	Madavaram . . .	426	428	426
South Arcot (Madras) . . .	Puliyur . . .	388	410	469
	Agaram . . .	374	395	452
Tiruchirapalli („) . . .	Thulayanatham . .	445	445	488
Mathurai „) . . .	Erodu	392	401	429
	Gokilapuram . . .	403	412	432
Coimbatore („) . . .	Kinathukadavu . .	404	415	443
Malabar („) . . .	Koduvalli . . .	493	491	564
Chingleput („) . . .	Guduvancheri . . .	411	421	495
	Kunnathur . . .	406	462	473

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950 . .	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951 . .	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952 . .	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953 . .	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954 . .	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—January .	122	118	87	92	101	100	112	109
1954—December .	120	117	67	77	98	98	104	104
1955—January .	116	115	68	78	98	98	102	103

NOTE.—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new *base* 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, May 1954.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. 1955	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Feb. 1955	8	1 12 0	1 5 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Jan. 1955	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
		Feb. 1955	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Jan. 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Jan. 1955	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Dec. 1954	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	Dec. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Dec. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Dec. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	March 1955	7	1 7 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
Burdwan	..	March 1955	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 0 0
Midnapur	..	March 1955	7	1 5 0	1 3 0	..	1 5 0	1 3 0	..
West Dinajpur	..	March 1955	8	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	April 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	April 1955	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Dec. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Dec. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhikole	Dec. 1954	10	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Trichur	Vilvattam	Dec. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	..	April 1955	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Jan. 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Jan. 1955	8	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	8	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of Labour	Wages for				
				Normal daily workin hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural Labour
Madras								
Tanjore	Alangudi	Nov. 1954	Man	..	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Nov. 1954	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	2 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
Malabar	Manathana	Nov. 1954	Man	..	1 10 0	..	..	0 12 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 4 0
Punjab								
Hissar	Mangli	Feb. 1955	Man	8	1 10 0	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Feb. 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	3 15 4
Kangra	Birta	Feb. 1955	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Feb. 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Feb. 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

21·2. Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen (per animal per month)		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. 1955	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 13 6	..	..
		Feb. 1955	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Jan. 1955	7	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	—	..	..
		Feb. 1955	7	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	—	—	..
Ranchi	Itki	Jan. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
		Feb. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Jan. 1955	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Dec. 1954	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	Dec. 1954	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Dec. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Dec. 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Nov. 1954	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Nov. 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Malabar	Manathana	Nov. 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	..
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	Feb. 1955	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Feb. 1955	8	1 14 9	1 14 9	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Feb. 1955	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Feb. 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Feb. 1955	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Feb. 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
West Bengal									
Burdwan	..	March 1955	8	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	1 0 0
24-Parganas	..	March 1955	7	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	0 10 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	April 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Travanco Cochin									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Dec. 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Dec. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Pozhikole	Dec. 1954	10	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Trichur	Vilvattam	Dec. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	..	April 1955	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chawari	Jan. 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Jan. 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals									
Rice	Second	1954-55	24-1-55	22,781	23.568	(—) 3·3	..	..	..
Jowar	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—) 25·6	217	293	(—) 25·9
Bajra	First	1954-55	3-2-55	2,393	2,422	(—) 1·2	..	..	..
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat	First	1954-55	21-3-55	10,583	9.879	(+) 7·1	..	..	..
Barley	First	1954-55	21-3-55	590	551	(+) 7·1	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	First	1954-55	25-3-55	2,660	2,365	(+) 12·5	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Final	1954-55	April, 1955	1,017	962	(+) 5·7	12,275*	12,629*	(—) 2·8
Tobacco	First	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+) 1·7	..	..	
Oil seeds—									
Sesamum	Second	1954-55	22-1-55	209	208	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	First	1954-55	21-3-55	1,557	1,484	(+) 4·9	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	1954-55	30-3-55	75	72	(+) 4·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	Third	1954-55	6-4-55	3,057	3,094	(—) 1·2	1,462‡	1,371‡	(+ 6·6
Jute	Final	1954-55	7-12-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	2,708§	2,603§	(+) 8·2
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

* Figures are in terms of 'cane'

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

† In million lbs.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of April 1955 (from 26-3-55 to 29-4-55) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 29-4-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of April 1955 (from 26-3-55 to 29-4-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	2,406	4,062	15,110	5,346	
	Northerns	2,602	1,915	7,984	3,943	
	Westerns	7,015	6,120	20,282	9,252	
	Mungari	..	..	293	238	
	Coconadas	31	..	601	203	
	TOTAL	12,054	12,097	44,270	18,982	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	260	214	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	2,337	777	10,270	3,245	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	87	242	508	
BOMBAY						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya .	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	49	68	673	515	NOTE.-Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras. . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL . .	49	68	673	655	
	Cotton Waste .	8,493	20,781	51,451	20,781	
2. Gujerat .	1. Broach Vijaya	184,304	144,154	393,489	410,154	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog .	69,636	77,306	129,293	120,348	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	22,058	44,011	42,031	68,674	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	2,893	..	3,942	..	
	TOTAL .	278,891	265,471	568,755	599,176	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla . .	27,726	3,238	193,128	265,363	East Khandesh West Khandesh, and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	4,896	5,339	7,008	5,515	
	TOTAL .	32,622	8,577	200,136	270,878	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	1,799	846	34,398	30,357	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	14,693	11,640	29,861	19,551	
	4. Cambodia .	177	..	1,714	57	
	TOTAL .	16,669	12,486	65,973	49,965	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	14,924	19,359	35,857	33,856	Poona, N Satara S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Kolhapur.
	2. Jarilla . .	..	..	266	..	
	3. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	27,647	14,572	45,239	17,596	
	5. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	6. Cambodia .	182	232	2,867	1,720	
	TOTAL .	42,753	34,163	84,229	53,172	
TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	184,304	144,154	393,489	410,154	
	2. Surti Suyog .	74,532	82,645	136,301	125,863	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	22,058	44,011	42,031	68,674	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	2,893	..	3,942	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	29,525	4,084	227,792	295,720	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	42,340	26,212	75,100	37,147	
	8. Cambodia .	359	232	4,581	1,777	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	14,924	19,359	35,857	33,856	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	370,935	320,697	919,093	973,191	
	Cotton Waste .	5,893	5,850	46,321	72,971	(*a*)
MADHYA PRADESH						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	740	902	10,856	14,942	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.				Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .					
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. Nimar Oomras.					
	TOTAL .	4,434	933	56,771	57,116	
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras	N.A.				Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur.	1. C.P. & Berar Americans.					Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420					
	3. C. P. Oomras					
	TOTAL .	15,355	8,007	95,895	95,974	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H 420 2. C.P. Oomras	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	Total	509	63	2,284	3,284	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H.420 2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomras	N.A.				Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	Total	65,638	39,653	622,684	509,214	
Total Madhya Pradesh.	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C. P. & Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C. P. Oomras 6. Berar Oomras	N.A.				
	Total	86,676	49,558	788,490	680,530	
	Cotton Waste	346	268	1,700	2,771	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	...	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	13,009	7,462	37,793	18,628	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	833	638	20,293	7,019	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	.	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Cocanadas.	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis	2,795	947	5,314	989	
	9. Karungani	4,228	4,827	8,837	5,949	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	...	
	Total	20,925	13,874	72,237	34,818	
	Cotton Waste	5,035	5,316	41,062	38,531	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	3,594	1,556	21,538	21,168	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District.)
	2. Punjab American.	6,979	505	58,251	44,016	
	Total	10,573	2,061	79,789	65,184	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	298	32	1,312	3,472	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	6,436	156	53,877	30,766	
	TOTAL .	6,734	188	55,189	34,238	
3. Amritsar . .	1. Punjab Desi .	—	16	916	8,377	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	5,893	1,842	56,388	48,284	
	TOTAL .	5,893	1,858	57,304	57,017	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	778	643	14,422	24,560	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	30,317	6,872	196,422	168,010	
	TOTAL .	31,095	7,515	210,844	192,570	..
TOTAL PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	4,670	2,247	38,188	57,933	
	2. Punjab American.	49,625	9,375	364,938	291,076	
	TOTAL .	54,295	11,622	403,126	349,009	
	Cotton waste .	253	58	471	181	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	932	727	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	60	30	1,338	334	
	TOTAL .	60	30	2,270	1,061	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American.	..	..	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL .	..	..	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .					
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	2,594	1,999	
	2. Perso-American	60	30	6,345	1,547	
	TOTAL .	60	30	8,939	3,546	
	Cotton Waste .	248	715	2,588	3,656	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	4,339	2,773	12,617	7,243	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	4,339	2,773	12,617	7,243	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American.	966	1,504	9,633	6,935	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	7,549	5,136	100,276	93,902	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	5,677	3,689	103,753	76,830	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	9,715	8,169	23,102	15,840	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	..	102	154	
	8. Warrangal & Cocanadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	23,907	18,498	236,866	193,661	
	Cotton waste .	..	..	..	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	316	..	1,451	5,567	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	4,793	749	21,105	23,115	
	3. Jarilla . .	6,906	1,671	44,667	55,278	
	4. Malvi . .	5,767	6,153	31,962	39,730	
	5. M.B. Oomras .	5,155	1,537	19,854	18,864	
	TOTAL .	22,937	10,110	119,039	142,554	
	Cotton Waste .	177	624	2,267	1,463	
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
PEPSU . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	4,619	1,329	102,301	152,540	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	20,409	967	158,525	81,474	
	TOTAL .	25,028	2,296	260,826	234,014	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	6,486	5,271	37,353	30,365	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	7,083	7,179	72,933	90,587	
	3. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	2,257	1,079	13,394	15,151	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	15,826	13,529	123,680	136,103	
	Cotton Waste . .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	83,958	69,284	107,265	81,045	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	5,585	5,798	48,533 (R)	35,821	
	TOTAL .	89,543	75,082	155,798	116,866	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	1,684	1,560	18,014	14,958	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	637	999	4,181	10,494	
	TOTAL .	2,321	2,559	22,195	25,452	
	Cotton Waste .	434	120	2,265	1,601	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	390	..	4,833	7,256	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	4,629	3,595	6,363	3,595	The whole State.
	2. Others . .	11	..	106	..	
	TOTAL .	4,640	3,595	6,469	3,595	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL .	COTTON LINT .	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE .	..	..	..	..	

NOTE.—No data from Punjab and Mysore are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

N.A.—Not Available.

(*a*) Inclusive of data for the Konkan & Greater Bombay up to March for which separate details are not available.

(*b*) Includes 255 bales not reported before & Subject to revision. The data from Punjab are provisional.

(R) Revised.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol. No.	Month & Year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	IX	March '55 . .	823	..	..	40	of the month	of February
2	IX	March '55 . .	842	..	..	39	Blankki .	Bhukki
3	IX	March '55 . .	864	2	3	31	10, 869¶ .	11,356 (10,869)¶
4	IX	March '55 . .	864	2	5	31	3,573*¶ .	3,772* (3,573)¶
5	IX	March '55 . .	865	3	5	Last	( )7·9 .	(—)7·9
6	IX	March '55 . .	866	4	3	Last	11,690 .	11,690(*r*)
7	IX	March '55 . .	867	4	..	Foot notes	Assam and/or	Assam and on
8	IX	March '55 . .	874	4·7	1	Last but one	A a (Thoerus- and acres)	Area (Thousand acres)
9	IX	March '55 . .	875	4·7	3	Heading	1953-55	1953-54
10	IX	March '55 . .	882	7	4	4	Robust	Robusta

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

Government of India have set up a Committee of Enquiry with Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture as Chairman, to investigate into the variations which exist in prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in different market in the country. The Committee will collect relevant facts regarding the variation in the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in different markets. It will examine the causes of inter-State or inter-regional or inter-local disparities between these prices and between price movements over different parts of the year in the same market. The Committee will also have to suggest ways and means of reducing disparities in prices and in price movements as between different areas and as between different times. The Committee is expected to submit its report within six months. The first meeting of this Committee was held in New Delhi on the 26th June 1955.

During the month of June the rainfall was in excess in East Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin, and normal in the Bay Islands, Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, and Deccan (Desh). It was scanty or deficient elsewhere. The condition of standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra where crops were damaged to some extent due to excessive rains.

Final Estimates of ginger (dry) and cotton for the year 1954-55 became available. The production of cotton was increased by 8·4 per cent while output of ginger (dry) registered a decline of 2·9 per cent over the previous year. The second estimate of gram also became available. The area under and production of gram increased by 7·4 per cent and 11·3 per cent respectively over the last year.

Among the highlights of the month of June were the important decisions taken with regard to oilseeds, cotton, gram and jowar. These decisions aimed at liberalising the export policy of cotton, linseed oil, castor oil, groundnut oil and goundnut oilcakes. As regards cotton a number of other announcements were also made. Among these were the decisions to reduce export duty on cotton from Rs. 300 per candy to Rs. 250 per candy on all varieties of cotton, to continue the present floor and ceiling prices for cotton i.e. Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 per candy respectively for 1955-56 cotton season and to abolish the quota system of allocation of Indian cotton to mills. With regard to gram decision was taken to purchase gram at railhead mandies at Rs. 6 per maund, if prices fell below that level. On the other hand the programme for purchase of kharif jowar was discontinued.

During the month under review prices of various agricultural products generally showed either a hardening tendency or at least a steady undertone. Market prices of rice were generally firm except in Bombay and Madras where they slightly declined. Prices of wheat generally ruled at Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per maund. In U.P. and Punjab wheat prices tended to stabilise around Rs. 10 per maund largely due to purchases by Government. Prices of jowar, bajra and maize generally indicated a firming up tendency again due to purchases made by the Government.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady and even showed some improvement at a few centres due to pre-monsoon purchases by the traders. Thus at Rampur and Patna, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 29-8-0 and Rs. 31-0-0 on the 4th June increased to Rs. 30-8-0 and Rs. 33-0-0 per maund respectively on the 25th June 1955.

In respect of oilseeds and oils the announcements made to liberalise export trade coupled with encouraging export advices toned up the market sentiments and all sections of the oilseeds and oils markets recorded significant advance. Thus the Bombay market for groundnut and groundnut oil closed for the month at Rs. 16-10-0 and Rs. 35-4-0 per maund respectively as against the opening quotations of Rs. 15-1-0 and Rs. 33-1-0 per maund. The rise in the prices of linseed and castor seed and their oils was even more marked at atleast some of the centres.

The cotton market at Bombay ruled steady during the major part of the month of June 1955. Firmness to the market was imparted by the improved export prospects, firm spot advices and the expected cut in the export duty on all varieties of cotton. Thus the prices of Jarilla M.G.F. cotton at Bombay which ruled at Rs. 581-0-0 per candy on the 4th June stood at Rs. 591-0-0 per candy on the 25th June 1955.

In the case of jute only, a weakening tendency was recorded in the first half of the month, but towards the close of the month improvement was noticeable. Thus the price of Assam bottom variety of jute at Calcutta which stood at Rs. 28-0-0 on the 28th May fell to Rs. 26-8-0 in the first fortnight rose to Rs. 28-0-0 on the 25th June.

Prices of tobacco at different centres remained more or less steady during the month.

Latest available data of arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year were 656·1 thousand tons up to 29th June 1955 as against 164·6 thousand tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on June 1,1955 showed a decisive increase of 6·15 lakh tons over those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season (beginning with 1st November 1954 upto 22nd June 1955) showed a marked fall of 1·92 lakh tons. Arrivals of gur at Hapur Market during June averaged about 600 to 800 maunds a day as against 400 maunds a day during the previous month. The increase in arrivals was due to the keenness of gur producers to bring their produce to the market before the commencement of the rainy season.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut, linseed oil and castor oil during March 1955 were significantly higher than those in March 1954. This is also true of exports during the financial year 1954-55 as compared to 1953-54. Groundnut oil exports during March 1955 amounted to 35,291 tons while there were no exports in the corresponding month last year. Exports of groundnut oil during 1954-55 amounted to 91,886 tons as against 1,500 tons during 1953-54.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were lower than those in the preceding season. During March 1955 imports of raw cotton were lower while exports and consumption of raw cotton by mills were higher than those in March 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas in Calcutta and Mill stations were lower in May 1955 than in the corresponding month last year. Imports from Pakistan were also somewhat lower while consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association was higher in the same period.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured) exports during March 1955 were higher than those in the preceding month but were significantly lower than those in the corresponding month of the previous season. During the financial year 1954-55 exports of un-manufactured tobacco were decisively higher than those in 1953-54.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JUNE 1955

The south-west monsoon was established over Travancore-Cochin and Malabar south Kanara by the 29th May 1955. From 1st June to 29th June 1955, the rainfall was in excess in East Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Malabar-south Kanara and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Bay Islands, Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan and Deccan (Desh) and deficient elsewhere except in Saurashtra and Kutch where it was scanty.

Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, sowing of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, pulses, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, jute, castorseed and sesamum, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops, harvesting of zaid crops, third crop of paddy, sugarcane and summer groundnut and irrigation of standing crop were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra where crops were damaged to some extent due to excessive rains.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Pepsu and Rajasthan.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The most outstanding feature on the food front during the month under review was the decision of the Government of India to purchase gram at railhead *mandis* at Rs. 6 per maund, if the prices fell below that level. This decision was taken at a Conference of Food Secretaries of States held in New Delhi on 10th June 1955, which considered the steps to be taken to implement the price support policy for gram. It was decided that the same machinery as at present exists for implementing the price support policy of wheat should be utilised and the same procedure, namely, to purchase wheat at railhead *mandis* from the cultivators should be followed.

The programme for the purchase of Kharif jowar was, however, discontinued with effect from 8th June 1955. The purchase of rabi jowar would, however, be continued in those areas where substantial quantities of rabi jowar are produced.

The All-India Final Estimate of jowar for 1954-55 puts the area and yield at 43,456 acres and 9,092 thousand tons respectively. As compared to the partially Revised Estimate for 1953-54 the area sown to jowar shows a decrease by 0·5 per cent while the production shows an increase by 14·9 per cent. In spite of an overall negligible decrease in acreage the production has registered an appreciable increase during the current year. The increase in production has taken place mainly in Bombay, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Andhra, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Kutch.

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of January 1955 up to 29th June 1955, amounted to 656·1 thousand tons comprising 264·9 thousand tons of rice and 391·2 thousand tons of wheat. The imports of rice during the period represented a part of the balance of 9 lakh tons of Burma rice contracted for in 1954.

Market prices of rice were generally firm except in Bombay and Madras where they slightly declined. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 18 per maund in different parts of the country.

Wheat prices in U.P. and Punjab tended to stabilise around Rs. 10 per maund largely due to the purchases by Government at selected *mandis*. In other States also the prices generally showed a firming-up tendency mainly due to the reduced arrivals of the crop in the market. Wheat prices were generally ruling at Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per maund.

Prices of jowar, bajra and maize generally indicated a hardening tendency. The purchases by the Government seem to have had a recuperative effect on the market. Prices of jowar (Yellow) ranged between Rs. 4 and Rs. 7-8-0 per maund. Prices of bajra ranged between Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 and those of maize between Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 at different markets of the country.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—Sowing of sugarcane crop for 1955-56 season was in progress during the month under review in all the sugarcane growing areas. The condition of the crop was generally satisfactory.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India since the beginning of 1954-55 season upto 22nd June 1955 amounted to 15·82 lakh tons as against 10·01 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production on 22nd June 1955 was 5 only. No factories were, however, in production on the same date last year.

The opening stock of sugar with the factories on June 1, 1955 was about 10·20 lakh tons as against 4·05 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous year. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to June 22, 1955 was about 6·79 lakh tons as against 8·71 lakh tons during the same period of the last season. The Government of India released 9·30 lakh tons of sugar out of the current season's production for sale in the free market upto the end of June 1955.

Imports of refined sugar during June 1955 amounted to 11 thousand tons. The shares of Calcutta, Madras and Bhavnagar Cochin ports were 8·0, 2·0 and 1·0 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period November 1954 to June 1955 were 4·46 lakh tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 35·9 thousand tons of raw sugar were received during the same period.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month. Towards the close of the month, they showed some improvement at a few centres due to pre-monsoon purchases by the traders. Thus, at Kanpur and Patna, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 29-8-0 and Rs. 31-0-0 on the 4th June 1955 increased to Rs. 30-8-0 and Rs. 33-0-0 per maund respectively on the 25th June 1955. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at some important centres :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks Ending			
	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
Hapur	30 7 3	30 8 0	30 9 3	30 9 0
Kanpur	29 8 0	29 8 0	30 0 0	30 8 0
Jullundur	30 4 0	N.R.	30 6 0	30 6 0
Calcutta	30 12 0	30 12 0	N.R.	30 12 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	33 0 0
Nagpur	32 8 0	32 12 0	32 8 0	32 4 0
Madras	30 7 0	20 7 0	30 4 0	30 4 0
Bombay	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 3 6	33 10 0

N. R.—Not reported.

The five-man sugar delegation deputed by the Government of India to Australia and Indonesia left India on the 24th June 1955. The delegation is expected to spend about five weeks in these countries for studying the various steps taken for the proper development of the sugar industry and examining how far these measures can be applied to sugar industry in India.

Gur—Due to the keenness of gur producers to bring their produce to the market before the commencement of the rainy season, the daily arrivals of gur at Hapur Market showed some improvement during the month under review. Arrivals of gur during June averaged about 600 to 800 maunds a day as against 400 maunds a day during the previous month. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur Market stood at 70,000 maunds at end of June as against 87,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

The Government of India decided on the 18th June 1955 to license export of cane jaggery and cane jaggery powder freely without any quantitative restrictions upto the end of December 1955.

Prices of gur moved within a narrow range during the month. At a few centres, they showed a slightly upward trend towards the close of the month. Thus at Patna, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 12 on the 4th June 1955 rose to Rs. 13 per maund on the 25th June 1955. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks Ending			
	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
Hapur	9 8 0	9 6 0	9 10 0	10 0 0
Kanpur	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 8 0
Calcutta	13 4 0	13 8 0	*N.R.*	12 8 0
Patna	12 0 0	12 14 0	12 0 0	13 0 0
Madras	7 15 0	7 15 0	8 13 0	8 13 0
Bombay	10 8 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*ii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Important decisions regarding export policy for vegetable oils and oilcakes were announced by the Government during the month under review. These decisions aimed at liberalising the export policy in respect of linseed oil, castor oil, groundnut oil cake, and de-oiled groundnut meal and extending the validity period for shipment of groundnut oil quotas. These announcements, coupled with encouraging export advices, toned up the market sentiments and all sections of the oilseeds and oils markets recorded significant advance during the month.

(a) Groundnut

Preparation of land and sowings of 1955-56 groundnut crop were reported to have commenced in Andhra, Madras and Mysore.

As stated above, the validity period for shipment of groundnut oil quota was extended. Thus the quotas allotted to established shippers and crushers which were valid for shipment upto the end of June and July 1955 had their shipment period now extended to the end of August 1955. Further, the period of free licensing of exports of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) within an overall ceiling was extended upto the end of September 1955. The ceiling of 50,000 tons fixed earlier was raised to 60,000 tons. Free licensing of de-oiled groundnut meal was also continued upto the end of September 1955. Besides there will be no ceiling on maximum exports by an individual shipper in the case of de-oiled groundnut meal.

Groundnut and groundnut oil sections of the Bombay market registered a significant recovery during June 1955. According to trade reports, the improvement in prices at Bombay was due to purchases made by shippers against their previous commitments as a result of improved freight position and firm advices from up-country markets. A part of the rise, however, was due to improvement in the castorseeds and linseeds sections. At Madras, however, though the prices strengthened, the rise was not so significant as at Bombay. At European ports also, the prices of groundnut oil, both Indian and South African varieties, recorded improvements. The following table gives the weekend prices of groundnut and groundnut oil both in the Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week Ending				
	28-5-55	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay (bold)	15 1	15 1	15 5	16 0	16 10
Madras	14 6	14 3	14 3	14 9	14 14
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	33 1	33 1	33 7	34 3	35 4
Madras	32 4	32 0	31 15	32 2	32 15
European ports (c.i.f.)	..	..	..	..	..
Indian crude 3% bulk	50 2	50 7	50 13	50 11	51 11
South African 2%	49 0	49 0	51 7	51 7	52 6

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during March 1955, were 11,728 tons and 35,291 tons respectively. During March 1954, a quantity of 1,379 tons of groundnuts was exported while there was no export of its oil. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during 1954-55 were 22,802 tons and 91,886 tons as against 5,326 tons and 1,500 tons respectively during 1953-54.

(b) Linseed

During the month under review the Government of India extended the free licensing policy for export of linseed oil upto the end of December 1955. As a result the linseed market firmed up. This sentiment of the market was further helped by widespread buying enquiries for linseed. Foreign demand for linseed oil especially from the U.K. was very good during the month. Buyers were prepared to purchase round £ 103 per ton.

At all internal markets, the trend in prices of linseed and its oil was progressively upwards. At Bombay, the linseed price advanced to Rs. 18-3-0 per maund at the end of June, as compared to Rs. 17-1-0 at the end of the previous month. Linseed oil prices at Bombay advanced from Rs. 40-13-0 per maund to Rs. 45-13-0 in the same period. Linseed and its oil market at Kanpur revealed even greater spurt in the month, the rise in price of linseed being Rs. 3-8-0 and of linseed oil being Rs. 9-0-0 . The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices at different centres of the country:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	28-5-55	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	17 1 0	17 1 0	17 7 0	17 15 0	18 3 0
Calcutta (Small)	15 10 0	15 12 0	16 12 0	17 6 0	N.A.
Kanpur (Bold)	13 12 0	13 12 0	15 0 0	15 4 0	17 4 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	40 13 0	41 14 0	42 7 0	44 1 0	45 3 0
Kanpur	34 0 0	34 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	43 0 0
U. K. Ports (Indian variety)	49 8 0	49 4 0	48 12 0	49 11 0	51 3 0

N. A.—Not available.

Exports of linseed oil during March 1955 amounted to 4,521 tons only bringing the total since April 1954 to 9,826 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 105 tons and 3,629 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

On the 4th June 1955, the Government of India announced its decision to extend the partial free licensing policy for export of castor oil upto the end of December 1955. Under this policy export licenses will be granted freely on shipping bills to established shippers and to only those non-established shippers who deal in the internal trade of vegetable oils and oilseeds and have a minimum turnover of over Rs. 25,000 in any of the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953. Exports of castor oil by others will, however, not be allowed. This announcement of policy toned up the market sentiment. Shippers, who were rather very cautious in their commitments for early delivery, were now enabled to negotiate further deals. As a result the market witnessed an improvement in the prices of castorseed and castoroil. At Bombay castorseed was quoted at Rs. 10-4-0 per maund in the beginning of June, it advanced to Rs. 11-8-0 per maund towards the close of the month. Similarly castor oil price at Bombay increased from Rs. 24-10-0 per maund to Rs. 27-3-0 in the course of the month. At European ports also castor oil prices progressed steadily upwards during the month under review. The following table shows the trend in prices of castorseed and castor-oil during the month under review:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week Ending				
	28-5-55	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
Castorseed—					
Bombay	10 9 0	10 4 0	10 13 0	10 9 0	11 8 0
Madras	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 13 0	11 5 0	11 13 0
Kanpur	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	9 8 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	8 8 0	8 7 0	9 10 0	8 14 0	10 0 0
Castoroil—					
Bombay	24 10 0	24 10 0	24 10 0	25 0 0	27 3 0
Kanpur	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0
Madras	23 6 0	23 14 0	24 11 0	24 11 0	25 8 0
European ports (C. & F. Indian Commercial).	39 11 0	44 1 0	45 9 0	44 1 0	46 8 6

Exports of castor oil during March 1955 were significantly higher at 4,904 tons than those in March 1954 when a quantity of only 866 tons moved out of the country. Total exports during the financial year 1954-55 amounted to 29,773 tons as against 19,170 tons during 1953-54.

(*iv*) COTTON

The All-India Final Estimate of Cotton for 1954-55 puts the current year's area and production at 18,346 thousand acres and 4,298 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) of cotton lint, as against the partially revised estimate of 17,182 thousand acres and 3,965 thousand bales respectively for 1953-54. The current year's estimate thus shows an increase of 1,164 thousand acres or 6·8 percent in area and 333 thousand bales or 8·4 percent in production over last year. The production of cotton seed, according to this Estimate, is placed at 1,504 thousand tons during 1954-55 as against the partially revised estimate of 1,388 thousand tons for 1953-54, thereby showing an increase of 116 thousand tons.

The significant feature of current year's estimate of cotton is that it exceeds the First Five year Plan targets of 18·00 million acres of area and 41·7 lakhs bales of production for 1955-56 by 0·35 million acres and 1·3 lakh bales respectively.

The increase in area and production of cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, Punjab, Saurashtra, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Kutch and Mysore and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the cotton extension schemes during the current year. High prices of cotton at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in area and consequent increase in production in some States—especially Bombay and PEPSU. The increases recorded in acreage and production in these States have been offset to some extent by decreases reported by Hyderabad mainly due to failure of the crop in Raichur district during the rabi season. Slight decreases in production have also been reported by Andhra and Madhya Pradesh in spite of increase in area. As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in production has occurred mostly in Dholleras, Americans, Broach, Vijay and Malvi. As regards staple length, the increase has occurred in the case of medium and long staples.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of May 1955, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 52·35 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 45·28 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for 1953-54 season.

During the month under review, preparation of land for 1955-56 cotton crop was in progress in most of the cotton growing tracts of the country and sowings commenced in some of the States. In Punjab and PEPSU, the sowings of 216F and 320F were nearing completion while those of Desi and L.S.S. continued. The acreage this year is expected to be about 10 percent more than last year. In the South, small arrivals of Tinny/Karunganni second crop started coming into the markets. The Cambodia crop in the Salem circle was making satisfactory progress and kapas bolls were maturing fast.

An analysis of the 'free world' cotton statistics for 1954-55 season made by the International Cotton Advisory Committee reveals that the overall decline in output has in no way adversely affected the supply position of cotton. Rather, the supply of cotton is now placed higher at 47·1 million bales of 478 lbs. each as against 45·8 million bales in 1953-54 season, in spite of the fact that production is estimated to have fallen from 30·3 million bales to 28·7 million bales in the current season. This increase in the supply position is attributed to the heavy carry-over stocks brought into the current season—about 18·4 million bales on 1st August 1954 as compared with 15•5 million bales on the same date in 1953. The analysis further reveals that the cotton producing countries outside the U.S. are beginning to play an important role in the world cotton economy. Between 1953-54 and 1954-55, the U.S. cotton production declined by 2·8 million bales. But the over all output declined only by 1·6 million bales because the countries other than U.S. increased their production by over 1 million bales.

A number of important announcements relating to cotton were made by the Govenment of India during the month under review . Firstly, the export duty on cotton has been reduced from Rs. 300 per candy to Rs. 250 per candy on all varieties of cotton with effect from the same date. Secondly, a further 150,000 bales of Indian cotton have been allowed for export. Out of this 150,000 bales, one lakh bales would consist of Mathias, Kalagin, Dholleras, Oomras, C.P. I, C. P. II and Central India Deshi of staple length ¾″ and below, and the remaining 50,000 bales would be of cotton of all varieties except Bengal Deshi, upto and inclusive of 25/32″ in staple. Thirdly, the stipulation imposed when releasing export quota in last April that a portion of it (35,000 bales) should be exported from Saurashtra ports has been removed in respect of the new quota. Fourthly, it has been decided that the present floor and ceiling prices for cotton i.e. Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 per candy respectively for Jarilla 25/32″ would continue for the 1955-56 cotton season also. The price schedule, with such amendments as may be necessary, would be issued in due course in conformity with this policy. Sixthly, the quota system of allocation of Indian Cotton to mills has been abolished. This would mean that the mills would be entitled to continue to buy their requirements of Indian cotton freely. It will be recalled that the quota system of allocation of India cotton to mills was suspended on the 8th February 1955 subject to the position being reviewed at the end of May 1955. After a review of the position, the Government have decided that there should be no control over distribution of Indian cotton to mills. Seventhly, it has been decided that the present policy of restricting the import of cotton from non-dollar areas to cotton of staple length one and one-quarter inches and above would continue during the months of July and August 1955. From 1st September 1955, however, cotton of staple length 1 1/16″ and above will be permitted to be imported from the soft currency areas. Lastly, export of cotton waste soft other than slivers, roving ends and bondas would continue to be freely lincensed within an overall ceiling upto the end of December 1955. A quota of 10,000 bales (35,700 cwts) has been fixed for the export of soft cotton waste of restricted varieties, namely slivers, roving ends and the bondas during the period July—December 1955.

Imports of raw cotton into India during March 1955 amounted to 51 thousand bales as against 92 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year. The total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of 1954-55 season i.e. 1st September 1954 to 31st March 1955 amounted to 302 thousand bales as against 296 thousand bales imported during the corresponding period of last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of March 1955 were 23,000 bales as against 18,000 bales exported during March 1954. The total exports from 1st September, 1954 to 31st March 1955 amounted to 137 thousand bales as compared to 98 thousand bales exported during the same period of the last season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian Mills during March 1955 aggregated 4·01 lakh bales as compared to 3·73 lakh bales in March 1954. The total consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by Indian Mills since the beginning of the current season to 31st March 1955 amounted to 27·69 lakh bales as compared to 26·64 lakh bales during the same period of last season. Towards the close of March 1955, stocks of raw cotton with mills stood at 14·92 lakh bales as against 13·33 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption			Stocks with mills on		
	March 1955	March 1954	Total from 1-9-54 to 31-3-55	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-3-54	31-3-55	31-3-54
Indian Cotton	3·50	3·15	23·73	22·65	13·46	11·69
Pakistan Cotton	0·01	(a)	0·05	(a)	(a)	..
Egyptian Cotton	0·15	0·25	1·23	1·62	0·47	0·81
Other Foreign Cotton	0·35	0·33	2·68	2·37	0·99	0·83
Total all Cottons	4·01	3·73	27·69	26·64	14·92	13·33

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption, and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54, is indicated below:—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st Sept. 1954 to 16th June 1955	1st Sept. 1953 to 16th June 1954
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	1,691,980	1,711,637
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	1,003,690	995,830
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 16th June 1955	804,083	755,595

The cotton market at Bombay ruled generally steady during the major part of the month under review. Firmness to the market was imparted by the improved export prospects, the firmer spot advices and the expected cut in the export duty on all varieties of cotton.

The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras), Abohar (Punjab), Amaravati (Madhya Pradesh) were as under.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Bombay	Madras		Punjab	Madhya Pradesh
Centre	(Bombay)	(Tirupur)		Abohar	Amaravati
Variety	Jarilla M.G.F.	Cambodia	Deshi	American	Oomra Deshi
28-5-55	581	650/860	515	648	420/430
4-6-55	581	650/860	505	657	410
11-6-55	581	650/860	505	648	410/420
18-6-55	580	650/840	505	638	N.A.
25-6-55	591	620/820	505	638	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The prices of kapas also revealed almost the same trend as that noticed in case of cotton lint. The following table gives the week-end prices of kapas in important States.

(As per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras (Tirupur) Cambodia	Deshi	Punjab (Abohar) American	Madhya Pradesh (Amaravati) Jarilla
28-5-55	210/328	195	257	175
4-6-55	224/322	195	257	180
11-6-55	210/322	195	248	170
18-6-55	210/294	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
25-6-55	210/294	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Prices in the Karachi cotton market showed a considerable gain in the first week of the month, but later there developed a bearish trend which was mainly due to slackening of mill demand. The following table gives the week end quotations at Karachi.

4F Punjab R.G.

Week ending	Pakitan currency Rs. (P) per maund	Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
28-5-55	62/12	861
4-6-55	67/12	930
11-6-55	66/4	909
18-6-55	66/-	906
25-6-55	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

During the first two weeks of the month under review, the New York Cotton market exhibited a downward tendency due to liquidation pressure reflecting improved cotton crop outlook, as well as to continue uncertainty over U.S. cotton export policy for the next season. During the latter part of the month, however, the market showed slight improvement which is attributed to less favourable weather reports and cool weather in the main cotton belt. The following table gives the week end quotations at New York.

Week end	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
26-5-55	34·09	1,270
2-6-55	33·88	1,262
9-6-55	33·86	1,261
16-6-55	34·19	1,273
23-6-55	34·11	1,270
30-6-55	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

(v) JUTE

Weather conditions were reported to be generally favourable throughout the month except in the first week when hot and dry conditions prevailed in most of the districts. In the second week, rainfall was received, while together with spells of good sunshine proved favourable for the crop. The condition of the crop improved all round particularly in Orissa and West Bengal, and in Assam and Bihar the growth of plant was reported to be very healthy. By the third week, sowings were reported to have been completed in all the districts with the exception of some areas in West Bengal. In some of the extreme low lands in Assam harvesting also started. The river levels generally remained normal except in Upper Assam, where the rivers were reported to be on the rise in the second week.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill Stations from the mofussil centres during May 1955 amounted to 2·09 lakh bales as against 3·10 lakh bales in the preceding month and 2·44 lakh bales in May 1954. The total arrivals during the period July 1954 to May 1955 aggregated 42·62 lakhs bales as against 35·17 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during May 1955 amounted to 1·02 lakh bales as compared to 0·78 lakh bales imported in the preceding month and 1·07 lakh bales in May 1954. The total imports from Pakistan during the period July 1954 to May 1955 were of the order of 11·38 lakh bales as against 13·80 lakh bales imported in the corresponding period of the 1953-54 jute season.

Consumption of raw jute during May 1955 by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association was of the order of 4·72 lakh bales as compared to 5·08 lakh bales consumed in the preceding month and 4·10 lakh bales in May 1954. The total consumption during the period July 1954 to May 1955 aggregated 52·98 lakh bales as against 46·16 lakh bales consumed during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute at Calcutta stood at 10·93 lakh bales at the end of May 1955 as compared to 12·74 lakh bales at the end of April 1955 and 12·43 lakh bales at the end of May 1954.

During the month of June, the loose jute market at Calcutta was influenced mainly by speculation over the prospects of the new jute crop. In the beginning of the month, the prices declined in spite of the reports from Pakistan that a large number of applications for the renewal of jute export licenses were rejected. The decline in prices was due to keenness on the part of the sellers to sell while the mills limited their purchases in old crop jute to their immediate requirements. In the second week, however, due to the revival of mills' interest in old crop and the fall in jute goods stocks, sellers became reserved and there was an advance in the prices of raw jute. But by the end of the week they declined to the old levels with a firm undertone. This decline was mainly attributed to the lack of the interest shown by the mills at higher levels. In the third week, again, prices hardened up due to flood reports in upper Assam and the reserved attitude of the sellers. In the last week, stocks with some mills having depleted, small business in quick delivery old crop gave a strength to the market and consequently a marginal gain was reported in respect of some of the varieties. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the varieties of raw jute at Calcutta.

(*June/July Delivery*)

(Rs. per md.)

Variety	Week ending 28-5-55	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	28 0 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	28 0 0	28 8 0
Northern .*	28 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	28 8 0
Orissa	29 0 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	28 8 0	28 8 0
Murshidabad	27 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	27 8 0
Western	27 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
Jungli	27 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
Daisee	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	29 8 0
U.P.	27 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0

*May/June delivery.

The baled sector of the Calcutta jute market also exhibited a decline in the beginning of the month, but in the rest of the month the prices remained unchanged at the first weeks level. This is clear from the following table.

(*June/July Delivery*)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending 28-5-55†	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mill Firsts	200 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
Mill Lightnings	185 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0
Daisee L.G.	170 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0
Indian N.C.	110 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0

†May/June delivery.

The up-country markets also experienced nearly the same trend as the Calcutta jute market experienced particularly in its baled sector. Imports were little and very small business was transacted. The following table gives the quotations of raw jute in some of the important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending 26-5-55	2-6-55	9-6-55	16-6-55	23-6-55	30-6-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Purnea (Bihar)	26 8 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25 11 0	23 10 0	23 10 0
Nowgong (Assam)	24 10 0	21 6 0	21 6 0	N.A.	22 5 0	22 5 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	N.T.	N.A.	25 8 0	24 0 0	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available. N.T.—No transaction.

In the jute goods sector of the Calcutta Market, the prices of hessian showed a small gain in the first week of the month over the last week of May. In the following weeks, however, there was a marginal decline but the tone continued to be firm. The sackings on the other hand, exhibited a decline which continued more or less till the middle of the month when the prices slightly firmed up. Though the hessian stocks during the course of the month showed an unexpected increase, satisfaction was expressed on the ground that mills were manufacturing more hessian to meet the Argentine order. This consideration coupled with the news of the increase in U.S. burlap consumption in May gave strength to the hessian sector as compared to sackings. The following table gives the week-end quotations of jute goods at Calcutta.

Variety	Unit	Week ending 28-5-55	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hessian 40″×10oz. . . .	Rs. per 100 yds.	42 4 0	42 10 0	42 8 0	42 9 0	42 3 0
Sacking "B" Twill . . .	Rs. per 100 bags.	110 2 0	107 12 0	106 2 0	107 12 0	107 0 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

Harvesting and curing of the 1954-55 tobacco crop were almost completed in Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore districts of Madras. The curing of Virginia and Natu varieties was also reported to be over in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra. In Punjab, the weather was generally favourable for the standing crop. Harvesting of Nicotiana Rustica and topping and suckering in Desi tobacco were in progress in Ferozepore district.

According to Guntur Market Committee's report, the purchase of tobacco made in Guntur market by the major companies and others during May included above 11·2 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 10·6 million lbs. of Sun-cured country, 1·6 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and about 0·9 million lbs. of Gulla etc. During the same month, about 1·7 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia tobacco, 56 thousand lbs. of gulla tobacco and 4 million lbs. of Natu tobacco arrived in the markets of Krishna district; about 0·2 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco and 0·1 million lbs. of Natu tobacco were sold in the important markets of East and West Godavari districts of Andhra.

Prices of different varieties of tobacco at different centres remained more or less steady during June. At Guntur the prices of LG, IV and LBY grades of flue-cured Virginia of the 1955 crop remained unchanged at Rs. 1-4-0 Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 per lbs. respectively. The prices of redried strips grade III at this market which was quoted at Rs. 2-13-0 per lb. in the beginning of the month declined by annas per lb. by the end of the month. During May, the price of different grades of cigar and cheroot tobacco in Tiruchirapalli Market ranged between Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, according to quality; in the previous month also, the range of price variation was the same.

About 11·7 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded and marked for export during March 1955 as compared with 14·3 million lbs. during the same month of 1954. Of these 11·7 million lbs., 11·4 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia while the balance of 0·3 million lbs. included Sun-cured Virginia, Sun-cured (Natu) country and jetty varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during March 1955 amounted to 3·3 million lbs. worth Rs. 49·5 lakhs against 7·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 129·2 lakhs exported in the same month of the previous year. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the fiscal year 1954-55 amouted to 72·8 million lbs. worth about Rs. 9·9 crores as against the previous year's exports of 69·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 11·0 crores. The main buyer of Indian unmanufactured tobacco during 1954-55 was, as usual, the United Kingdom which accounted for about 31·1 million lbs. (or about 43% of our total exports of unmanufactured tobacco) valued at Rs. 6·6 crores. Other chief importers of the commodity were Aden, Japan and Hongkong which together imported about 21% of unmanufactured tobacco exported from India. The imports of unmanufactured tobacco into India during the year 1954-55 amounted to 3·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1 crore as against 2·3 million lbs. valued at 0·6 crores exported in 1953-54. The important sources of these imports were U.S.A. and Ceylon.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during May 1955 as reported by various States was as follows:—

The Government of Madhya Pradesh advanced taccavi loans of Rs. 92,591 to cultivators for purchase of 31 pump-sets. In Punjab, 47 tube-wells were completed by the Agriculture Department; of these 40 were energised. Under T.C.M. Tubewells Scheme of 1953, 6 tube-wells were drilled by M/s French Group of Drilling Companies in the Punjab. The Irrigation Department of the Punjab Government drilled 2 tube-wells under the T.C.M. programme of 1954. Further 68 percolation wells were constructed out of which taccavi loans were granted in respect of 34. In West Bengal, 2 minor schemes relating to construction and improvement of dams and channels were completed. The area to be benefited by these two schemes is 1,100 acres.

Under the T.C.M. programme for 350 exploratory tube-wells to be constructed in 16 States by June 1957, work has so far been taken up in the Narmada Basin in Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal. Drilling operations conducted at 11 sites in Hoshangabad district revealed that 4 wells were capable of being developed as production tube-wells. In Bhopal State, 2 exploratory wells were being drilled during May.

Under the Land Reclamation and Mechanical Cultivation Scheme, about 15,647 acres were mechanically cultivated with the tractors owned by the Agriculture Department of the Punjab Government. Under East Punjab Utilization of Land Act, 1949, 2,887 acres were brought under cultivation by the land-owners. In Andhra, 2,050 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bull dozers. Madhya Pradesh Government advanced to cultivators an amount of Rs. 68,100 for the purchase of 8 tractors. In Sagar and Hoshangabad district, 51,559 acres were ploughed under the scheme of clearance and reclamation by Central Tractor Organisation. 207 acres of land infested with big trees in Assam were bull-dozed. Reclamation work, however, was hampered in this State by rainy weather and consequently due to unsuitability of soil for tractor operation. In Vindhya Pradesh, 228 acres of rabi area were embarked and 131 acres of paddy area were bunded.

Government of Punjab distributed about 141 tons of Ammonium Sulphate to cultivators as Taccavi loan in kind during the month under review. The quantity of Ammonium Sulphate distributed in Andhra during May was about 1,500 ton. Over 6,000 tons of compost were prepared in this State. In West Bengal, 60 tons of bone-meal were distributed to the cultivators by the Government-appointed dealers.

The seed distribution scheme progressed well in Andhra. About 570 tons of improved paddy seeds and 23 tons of millet seeds were procured. In West Bengal, 60 tons of paddy seeds were distributed to the growers through Government Seed Stores.

(*ii*) FOREIGN AID

By an agreement signed between the U.S. Government and the Government of India on 30th June, the U.S. Government will contribute an additional amount of $ 680,000 towards assistance in connection with the additional 250 Community Development Blocks, which will be initiated by the end of the First Five Year Plan. The total U.S. contribution towards India's Community Development Programme, including the amount now agreed to, amounts to $ 14·25 millions or Rs. 6·65 crores, as against the Government of India's total expenditure for these projects amounting to Rs. 90 crores.

(*iii*) COOPERATION

The Second Five Year Plan on Cooperation prepared by the U.P. Cooperative Department and approved by the State Legislatures' Committee on Cooperation, envisages to bring 60,000 new villages and 50 per cent of rural families in the cooperative fold. The amount of total cooperative loans which now stands at about Rs. 4 crores is intended to be raised to nearly Rs. 40 to 50 crores by the end of Second Five Year Plan. The Plan also envisages the organisation of 1,000 urban credit societies, 25 urban cooperative banks, 15 big warehouses, 1,700 seed stores, two milk powder factories and the expansion of Cooperative Drug Factory at Ranikhet.

The Andhra Governments' Second Five Year Plan on Cooperation envisages that agriculturists will be provided with adequate long-term cooperative credit for productive purposes. The medium-term and short-term loans for agricultural purposes such as purchase of manure, motor and pump-sets, agricultural implements are also proposed to be issued. Establishment marketing cooperatives, development of dairy industry and extension of benefits of the Central Cess Fund Scheme to all the weavers by bringing them in the cooperative fold, are also envisaged.

(*iv*) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*a*) *Panchayats*—The Central Council of Local Self Government, at its first meeting held at Simla towards the close of the month emphasised the need for assigning a definite place to local bodies in the Second Five Year Plan, keeping in view their role in the implementation of the local development programmes and principles on which financial assistance was to be made available to them. It was recommended that in the Second Five Year Plan of the States and the Centre, development plans relating to the sphere of local bodies should be dealt with under separate head .

The Council reviewed the progress made in regard to the resolutions dealing with Panchayats made at the last year's Conference of Local Self Government Ministers and came to the conclusion that (*a*) special allotments should be made for the establishment of Panchayats in backward and tribal areas from the funds at the disposal of the Central Governments for the welfare of backward classes and tribes (*b*) panchayats should be used as an agency for the collection of land revenue; (*c*) an intermediary unit of Local Self Government between the Panchayats and the State, be established which may function not only as a supervisory and co-ordinating agency over the Panchayats but should also be given specific powers for carrying out other works. The intermediary body should have an adequate representation of Panchayats on it; and (*d*) a definite scheme be formulated for the training of those serving on the Panchayats.

The Council considered the Report of the Taxation Inquiry Commission in so far as local finances are concerned. Since most of the State Governments had not yet studied in detail this Report, it was resolved that an Executive Committee, consisting of Ministers of Local Self Government from West Bengal, Bombay, U.P., Andhra, Mysore, PEPSU and Vindhya Pradesh with Central Minister for Health as Chairman be set up. The Committee was entrusted with the work of reporting to the Council about the views of the State Governments on the proposals of the Taxation Inquiry Commission and the Local Finance Inquiry Committee.

The Council recognized the need for improving sanitary conditions in both rural and urban areas and drew the attention of the State Governments on giving high priority to the sanitation programmes in these areas. A number of other questions e.g. slum clearance, role of public cooperation were also considered and resolutions passed.

(*b*) *Development of Village and Small Scale Industries*—The Planning Commission have set up a Committee for preparing the draft plan of village and small scale industries for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. The terms of reference of the Committee are to prepare a scheme of industry-wise and wherever possible, State-wise utilisation of resources to be earmarked for the purposes of development of these industries as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan. The scheme is to be prepared with particular reference to the following objectives:—

(*i*) The bulk of the increased production during the Plan period of consumer goods in common demand has to be provided by the village and small scale industries;

(*ii*) Employment provided by these industries should progressively increase; and

(*iii*) Production and marketing in these industries is organised, in the main, on co-operative lines.

The Committee is expected to submit an outline of its main recommendation before the end of September 1955.

* * * *

The Community Projects Administration (C.P.A.) have recently forwarded to the various State Governments a scheme for setting up 26 pilot projects for cottage industries in various states for taking immediate action for its implementation. The scheme aims at creating employment opportunities in rural areas through development of cottage industries.

Selection of areas for setting up these projects will be made in due regard to the resources available in material local-skill and existence of communications and transport. The Administration have further suggested that areas to be selected should, as far as possible, be agriculturally advanced, so that fruitful growth of cottage and small-scale industries is easily possible. The C.P.A. have already drawn a tentative list of areas based on this criteria and have forwarded the same to respective States. One Community Project Block comprising over 300 villages will be selected as an Intensive Block for development of small-scale industries. Each of these blocks will be divided into 15 groups of over 20 villages.

A group Committee will be set up for each of these groups of villages in order to plan and assist in the programme of promoting cottage and small-scale industries. These Committee would also help in investigation, planning, mobilising the enthusiasm of the people, and channelising resources both in terms of money and man-power. The Committee at the Block level will coordinate the activities of all these group committees and prepare overall plans.

The establishment of these pilot projects will mark the integration of the activities of C.P.A. in the field of cottage industries with those of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Small-Scale Industries Board and the All-India Handloom Board.

(*v*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Bombay published a Bill on 15th June 1955 further to amend the Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. The various amendments so far made to the above Act have all been directed towards achieving the objective of removing gradually all intermediaries and making the tillers of the soil the occupants of land. But in its working the Act has disclosed certain defects and deficiencies. Besides, it is inadequate to translate into practice the ideas of ceiling area and economic holdings which hold the field as the most important means of solving the agrarian problems of this country. The Bill is designed to carry out modifications in the Act in order to make up these deficiencies. According to the Bill, all permanent and protected tenants and other tenants subject to the right of the landlord to recover possession for personal cultivation or for non-agricultural use, would be deemed to have purchased the land cultivated by them from their landlords on 1st April 1957, called the Tillers' day, at prices to be fixed within the prescribed limits. Thus with effect from 1st April 1957, every tenant, shall be deemed to have purchased from the landlord the land held by him as a tenant unless proceedings for the termination of tenancy on the part of the landlord are pending, and also subject to the condition that he cultivates the land personally and his total holding does not exceed the ceiling limit fixed in the Bill. The Bill also defines 'ceiling area' and 'economic holdings', limits the right of the landlord to evict the tenant and fixes the minimum and maximum limits of rent and prices at which a tenant can purchase occupany rights from his landlord. The purchase price shall not in the case of a permanent tenant be less than 30 times or exceed 100 times the assessment levied or leviable in respect of the land. For other tenants the limits will be 50 and 200 times the assessment levied or leviable on the land. The State Government will be, however, empowered to fix the maximum multiple of assessment in respect of any kind of land held by tenants belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes, socially or economically backward classes or scheduled areas. The ceiling area of land has been put at 48 acres of Jirayat land or 24 acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy land or 12 acres of perennially irrigated land. In future no person will be allowed to hold land in excess of this ceiling but this ceiling is not applicable to existing holdings. An 'economic holding' has been defined as 16 acres of Jirayat land, 8 acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy land or 4 acres of perennially irrigated land. The Government are, however, empowered to vary the acreage of a ceiling area or an economic holding in suitable circumstances in public interest. The maximum rent will be 5 times the assessment or Rs. 20 per acre whichever is less and the minimum will be 2 times the assessment. After the fixing of rents, the land revenue, irrigation cess and local fund cess in respect of land will be primarily recoverable from the tenant.

The President has assented to the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill, 1955. The Bill seeks to abolish intermediaries between the actual tillers of the soil and the State and provides for the payment of compensation to them. It also provides for certain measures of land reform consequent on such abolition. There will be only two tenures, namely, *bhumidars* and *Kashtkars*, instead of the numerous proprietory and tenancy rights existing at present. The intermediaries to whom land will be allotted as well as the existing rent-free grantees and grantees at favourable rent, ex-proprietory, occupancy and hereditary tenants and sub-tenants, who have been in possession of land for 3 years or more, will, according to the provisions of the Bill, become *Bhumidars* of the land in their possession directly from the Government, and will pay rent to the Government at appropriate village rates.

The President has given his assent to the PEPSU Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of fragmentation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955. This Bill seeks to remove certain lacunae and ambiguities in the existing law. Under this legislation, non-evacuee lands allotted in lieu of evacuee lands would assume the attributes of evacuee property, while the evacuee lands included in non-evacuee holding would cease to be evacuee property in PEPSU.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) **Diary of Important Events in the Month of June 1955.**

2nd June 1955 .. All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum, 1954-55 released.

4th June .. All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1954-55 released.

6th June .. (*i*) Decision taken to permit small exports of Jowar.

(*ii*) Extension of the existing Trade Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia, upto December 31, 1955 announced.

7h June .. Decision taken to allow quota holders of groundnut oil to export fully refined groundnut oil against their quota of groundnut oil with or without special mention. Export of salad oil against quotas of groundnut oil not permitted.

8th June .. Further quotas of dry chillies released for export by established shippers etc. up to the end of June 1955, from Bombay, Saurashtra, Punjab and Hyderabad. Decision taken to license freely exports by Co-operative Societies (of both producing as well as non-producing States) recommended by State Governments upto the end of June 1955.

9th June .. Decision taken to continue free licensing of exports of (*i*) tapioca flour, tapioca meal or 'Mamioc Meal' and kothu (fibrous waste) and tapioca starch and its products such as dextrine, yellow and white and British gum on shipping bills upto the end of December 1955.

10th June .. Decision taken at the Conference of Food Secretaries of States to purchase 64,500 tons of gram at rail-head *mandies* at Rs. 6 per maund, if prices fall below that level.

13th June .. (*a*) Continuance of free licensing on shipping bills of cotton seed husk upto the end of December 1955 announced.

(*b*) Continuance of free licensing of tapioca (raw tuber) and tapioca chips upto the end of December 1955 announced. Export of tapioca and tapioca chips to Pakistan to continue under O.G.L. No. 4.

(*c*) Further quota of linseed oilcake released for export upto the end of July 1955.

17th June .. (*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Ginger (Dry), 1954-55 released.

(*ii*) A small quota of onions released for export up to the end of September 1955 from Pondichery.

18th June (*i*) Decision to license freely export of cane jaggery, cane jaggery powder, gram, gram flour, kardi seed cake, niger seed cakes, pulses (other than gram) up to the end of December 1955, without any quantitative restriction, announced.

(*ii*) Export of maize grit and maize gluten allowed to be licensed freely until further orders.

(*ii*) Export of wheat bran allowed to be licensed freely till the end of September 1955 by roller flour mills within an overall ceiling subject to a maximum of 2,500 tons per mill. Roller flour mills permitted to nominate exporters.

(*iv*) Free licensing of export of rice bran announced within fixed ceilings till the end of December 1955.

(*v*) Export of kardiseed and niger seed allowed to be licensed freely at the ports within an overall ceiling, subject to a maximum of 250 tons to anyone shipper from all ports.

(*vi*) Decision to continue free licensing of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety (and de-oiled groundnut meal up to the end of September 1955, announced. The ceiling of 50,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) raised to 60,000 tons ceiling on maximum exports by an individual shipper in the case of de-oiled groundnut meal withdrawn. Additional quotas of 10,000 tons of un-decorticated cotton seed cake and 5,000 tons of copra cake released for export. Decision taken to license freely exports of de-corticated cottonseed cake by all whether manufacturers or non-manufacturers without any limitation.

(*vii*) Decision taken to license freely export of fresh vegetables on shipping bills until further orders. Exports to Pakistan to continue under O. G. L. No. 4.

23rd June .. Decision to continue free licensing of exports of betel leaves on shipping bills upto the end of December 1955, announced. Export to Pakistan to continue on O. G. L. No. 4.

24th June .. (*i*) Validity period for shipment of export quotas of onions released for the period January—June 1955, extended upto the end of September 1955.

	(*ii*) Validity period for shipment of export quota of dry chillies released in February 1955, for the period January—June 1955, extended upto the end of September 1955. (*iii*) Decision taken to extend the validity period for shipment upto the end of August 1955 of all quotas of groundnut oil allotted to established shippers and crushers which were valid up to the end of June 1955 and July 1955.
26th June	.. Agricultural Prices Variations Enquiry Committee held its first meeting.
28th June	.. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55 released.
29th June	.. Import Trade Control policy for the half-year July—December 1955 announced.
30th June	.. (*i*) Export duty on cotton reduced from Rs. 300 per candy to Rs. 250 per candy on all varieties of cotton. (*ii*) Decision taken to maintain the present floor and ceiling prices for cotton i.e., Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 per candy respectively, for the 1955-56 cotton season also. (*iii*) Decision to abolish the quota system of allocation of Indian cotton to mills announced. (*iv*) Decision taken to continue the present policy of restricting the import of cotton from non-dollar areas to cotton of staple length one and one quarter inches and above during the months of July and August 1955; from 1st September 1955, however, cotton of staple length 1 1/16″ and above will be permitted to be imported from the soft currency area. (*v*) Decisions have been taken to continue free licensing of import of cotton waste soft other than slivers, roving ends and bondas within an over-all ceiling upto the end of December 1955.

(b) Agricultural Prices Variations Enquiry Committee

In pursuance of a statement made by Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Parliament, Government of India have set up a Committee of Enquiry with Shri M.V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture as Chairman, to investigate into the variations which exist in prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in different markets in the country. Other Members of the Committee are—(1) Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; (2) Shri R. S. Krishnaswamy, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture; (3) Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi; and (4) Shri Anand Mohan, Joint Director, Traffic (Transportation), Railway Board. Shri S. C. Chaudhri, Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, will be the Secretary of this Committee.

The Committee will collect relevant facts regarding the variation in the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in different markets. It will examine the causes of inter-State or inter-regional or inter-local disparities between these prices and between price movements over different parts of the year in the same market. The Committee will also have to suggest ways and means of reducing disparities in prices and in price movements as between different areas, and as between different times. The Committee is expected to submit its report within six months.

The Committee will have the power to co-opt a representative of each State, in turn, during the period the enquiry is conducted in the State. The Committee will also have the power to co-opt a senior Railway Officer from the Zone to be visited for on-the-spot enquiries, whenever Shri Anand Mohan is not able to accompany the Committee.

The first meeting of this Committee was held in New Delhi on the 26th June 1955. The Committee drew up a questionnaire asking for facts relating to the price position, causes of any wide variations and suggestions for remedial action. The Committee also decided to convene a Conference of representatives of States nominated on the Committee by the State Governments on the 18th of July in New Delhi.

(c) All India Rural Credit Survey Report Vol. I

(Brief Summary)

The Reserve Bank has published a summary of Volume I of the All-India Rural Credit Survey conducted during 1951-52 in 600 villages in 75 districts all over the country. The summary contains a brief reference to the important conclusions drawn from the data collected under the Survey in regard to indebtedness, borrowings, repayments, capital and family expenditure, capital formation, savings, investment, credit requirements, shifts in income and flow of funds, credit agencies and the funds available from different sources to the rural population in India.

The measure of outstanding debt, according to the General Schedules varied from Rs. 29 per family in Koraput (Orissa) to about Rs. 1,200 per family in Bhatinda (Pepsu). The district averages showed some concentration in the range Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per family. As between cultivators and non-cultivators the former were relatively more extensively indebted and for larger amounts than the latter. The average debt per family of cultivators varied from Rs. 60 in Sitapur (U.P). to more than Rs. 1,300 in Bhatinda while that of non-cultivators varied from Rs. 4 in Koraput to Rs. 800 in Bhatinda. The debt per indebted cultivating family varied from Rs. 140 in Hazaribagh to slightly more than Rs. 2,100 in Bhatinda. Further, in majority of districts proportion of indebted agricultural families varied from 50 to 90 per cent while in two-thirds of the districts proportion of non-cultivating indebted families varied from 30 to 70 per cent. (It may be mentioned that according to the analysis in the Survey Report, non-cultivators, as a class, are inferior in economic position to the cultivators.) Out of the four classes of cultivators *viz.* small, medium, large and big, the debt per family for the small cultivators varied from Rs. 30 in Sitapur to slightly less than Rs. 1,100 in Bhatinda, whereas the debt per family of big cultivators varied from about Rs. 110 in Sitapur to more than Rs. 4,000 in Coimbatore. As for the relationship between the holdings of indebted cultivators and their debts, it is observed that as a rule the burden of debt per acre increased as the number of acres cultivated by a family decreased.

The Survey data indicates that more than 50 per cent of the cultivating families borrowed loans during the year of survey. The size of borrowings varied from about Rs. 20 in Koraput to over Rs. 700 in Nainital. In case of cultivators borrowings per family were more than Rs. 100 in about two-thirds of the villages while in most of the districts they varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. As for the purposes of borrowings by cultivators nearly 32 per cent. of the borrowing was for capital expenditure on farm, about 15 per cent for current expenditure on farm, about 47 per cent for family expenditure and the rest for non-farm business expenditure and other expenditure. In most of the districts, among the purposes grouped under capital expenditure in agriculture, purchase of livestock was one of the most important constituent items, followed by purchase of land. The extent to which borrowings were employed to meet different items of family expenditure is indicated by the fact that borrowings financed about 40 per cent of the expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies and litigation, about 35 per cent of expenditure on death ceremonies, nearly 30 per cent on medical item and 25 per cent on repair and construction of houses and less than 10 per cent on other items. As regards repayments during the year of survey they were found to fall far short of the amounts which the cultivators might have been expected to repay.

The conclusions concerning capital formation are stated to be subject to limitations due to inadequacy of data for this purpose. The capital formation in some districts is stated to have occurred only in particular directions due to initiative either of the Government, as through Government loans for land clearing in Tripura, or of the private individuals, as in laying of new orchards and plantations in Midnapur district. In certain districts like Aligarh, Nainital, Meerut, Agra, Ahmedabad, Sorath, Malabar and Quilon, however, high level of capital formation in several directions was reported presumably because of generally high levels of economic activity. Mostly, the large and big cultivators were responsible for capital formation. The gross expenditure on capital formation by rural families for the whole country is estimated at about Rs. 650 crores, formed of about Rs. 300 crores on capital expenditure in agriculture excluding purchases of land and livestock, about Rs. 250 crores on residental houses etc. and Rs. 100 crores as expenditure in non-farm business.

The information collected on the basis of the opinions of cultivators regarding requirements of credit by them, 'under terms and conditions which they considered possible to sustain for effective use' shows that the credit requirements of cultivating family for certain specified items of capital investment in agriculture were from two to six times larger than the actual expenditure on them by the upper strata of cultivators and from three to twenty seven times in case of lower strata. Relating the credit requirements the security which can be offered by cultivators it is observed that about 50 per cent of surveyed families expressed willingness to offer their immovable property as security; of the rest about one fourth indicated personal security as the basis of their credit requirements; most of the remaining families did not specify the type of security they had to offer. It was further found that as against their per family credit requirements of about Rs. 1,300 by the upper strata of cultivators and Rs. 800 by the lower strata of cultivators, the owned lands and buildings where of the value of roughly Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 2,000 per family of these two classes respectively. On shifts in income and flow of funds, the report has, subject to certain limitations, pointed to the trends towards purchases of land rights by cultivators from persons outside the rural areas, lower burden of real debts comp red to the thirties and the early forties and net flow of borrowings from urban to rural areas. It is estimated that roughly one-half to two-third of the total funds lent to the rural area were probably derived from the urban areas.

The average borrowing of a cultivating family during the year covered by the investigations using the General Schedule was Rs. 210. Of this about 3 per cent was borrowed from Government, 3 per cent from cooperatives, 14 per cent from relatives, 2 per cent from landlords, 25 per cent from agriculturist money-landers, 45 per cent from professional money-lenders, 6 per cent from traders and slightly less than 1 per cent from commercial banks; the remaining represented the borrowings from other classes of creditors.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) Higher World Wool Output Forecast

The United States Agricultural Departments' first estimate of the current year's wool production shows that the world would produce more wool this year than last, the figures for two years being 4,475 m. lbs. greasy basis and 4,390 m. lbs. respectively. Increases are forecast for Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa, Soviet Union and some of the Middle East Countries. There would be no significant change in output from Argentina and Uruguay.

According to the Department, during the first quarter of 1955 consumption in the principal wool consuming countries increased by an estimated two per cent above the corresponding period of 1954.

The report noted that due to the decline in world wool prices growers in Argentina and Uruguay were again holding considerable quantities of wool, but the combined total of stocks in these countries were not much different from a year ago. But adds that fewer opportunities existed for moving the South American stocks at prices acceptable to the growers.

Source: The Financial Times—20-6-55.

(b) U. S. Farm Price Supports—Loss to Government

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that the Government lost $ 563,965,606 (£202 m.) in supporting farm prices during the first ten months of this fiscal year beginning last July. This compares to a loss of $419,447,074 in the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year.

The investment in price support loans and farm products on the other hand went up more than $1,000 m. (£ 358 m.) in a year.

Source : The Financial Times—9-6-55.

(c) U. S. Cotton Price Support

The United States Department of Agriculture has set price-support rate on 1955 crop middling 15/16 inch cotton the base quality used in operations of spot and futures markets—at a minimum of 33·50 cents a pound compared with 32·90 cents last year.

The Department announced in February that it would support the 1955 crop at 90 per cent of parity or a minimum of 31·70 cents a pound for middling 7/8 inch cotton.

Source : The Financial Times—3-6-55.

(d) Spain gives high priority to Irrigation.

The Spanish Ministry of Agriculture has recently announced a ten-year plan to irrigate an additional 1·25 million acres. If this programme is realized, it is estimated that 63,000 more families could be settled on this new irrigated land. The technical assistance equipment and material provided by the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration should help greatly to speed up this irrigation and settlement programme. The area to be irrigated is to be divided into small holdings ranging from five to ten acres. These holdings are to be sold by a Government agency, the Institute Nacional de Colonizacion, to qualified agricultural labourers. The new farmers are to be allowed 20 to 25 years to repay the cost of the land at three per cent interest. Forty per cent of the cost of the house and farm buildings is borne by the Institute and the balance is to be repayed by the new settlers over a period of 40 years.

Source: Agriculture Abroad, April 1955, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

VI—SPECIAL ARTICLES

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE IN INDIA—COMPETITION OR COEXISTENCE*

DR. S. R. SEN

There was a time—a millennium or so back—when the broad picture of India was that of a sea of forests with scattered islands of cultivation. The economic and cultural life of the country centred largely around forests and rivers and both were held to be sacred. *Rigveda*, the oldest religious book of the Hindus, has a striking hymn to the Goddess of Forests. *Manusamhita*, the ancient Hindu law code, regards the destruction of trees as a serious offence and prescribes a heavy penalty for it. *Agni Puran*, another Hindu scripture, goes so far as to say that a man who plants trees for the welfare of the public obtains absolute bliss. Many famous events in the history of Indian civilisation are associated with forests. *Mahabharata*, the great epic, was written in the sacred groves of *Naimisharanya*. The culture of India gathered strength in the *Tapovanas* all over the country where the *sages* lived and men of affairs spent their retired life. The race memory of the Hindus is intertwined with the beauties of *Nandavana*, with dramatic events in *Dandakaranya*, with the tragic atmosphere of *Ashokavana*. And the story of Krishna is inseparable from that of *Brinda Vana*. But all these places and many others which are still called *aranya* or *vana* (or forest) are no longer forests in reality. Most of them are now villages or towns and in some deforestation has gone to such an extent that not a single tree can be seen.

As the pressure of population increased it was natural that agriculture should encroach more and more on the forests. The life which centred around forests soon became centred around agriculture. It was, however, after the Muslim invasion of the country that the clearance of forests began to assume serious proportions. While the old Hindu tradition held forests to be sacred and discouraged cutting down trees, the new invaders did not have the same religious or sentimental scruples against destroying them, although they were fond of gardens and orchards and planted many noble avenues around their seats of Government. They pursued a deliberate policy of encouraging agriculture at the expense of forests because the former yielded more revenue. And once the restraining influence of the State was removed, the increasing pressure of population accelerated the process of deforestation in the country. Occasionally, of course, villages relapsed into jungles when they were depopulated by war, famine or disease. But by and large forests fought a losing battle throughout the centuries against encroaching agriculture.

During the early years of the British rule, when conditions were unsettled, reckless destruction of forests went on unchecked. The East India Co. was more interested in immediate gains than in long-term benefits to the country. With the transfer of authority in 1857 from the East India Co. to the British crown, however, there was a welcome change of emphasis from immediate gains to long-term benefits. The rapidly shrinking supplies of timber and fire-wood, and the extensive soil erosion which followed deforestation compelled the Government to pay some attention to the urgent need for the preservation of forest wealth. In North Western India, particularly along the rivers Yamuna and Chambal and in the South along the banks of Krishna and Kaveri soil erosion had already become very extensive. On the mountain reaches too, especially in the Siwaliks and the Nilgiris, the cutting down of trees was followed by extensive soil erosion. In Bihar, Orissa, Assam and West Bengal floods caused by the silting up of river beds became very common after the destruction of forests. In Rajasthan extensive areas which were humming with life not very long ago were engulfed by the advancing sands of the great Thar desert which itself was to some extent, the result of man's thoughtless exploitation of the land surface in the past. Need was felt, therefore, for a well defined forest policy in the interest of the economic and physical welfare of the country. The first Inspector General of Forests was appointed in 1863 and this marked the beginning of a rational management of forests. In 1894 the Government of India issued a Resolution on its forest policy which was perhaps the first of its kind in the World. The Resolution was based on the following main principles:—

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* Paper published in the International Journal of Agrarian Affairs, Vol. II, No. 2, June 1955. The views expressed represent the personal views of the author.

(*i*) The sole object to which the management of forests is to be directed is to promote the general well-being of the country ;

(*ii*) The maintenance of adequate forests is dictated primarily for the preservation of climatic and physical conditions of the country and secondly to fulfil the needs of the people ;

(*iii*) Subject to these conditions—

(*a*) Permanent cultivation should come before forestry ;

(*b*) The satisfaction of the needs of the local population at non-competitive rates, if not free, should over-ride all considerations of revenue ;

(*c*) After the fulfilment of the above conditions, the realisation of the maximum revenue should be the guiding factor.

But this policy related only to State forests in the then British Provinces and did not apply to private forests or to the five hundred and odd Indian States. Moreover, the explicit acceptance of the principle that permanent cultivation should necessarily come before forestry led to a large scale encroachment of agriculture into forest lands outside the forest areas which belonged to the State. Another factor responsible for the extensive destruction of forests was the system of shifting cultivation which continued unchecked in some of the areas inhabited by primitive tribes. Besides, during the first and second World Wars when there was a shortage of iron and steel, coal and petroleum, there was an indiscriminate cutting down of trees both for timber and for fuel with the tacit consent and sometimes even active connivance of the Government. The Grow More Food Campaign which was launched in 1943 soon after the Bengal Famine openly advocated large-scale reclamation of virgin lands, a considerable proportion of which came either from grass-lands or from forests. The relation between forestry and agriculture was still one of competition and not of co-existence.

As a result the position today is that out of a total geographical area of 328 million hectares[1], 120 million hectares are under crops, 28 million hectares are under fallows, 46 million hectares are either grass lands, groves and orchards or cultivable waste which can be gradually reclaimed and brought under cultivation and only 73 million hectares are under forests. The rest of the area is either barren and uncultivable or put to non-agricultural uses. (Table I).

The wide variations that obtain in the physical features, soil and climate of India give rise to a large variety of natural vegetation—tropical, sub-tropical, temperate as well as alpine type—in crop lands as well as in forests. Areas at a height of 3,750 metres[2] and over above sea level contain alpine vegetation. Below that, at heights of from 2,000 to 3,500 metres, temperate vegetation with deciduous and coniferous trees is most common. In the lower parts of the hills and in the plains, tropical vegetation is found, which is by far the most common in the country though it differs widely from place to place according to relief and humidity. West of the great band of the Ganges at Rajmahal, the indigenous vegetation is that of a dry country. In the extreme West such trees as exist are leafless during the dry season. Towards the East, where the rainfall is heavy, the vegetation is on the contrary luxuriant with ever green plants and trees. That is also true of the coastal belts of the South. On the loftier parts of the Deccan plateau, where rainfall is low, only small trees and grasses grow. In the centre of the country, monsoon forests generally exist except in the drier parts where grasses constitute the main vegetation.

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[1] 1 hectare=2·47 acres

[2] 1 metre =3·28 ft.

Although there is thus a very wide variety of vegetation which is reflected in the forests as well as in the agriculture, the proportion of the forest area is rather low compared to most of the progressive countries of the World.

It will be seen from Table II that the forest area *per capita* in India is amongst the lowest —only 0·2 hectares—and that the proportion of forest area to the total land area is very low (22·3%) compared with countries like Japan (61·8%) and Sweden (56%). It is no doubt higher than in countries like U. K. (6·5%) or Italy (19·2%) but the latter are compensated for both by their temperate climate and relatively high proportions of grass lands and meadows. In view of her tropical climate, periodic monsoons, steep mountain slopes, lower forest productivity and a predominantly agricultural population, most experts feel that a much larger proportion of land should be kept under forests in a country like India. In fact they recommend that the minimum of forest land that India should aim at should be about a third of the total land area rather than a meagre fifth. But the picture is even worse when one takes into account the distribution of forests in the country. As will be seen from Table III, most of the forests are concentrated in a few States only *viz.* Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Bharat. In most of the States of Northern India the proportion of forest lands to total area is very much lower than the all-India average. It would, therefore, appear that there is a great need not only for increasing the proportion of forest area for the country as a whole but also for a re-distribution of it. In other words, while there may be still some scope for clearance of forest lands in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Bharat there is a great need for afforestation in States like Punjab, U. P., Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras.

Forests have both protective as well as productive functions. From both these points of view a stage has come for India when forests and agriculture are no longer competitive but primarily complementary. In fact one can even make out a fairly strong case for transferring some of the marginal lands from agriculture to forests and for concentrating on more intensive farming on the better types of soil available. This should not create any serious difficulty for agriculture as such. Yields per acre in India to-day are very much lower than that in most countries with comparable climatic and soil conditions. This shows that with proper planning and effort it should not be difficult to increase the yields very substantially even on the basis of known techniques. Dr. Burns who made a careful study of the technological possibilities of agricultural development in India had pointed out the very large potentialities in this respect* a fact which has also been amply demonstrated in recent years by the various crop competitions held in India wherein yields as high as 5 to 6 times the average yield of paddy and from 4 to 5 times the average yield of wheat have been obtained by the more enterprising Indian cultivators even by following indigenous methods on small farms simply through greater care and better and more extensive use of water, fertilisers and good seeds.

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* Dr. Burns Technological Possibilities of Agricultural Development in India.

But in practice no net diminution of area under cultivation would be really necessary. If planned afforestation is done on all lands which are now classified as "cultivable waste" and "Barren and Uncultivable land" and trees are planted on edges of fields and roads and fuel forests grown on the poorer lands around the villages, considerably more trees can be planted without encroaching on the cultivated area. New techniques of soil conservation made possible by the development of mechanised equipment mean that even if the minimum area that should be maintained under forest cover for purely protective purposes cannot be substantially increased, there are possibilities of carrying on agriculture and horticulture in such a manner that there will be a penumbra of vegetal cover around this minimum forest cover which would adequately serve the protective functions expected from forests. These developments have further reduced any possibility of competition between forestry and agriculture. To-day both have to be regarded as two aspects of the same fundamental problem *viz.* the optimum use of land such as would ensure the best soil equilibrium. While an appropriate combination of forests, grass lands, orchards and crop lands is essential for the protection of the soil itself, different combinations of the four are possible and it is only necessary to choose such a combination as will be the most economic and beneficial not only in the immediate future but also in the long run. But it is necessary to bear in mind not only the role that forests are expected to play in protecting the soil but also their role in providing mechanical protection as wind-breaks, in the fixation of shifting sands, in ensuring water supplies, especially preventing of silting up of rivers, canals etc. in air purification and maintenance of the health of the country-side and in influencing the climate in general.

In addition to the possible extension of the area under forests and tree lands it would also be necessary to re-adjust the regional distribution of forests to a certain extent so as to make it more rational and to supplement this minimum forest cover with a penumbra of other vegetal cover in such a manner as would not seriously encroach on crop lands and yet would fulfil the protective functions which one would expect from the plant cover provided by the forests.

Although the productive functions of forests in India are not *prima facie* so important as the protective functions, still they are not negligible. Compared to the 50% of the national income which is contributed at present by agriculture, the direct contribution of forestry *viz.* only 0·7% may appear to be very small. But forests have a marginal as well as potential importance which is much higher than this figure would indicate. Besides supplying timber for buildings, transport, mining and defence requirements, forests in India are an important source of raw material for sports goods, packing cases, plywood, bobbins for the textile industry, match, paper, plastic and rayon industries etc. Amongst the minor forest products which are commercially important may be mentioned gums, resins, medicinal herbs, canes, grasses, myrobolan and other tanning material, sandal-wood oil and mohwa seed. Animal products such as honey, bees-wax, lac, bones, hides and horns obtained from forests are also of considerable economic importance. The total value of major and minor forest produce was estimated at Rs. 415·6 million*, in 1953-54. This figure, however, could be easily multiplied several times with a more scientific and better organised exploitation of the country's forest resources.

Besides the above products, forests in India make a very large contribution towards the development of agriculture itself. The farmer gets his building material from forests, grazes his cattle in the nearby forest lands, uses the forests as wind-breaks and shelter belts and above all saves cow-dung for manurial purposes wherever he gets an easy access to fuel wood from nearby forests. This last point is of considerable importance for Indian agriculture. To-day about two-thirds of the total cattle dung produced in India is burnt as fuel because there is a shortage of other fuel in most villages. If fuel wood could be supplied to the farmer, he could put this cattle dung on the land and increase the fertility of the soil considerably.

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* Re. 1=1s. 6 d.=21 cents.

It is in recognition of the great importance of both the protective and productive functions of forests to the Indian economy and especially for ensuring the best possible land use and land management in the country leading to a balanced development of forestry and agriculture that the Government of India have recently taken a number of important measures. In June 1952, they inaugurated the *Vana Mahotsava* or the festival of forests which brought to the fore-front the importance of forests in general in a predominantly agricultural country like India. The slogan "Trees mean water, water means bread and bread is life" soon caught the imagination of the people. Although India's culture was originally born and cradled under the shade of mighty forests and the planting and protection of trees were once part of its socio-religious traditions, tree-mindedness had disappeared from the popular consciousness in recent times. The *Vana Mahotsava* was designed to revive it and create an enthusiasm in the popular mind for the preservation of forests and planting of trees. The campaign evoked an encouraging response from the people and during the last five years about 120 million trees have been planted by the people themselves. Of these about 60% have become established. The mass consciousness aroused by this festival was also supplemented by an increasing activity on the part of Forest Departments. A Board of Forestry was constituted with a view to ensuring an all-India integration of forest policy pursued by the various States and the formulation of a new forest policy taking into account the new developments that had taken place in the economic and political fields since the formulation of the first forest policy in 1894. The new policy based on the following six paramount needs of the country was announced in May 1252:

(1) the need for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land-use, under which each type of land is allotted to that form of use under which it produces most and deteriorates least;

(2) the need for checking

  (*a*) denudation in mountainous region on which depends the perennial water supply of the river system whose basins constitute the fertile core of the country;

  (*b*) the erosion progressing apace along the treeless banks of the great rivers leading to ravine formation and on vast stretches of undulating waste lands depriving the adjoining fields of their fertility.

  (*c*) the invasion of sea-sands on coastal tracts, and the shifting of sand dunes, more particularly in the Rajasthan desert;

(3) the need for establishing tree-lands, wherever possible for the amelioration of physical and climatic conditions promoting the general well-being of the people;

(4) the need for ensuring progressively increasing supplies of grazing, small wood for agricultural implements and in particular of fire wood to release the cattle dung for manure to step up food production;

(5) the need for sustained supply of timber and other forest produce required for defence, communications and industry;

(6) the need for realisation of the maximum revenue consistent with the fulfilment of the needs enumerated above.

In the light of this policy the forests of India have been classified as follows:—

(a) Protection Forests *i.e.* those forests which must be preserved or created for physical and climatic reasons. The policy has emphasised the need for reconditioning the mountain regions, river valleys, and coastal lands by establishing protective forests over larger areas and preserving the existing ones.

(b) National Forests, namely, those which have to be maintained and managed to meet the needs of defence, communications, industry and other general purposes of public importance. It has been stressed that cultivation should not be allowed to encroach upon these valuable timber bearing forests and as far as possible these forests should be developed for attaining national self-sufficiency in timber supplies.

(c) Village Forests, namely, those which have to be maintained to provide fire-wood to release cow-dung for manure and to yield small timber for agricultural implements and other forest produce for local requirements and to provide grazing for cattle. Village forests are essential to enable the farm yard manure to be diverted to the fields and to provide fodder for cattle. Without fuel trees, therefore, the fertility of the soil cannot be replenished.

(d) Tree lands, namely, those areas which though outside the scope of the ordinary forest management are essential for the amelioration of the physical conditions of the country. The Land Transformation Programme of the Government of India envisaged the planting of 300 million trees in 10 years.

Since the correct solution of the land problem is to evolve a system of balanced and complementary land use under which each type of land is allotted to that form of use for which it is best suited, the New Forest Policy has specifically recommended a detailed survey of lands with a view to their proper utilisation. It has emphasised that the role of forests in a national economy, both protective and productive, entitles forests to an adequate share of land. It proposes that the country as a whole should aim at maintaining one-third of its area under forests. There will, of course, be regional variations. As an insurance against denudation, a much larger percentage of land, probably 60%, may have to be kept under forests in the Himalayas, the Deccan and other mountainous tracts liable to erosion. In the plains, however, the proportion may be lower, say 20% and in view of the pressure of agriculture, efforts for the extension of tree lands would have to be centred on river banks and other convenient places not suitable for cultivation. It has been recognised that forests should be extended over waste lands suitable for the purpose and deforestation should be allowed for extension of permanent agriculture only where the area under forests is above the minimum requirement or where some equivalent area can be afforested in a more suitable zone in the neighbourhood. Replacement of useless shrubs and jungles by plantations of valuable trees is also a part of this programme

Another important development that has taken place recently is the formation of a Soil Conservation Board in December 1953, to organise, co-ordinate and initiate soil conservation, to assist the States and River Valley Authorities in drawing up schemes for soil conservation, to arrange for the training of technical personnel and to recommend financial assistance for schemes to States and the River Valley Authorities. The Board is also required to devote attention to the problem of desert control. It has already approved schemes for the immobilization of the Kutch desert and for the afforestation of the U. P. and Rajasthan deserts. A Desert Afforestation Research Station has been established at Jodhpur. It is proposed to create a green belt on the western border of Rajasthan about 55 kilometres long and 7 kilometres broad. Further, steps are being taken to increase forest area in Rajasthan by about 50% for the creation of wind-breaks round agricultural fields and for creating subsidiary forest belts more particularly between the outer desert and the inner arid zone.

The demand for agricultural as well as forest products will increase with the increase in population, the rise in the standard of living of the people and the development of industries. The increase in demand will be met, it is hoped, by planned development of both agricultural and forest resources. The First Five Year Plan of the country (1951-52 to 1955-56) had to give the highest priority to the development of agriculture and irrigation and more than one-third of the total expenditure was earmarked for these two items because the immediate problem was food shortage. But even then the First Five Year Plan did not neglect forests altogether and provided for a total expenditure of about Rs. 120 millions for the development of forestry. The normal expenditure for forest administration was also increased from Rs. 85 millions in 1950-51 to over Rs. 100 millions in 1953-54. Special steps are being taken for the exploitation of the virgin forests of the Andaman Islands and of the Himalayas and extensive research on the utilisation of forest products is being conducted at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun.

Now that the food shortage of the country has been largely met, it is proposed to put a greater emphasis on a balanced land use and land management in the Second Five Year Plan. This will mean a greater emphasis on the development of forests and grass lands. In order to meet the food shortage even marginal lands in certain areas were put under the plough. It is proposed that future policy in this regard should be not only to grow more food but to increase the general productivity of land. With this end in view it is proposed to concentrate on intensive cultivation on such lands which are really good for crop production and to devote other lands either to orchards or to pasture or to forests whichever is likely to yield the best results. It is also proposed to make a planned effort to convert a portion of the 23·5 million hectares of land which are now classified as "cultivable waste" into grass lands and forests, priority being given to catchment areas of rivers and areas where soil erosion has become acute.

The value of forests is thus being recognised both for conservation of moisture, prevention of erosion and increase in rainfall and for development of agriculture, industries and communications. It has now come to be realised that the interests of agriculture and forestry are no longer competitive. The development of both on complementary lines has been envisaged in the New Forest Policy laid down in 1952 which said that forestry should no longer be regarded "as a mere handmaid but an indispensable ally and foster mother of agriculture". The First Five Year Plan, while trying to meet the urgent requirements of agriculture, prepared the ground for a more balanced policy to be followed in future. The Second Five Year Plan, it is expected, will give a full effect to this policy and ensure such an integrated development of forestry and agriculture as will secure the optimum land use for the country. Co-existence instead of competition is now the keynote of India's policy. The introduction of modern agricultural and forestry techniques as well as the growing emphasis on multi-purpose river valley projects should also go a long way towards the successful implementation of this policy.

TABLE I

Land Use in India

(Million hectares)

1. Total Geographical Area	328·1
2. Area (for which land use statistics are available) of which:—	312·3
(*i*) Forest land	73·3
(*ii*) Net area sown to crops	119·9
(*iii*) Fallow land	28·0
(*iv*) Permanent pastures & other grazing land	8·4*
(*v*) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves (not included in net area sown)	13·6*
(*vi*) Culturable waste	23·5*
(*vii*) (*a*) Land put to non-agricultural uses (*b*) Barren and uncultivable land	45·4

* Exlcudes 0·2 million hectares for which break-up into (*iv*), (*v*) and (*vi*) is not available.

TABLE II

Land Use in India and other Countries

Countries	Total land area	Forest area	Agricultural area	Brush and other area	As percentage to total land area		Per Caput	
	(Million		Hectares)		Forest area	Agricultural area	Forest area	Agricultural area
					Percentage		Hectares	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total Asia	**2700·5**	**566·8**	**751·3**	**1382·4**	**21·0**	**27·8**	**0·4**	**0·5**
India	328·1(*a*)	73·3	169·9	69·1	22·3	51·8	0·2	0·5
Burma	67·7	39·0	8·8	19·9	37·6	13·0	2·0	0·5
Ceylon	6·3	3·5	1·4	1·4	55·6	22·2	0·4	0·2
China	940·8	80·5	287·3	573·0	8·6	30·5	0·18	0·6
Indonesia	190·4	121·0	11·0	58·4	63·5	5·8	1·6	0·1
Iran	163·6	19·0	26·8	117·8	11·6	16·4	1·0	1·4
Japan	36·6	22·6	4·8	9·2	61·8	13·1	0·3	0·06
Thailand	41·6	32·1	7·8	1·7	77·2	11·2	1·6	0·4
Total Europe	**479·0**	**135·7**	**241·0**	**102·3**	**28·3**	**18·7**	**0·3**	**0·5**
France	55·0	11·4	33·5	10·1	20·7	60·9	0·3	0·9
Italy	29·3	5·6	20·6	3·1	19·2	70·3	0·12	0·4
Western Germany	24·0	6·7	14·2	3·1	28·1	59·2	0·14	0·3
U. K.	24·1	1·6	19·5	3·0	6·5	80·9	0·03	0·4
Sweden	41·1	23·0	5·7	12·4	56·0	13·9	3·2	0·8
Finland	30·6	21·7	3·4	5·5	70·9	11·1	5·3	0·8
Spain	49·9	12·6	33·1	4·2	25·2	66·3	0·4	1·1
U. S. S. R.	**2189·3**	**742·6**	**349·0**	**1097·7**	**33·9**	**15·9**	**3·5**	**1·6**
Total North and Central America	**2307·4**	**721·9**	**595·0**	**990·5**	**31·3**	**25·8**	**3·4**	**2·8**
U. S. A.	**770·9**	**252·5**	**458·9**	**59·5**	**32·8**	**59·5**	**1·8**	**3·3**
Total South America	**1750·5**	**861·0**	**322·5**	**567·0**	**49·2**	**18·4**	**7·4**	**2·8**
Argentina	277·8	70·0	145·1	62·7	25·2	52·2	3·9	8·1
Brazil	846·4	480·2	51·3	314·9	56·7	6·1	8·6	0·9
Total Africa	**2970·3**	**801·6**	**664·2**	**1504·5**	**27·0**	**22·3**	**4·0**	**3·3**
Australia	**770·4**	**41·4**	**24·0**	**705·0**	**5·4**	**3·1**	**5·1**	**3·0**
Total World	**13251·8**	**3915·3**	**2959·4**	**6377·1**	**29·5**	**22·3**	**1·6**	**1·2**

(*a*) Includes 15·8 million hectares of land, for which break-up into (3), (4) & (5) is not available.

Source : Unasylva—An International Review of Forestry and Forest Products, September 1954, F.A.O.—(except for figures in respect of India, which are based on later data; the definition of agricultural area adopted in the case of India is the same as used by the F.A.O.)

TABLE III

Forest area of India by Regions/States

Region/State	Geographical area (Million hectares)	Forest area (Million hectares)	Forest area as percentage of Geographical area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
North/North-West India—			
Uttar Pradesh	29·38	4·28	14·6
Rajasthan	33·72	3·39	10·1
Punjab	9·68	1·31	13·6
PEPSU	2·60	0·08	2·9
Jammu & Kashmir	24·03	2·86	11·9
Ajmer	0·62	0·05	7·5
Delhi	0·15	..	0·0
Bilaspur	0·12	0·05	44·2
Himachal Pradesh	2·71	0·93	34·2
East India—			
Bihar	18·21	2·94	16·2
Orissa	15·58	6·09	39·1
West Bengal	7·97	1·08	13·5
Assam	22·02	6·85	31·1
Manipur	2·23	0·60	27·0
Tripura	1·04	0·90	85·8
South India—			
Andhra	16·48	3·79	24·1
Madras	15·63	3·08	19·7
Mysore	8·63	1·37	15·9
Travancore-Cochin	2·37	0·79	34·4
Coorg	0·41	0·29	71·1
West India—			
Bombay	28·82	5·26	18·2
Saurashtra	5·53	0·24	4·3
Kutch	4·40	0·05	1·2
Central India—			
Madhya Pradesh	33·74	16·16	47·9
Madhya Bharat	12·05	4·33	35·9
Hyderabad	21·28	3·32	15·6
Bhopal	1·78	0·56	31·4
Vindhya Pradesh	6·11	2·00	32·7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0·83	0·61	73·5
TOTAL INDIA	328·12	73·26	22·3

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1954-55

All-India Final Estimates of Dry Ginger and Cotton, 1954-55

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, May 1955

Imports and Exports of Forest Products, April 1954 to March 1955

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during June 1955

(From 1st June 1955 to 29th June 1955)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-6-55 to 29-6-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura) .	15·7	(—) 1·5	(—) 9
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal . . .	20·2	(—) 2·1	(—) 10
Gangetic West Bengal	6·4	(—) 3·4	(—) 35
Orissa	6·9	(—) 1·1	(—) 14
Chota Nagpur	4·8	(—) 2·5	(—) 35
Bihar	5·6	(—) 2·1	(—) 27
U. P. East	7·0	(+) 2·2	(+) 46
U. P. West	4·1	(+) 0·1	(+) 2
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi) . .	1·3	(—) 0·7	(—) 34
Jummu & Kashmir	0·9	(—) 1.0	(—) 53
Rajasthan West	0·7	(—) 0·5	(—) 38
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer) . .	2·8	0	0
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal) . .	4·1	(—) 0·5	(—) 12
Vindhya Pradesh	6·4	(+) 1·3	(+) 25
Madhya Pradesh East	9·1	(+) 0·5	(+) 6
Madhya Pradesh West	10·6	(+) 4·1	(+) 63
Gujarat	3·5	(—) 1·4	(—) 29
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·8	(—) 2·1	(—) 72
Konkan	26·0	(+) 1·5	(+) 6
Deccan (Desh)	3·5	(—) 0·3	(—) 8
Hyderabad North	9·5	(+) 4·2	(+) 78
Hyderabad South	5·7	(+) 1·3	(+) 28
Coastal Andhradesa	2·4	(—) 1·3	(—) 36
Rayalaseema	1·5	(—) 1·1	(—) 44
Tamilnad	0·9	(—) 0·6	(—) 38
Malabar and South Kanara	41·7	(+) 7·6	(+) 22
Mysore	1·4	(—) 1·2	(—) 47
Travancore-Cochin	26·1	(+) 5·8	(+) 29

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during July 1955

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Ragi and Kharif Paddy . .	Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Paddy, Groundnut and Castor .	..
Bombay	Jowar, Bajra and Groundnut .	Summer Vegetables.
Madhya Pradesh . .	Jowar and Bajra	Summer Vegetables.
Madras	Cotton	..
Orissa	Ragi, Jowar and Bajra. . .	Cotton and Seasmum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar Bajra Pulses and Oilseeds	Summer Vegetables.
U. P	Kharif Paddy, Bajra, Tobacco and Sesamum	Rice
WestBengal . . .	....	..

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimate, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,056	76,646 (77,032)¶	22,537	27,079 (27,561)¶
Jowar	43,340	42,990 (43,657)¶	7,243	7,691 (7,913)¶
Bajra	26,613	28,820 (30,094)¶	3,142	4,246 (4,459)¶
Maize	8,908	8,982 (9,360)¶	2,825	2,854 (2,964)¶
Ragi	5,542	5,472 (5,714)¶	1,316	1,564 (1,819)¶
Small Millets	12,464	13,167	1,895	2,183
Wheat	24,286	26,098	7,382	7,792
Barley	8,021	8,190	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,230	210,365	49,222	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	17,930	18,893	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,930	5,776	1,675	1,783
Other Pulses	25,179	25,980	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	49,039	50,649	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	252,269	261,014	58,266	66,029
Potato	629	648	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	45¶	14	14¶
Pepper (Black)	205	208¶	22	24¶
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	283	310
Tobacco	896	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,848	11,356 (10,869)¶	2,883*	3,772* (3,573)*¶
Castorseed	1,326	1,368 (1,373)¶	102	107 (108) ¶
Sesamum	5,874	6,132 (6,346)¶	464	531 (552) ¶
Rape & Mustard	5,201	5,373	844	826
Linseed	3,366	3,369	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,598	4,659	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,713	17,182¶	3,194§	3,965§¶
Jute	1,813	1,196¶	4,592§§	3,129§§¶
Mesta	484	468¶	682§§	656§§¶
Beverages—				
Tea ‡	777	..	675,270 (A)	..
Coffee (*j*)	229	..	59,784 (A)	..

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* In terms of nuts in shell.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

(*j*) Relates to 1952-53 and also subject to revision.

‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.

(A) In thousand lbs.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

¶ Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	4-5-55	74,424	77,032†	(—)3·4	24,209	27,561†	(—)12·2
Jowar	Final	4-6-55	43,456	43,657†	(—)0·5	9,092	7,913†	(+)14·9
Bajra	Final	26-5-55	27,350	30,094†	(—)9·9	3,555	4,459†	(—)20·3
Maize	Final	20-5-55	9,325	9,360†	(—)0·4	2,944	2,964†	(—)0·7
Ragi	Final	24-5-55	5,747	5,714†	(+)0·6	1,778	1,819†	(—)2·3
Small Millets	Second	2-5-55	12,199	12,030	(+)1·4	2,029	1,984	(+)2·3
Wheat	Second	7-5-55	25,851	24,623	(+)5·0	7,909	7,026	(+)12·6
Barley	Second	7-5-55	8,280	7,770	(+)6·6	2,483	2,303	(+)7·8
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	11-5-55	19,577	18,229	(+)7·4	4,559	4,095	+11·3
Tur (Arhar)	Second	28-3-55	5,630	5,695	(—)1·1	1,798	1,809	(—)0·6
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	21-4-55	14,935	15,192	(—)1·7	1,497	1,543	(—)3·0
Other Rabi Pulses	First	2-4-55	9,486	10,089	(—)6·0	..	..	..
Potato	First	7-3-55	544	538	(+)1·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+)3·3	47,469	42,111	(+)12·7
Ginger (Dry)	Final	17-6-55	44·4	44·8†	(—)0·9	13·4	13·8†	(—)2·9
Pepper Black	Final	6-5-55	208·2	207·7†	(+)0·2	25·8	23·8	(+)8·4
Tobacco	Second	25-5-55	838	818	(+)2·4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869†	(+)16·4	3,823**	3,573**†	(+)7·0
Castorseed	Final	20-4-55	1,273	1,373†	(—)7·3	112	108†	(+)3·7
Sesamum	Final	2-6-55	6,460	6,346†	(+)1·8	592	552†	(+)7 2
Rape and mustard	Second	18-5-55	2,087	2,044	(+)2·1	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	19-4-55	2,572	2,535	(+)1·5	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	28-6-55	18,346	17,182†	(+)6·8	4,298§	3,965 §†	(+)8·4
Jute	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196†	(+)6·4	3,153‡	3,129 ‡†	(+)0·8
Mesta	Final	5-5-55	571	468†	(+)22·0	1,106‡	656 ‡†	(+)68·6

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* Production figures are in terms of 'cane' and the corresponding production figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,749 and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.

(†) Partially Revised.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Gram 1954-55

(Released in May 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	19,577	18,229	(+)1,348	(+)7·4
Production (Thousand tons)	4,559	4,095	(+)464	(+)11·3

The increase in acreage under Gram crop during the current year has been shared mainly by PEPSU, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bihar and Bombay and has been attributed to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. Decrease in the current year's area has occurred only nominally in some States.

The increase in production has also been shared mainly by PEPSU, Punjab, Bihar and Madhya Bharat and is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to the favourable weather that prevailed during the growing period of the crop. The decreases in current year's production of the crop reported by some states are again nominal.

This Estimate covers the period generally up to the beginning of March 1955. Till then, the condition for the growth of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Surguja, Raigarh and Buldana districts of Madhya Pradesh, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts of Andhra and Belgaum district of Bombay, where the crop suffered due to inadequate rainfall. The crop is reported to have sustained some damage due to hail in Mandla and Chhindwara districts and due to rains in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Gram crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Area 1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Area Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Production 1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Production Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	72	70	(+) 2	13	14	(—) 1
Bihar	1,041	981	(+)60	246	180	(+) 66
Bombay	754	695	(+)59	97	88	(+) 9
Madhya Pradesh	1,351	1,347	(+) 4	261	225	(+) 36
Madras	5	5	..	1	1	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa	60	60(*r*)	..	6	6(*r*)	..
Punjab	2,903	2,506	(+)397	820	685	(+)135
Uttar Pradesh	6,474	6,337	(+)137	1,820	1,843	(—)23
West Bengal	336	353	(—) 17	100	117	(—)17
Hyderabad	858	848	(+) 10	122	101	(+)21
Madhya Bharat	1,456	1,343	(+)113	260	212	(+)48
Mysore	35	40	(—) 5	4*	4	..
PEPSU	1,489	1,041	(+)448	393	217	(+)176
Rajasthan	1,854	1,683(*r*)	(+)171	281	276(*r*)	(+)5
Saurashtra	69	72	(—) 3	6	6	..
Ajmer	9	8	(+) 1	1	1	..
Bhopal	286	296	(—) 10	54	44	(+)10
Delhi	38	38	..	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	13	14	(—) 1	3	3	..
Vindhya Pradesh	474	492	(—) 18	69	70	(—)1
TOTAL	19,577	18,229	(+)1,348	4,559	4,095	(+)464

(*r*)—Adjusted Estimate.
* Estimated.

NOTES.—

(1) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Gram is not grown in Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger (Zingiber officinale) 1954-55

(Released in June 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Hundred acres)	444	448	(—)4	(—)0·9
Production (Hundered Tons)	134	138	(—)4	(—)2·9

The decrease in area and production has mainly occurred in Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Hyderabad and PEPSU due to unfavourable weather conditions. This decrease has, however, been offset, to some extent, by increases registered by Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Hundred Acres) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	Production (Hundred Tons) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	8	9	(—)1	3	3	..
Madras	149	153	(—)4	51	55	(—)4
Orissa	15	15	..	6	6	..
Punjab	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
West Bengal	12	12	..	5	6	(—)1
Hyderabad	9	10	(—)1	3	3	..
Madhya Bharat	4	4	..	4	3	(+)1
Mysore	3	2	(+)1	(b)	(b)	..
PEPSU	3	4	(—)1	1	2	(—)1
Rajasthan	1	1	..	1	1	..
Travancore-Cochin	208*	208	..	50*	50	..
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	25	25	..	9	8	(+)1
Vindhya Pradesh	7	5	(+)2	1	1	..
TOTAL	444	448	(—)4	134	138	(—)4

* Provisional.

NOTES.—1. Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Ginger is not grown in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Delhi, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55

(Released in July 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Esttmate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	18,346	17,182	(+)1,164	(+)6·8
Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	4,298	3,965	(+) 333	(+)8·4
Production of cotton seed (Thousand tons)	1,504	1,388	(+) 116	(+)8·4

I. SUMMARY—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bengals	849	847	(+) 2	309	353	(—) 44
Americans	3,674	3,181	(+)493	1,078	941	(+)137
Jarilla (including Virnar)	2,509	2,340	(+)169	468	486	(—) 18
Verum	373	358	(+) 15	65	65	..
H. 420	390	337	(+) 53	67	62	(+) 5
Oomras	2,358	2,296	(+) 62	387	419	(—)32
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,065	1,379	(—)314	155	165	(—)10
Malvi	1,213	1,232	(—) 19	258	222	(+)36
Broach-Vijay	1,122	976	(+)146	428	389	(+)39
Surti-Suyog	559	516	(+) 43	186	186	..
Dholleras	1,926	1,529	(+)397	542	304	(+)238
Southerns	2,250	2,133	(+)117	337	346	(—) 9
Comillas	58	58	..	18	27	(—) 9
TOTAL	18,346	17,182	(+)1,164	4,298	3,965	(+)333

I. SUMMARY—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. 3	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase +) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple	6,284	5,945	(+)339	1,587	1,420	(+)167
Medium Staple	8,269	7,600	(+)669	1,886	1,662	(+)224
Short Staple	3,793	3,637	(+)156	825	883	(—) 58
TOTAL	18,346	17,182	(+)1,164	4,298	3,965	(+)333

The increase in area and production during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, Punjab, Saurashtra, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Kutch and Mysore and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of cotton at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in area and consequent increase in production in some States, especially, Bombay and PEPSU. The increases recorded in acreage and production in these States have been offset, to some extent, by the decreases reported by Hyderabad mainly due to failure of the crop in Raichur district during the Rabi season. Slight decreases in production have also been reported by Andhra and Madhya Pradesh in spite of increase in area.

As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in production has occurred mostly in Dholleras, Americans, Broach-Vijay and Malvi. As regards staple-length the increase has occurred in the case of medium and long staples.

Past experience shows that Official Estimates of cotton are, generally, lower than Trade Estimates. Official Estimates of cotton production compare with Trade Estimates as under:—

Source	Production (Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each) 1954-55	1953-54
Official Estimates	42·98	39·65
Trade Estimates	48·32 to 52·35	41·12 to 46·22

It will thus be seen that both official and Trade Estimates of cotton production show increase in the current year as compared to 1953-54 crop.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of Bombay, Uttar pradesh and Rajasthan and for 1954-55 in respect of Madhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

The significant feature of current year's Estimate is that it exceeds the Five Year Plan target of 18·00 million acres of area and 41·7 lakh bales of production for 1955-56 by 0·35 million acres and 1·3 lakh bales, respectively with still a year left in the Plan period.

II. DETAILS—STATE-WISE

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Final) Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	711	659	(+) 52	87	97	(—)10
Assam	38	38	..	9	19	(—)10
Bihar	13	12	(+) 1	3	1	(+) 2
Bombay	4,578	3,836	(+)742	1,269*	1,092*	(+)177
Madhya Pradesh	3,847	3,821	(+) 26	663*	678	(—) 15
Madras	872	859	(+) 13	271	265	(+) 6
Orissa	25	26	(—) 1	2	2	..
Punjab	759	588	(+)171	440	370	(+) 70
Uttar Pradesh	146	140	(+) 6	43*	44	(—) 1
West Bengal	(*a*)	1	(—) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	3,048	3,307	(—)259	379	404	(—) 25
Madhya Bharat	1,562	1,580	(—) 18	332	323	(+) 9
Mysore	436	394	(+) 42	139	124	(+) 15
P.E.P.S.U.	430	310	(+)120	228	184	(+) 44

II. DETAILS—STATEWISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan	483	410	(+) 73	119	113	(+) 6
Saurashtra	1,182	1,053	(+)129	253	202	(+) 51
Travancore-Cochin †	16	15	(+) 1	8	7	(+) 1
Ajmer	18	17	(+) 1	7	(U) 14	(—) 7
Bhopal	59	55	(+) 4	7	6	(+) 1
Delhi •	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	100	38	(+) 62	29	11	(+) 18
Tripura	20	20	..	9	8	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	18,346	17,182	(+)1,164	4,298	3,965	(+)333

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

†Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only. (U) Under verification.

NOTES—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for Cotton Estimates.

2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra*—					
Westerns	Medium	310	279	31	31
White and Red Northerns	Medium	114	113	12	14
Warnagal & Kakinadas	Medium	76	70	13	12
Mungari	Short	208	194	31	40
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Total		711	659	87	97
2. *Assam*—					
Comillas	Short	38	38	9	19
3. *Bihar*					
U.P. Deshi	Short	13	12	3	1
4. *Bombay*—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	559	516	186	186
Jaydhar (Including Jayawant)	Long	612	520	98	85
Bombay American†	Long	595	525	89	86
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	Medium	903	748	179	204
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,120	976	427	389
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	51	19	20	4
Kalyan	Medium	530	385	220	81
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	143	113	29	51
Mathio	Short	65	34	21	6
TOTAL		4,578	3,836	1,269	1,092

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	4)	(5)	(6)
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—					
MP. American	Long	348	353	54	66
H. 420	Long	390	337	67	62
Jarilla (Incl. 197/3)	Medium	1,113	1,148	203	202
Verum (Incl. other medium staple)	Medium	373	358	65	65
M.P. Oomras I	Short	957	994	163	164
M.P. Oomras II	Short	519	489	89	95
M.P. Oomras III	Short	147	142	22	24
TOTAL		3,847	3,821	663	678
6. *Madras*—					
Karungannies	Long	361	358	82	79
Madras American (Cambodia and Uganda)†	Long	338	331	152	150
Tirunelvelies‡	Medium	108	106	27	23
Nadam, Bourbon aud Uppam	Medium	65	64	10	13
TOTAL		872	859	271	265
7. *Orissa*—					
U.P. Deshi (Including Oomras)	Short	23	24	2	2
Southern-Chinnapathi	Short	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		25	26	2	2
8. *Punjab*—					
Punjab American†	Long	575	381	350	258
Punjab Deshi	Short	184	207	90	112
TOTAL		759	588	440	370
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—					
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	36	21	12	7
U.P. Deshi	Short	110	119	31	37
TOTAL		146	140	43	44
10. *West Bengal*—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
11. *Hyderabad*—					
Hyd. Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	2	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,065	1,379	155	165
Hyd. American (Parbhani) American and Luxmi)	Long	745	723	72	79
Jarilla	Medium	377	344	60	54
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	8	6	1	1
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	366	370	31	42
Hyd. Oomras	Short	470	437	59	57
Mungari	Short	15	45	1	6
TOTAL		3,048	3,307	379	404
12. *Madhya Bharat*—					
Malvi	Medium	1,045	1,094	230	198
Jarilla	Medium	116	100	26	26
M.B. American	Medium	279	265	51	71
M.B. Oomras	Short	122	121	25	28
TOTAL		1,562	1,580	332	323

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. *Mysore*—					
Mysore American & Others‡	Long	436	394	139	124
14. *Pepsu*—					
Punjab American*†	Long	242	109	135	73
Punjab Deshi	Short	188	201	93	111
TOTAL		430	310	228	184
15. *Rajasthan*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	61	60	14	16
Malvi	Medium	109	83	21	18
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	313	267	84	79
TOTAL		483	410	119	113
16. *Saurashtra*—					
Broach Vijay (Kadayo)	Medium	2	..	1	..
Saurashtra American (Cambodia)	Medium	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	927	891	190	169
Kalyan	Medium	18	4	4	1
Mathio	Short	235	158	58	32
TOTAL		1,182	1,053	253	202
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—					
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	16	15	8	7
18. *Ajmer*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	3	3	2	4
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	15	14	5	10
TOTAL		18	17	7	14
19. *Bhopal*—					
Malvi	Medium	59	55	7	6
20. *Delhi*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
22. *Kutch*—					
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	100	38	29	11
23. *Tripura*—					
Comillas	Short	20	20	9	8
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
ALL INDIA	Long	6,284	5,945	1,587	1,420
	Medium	8,269	7,600	1,886	1,662
	Short	3,793	3,637	825	883
TOTAL		18,346	17,182	4,298	3,965

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales.

†Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

‡Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

*Variety-wise break-up of Punjab American grown in PEPSU:—

Variety/ Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales)	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
216F Long	115	64	71	45
320F Long	120	23	59	15
L S.S. Medium	7	22	5	13

N.B.—Please see notes to Statement II.

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each	
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I—*Bengals*—				
U. P. Deshi	148	157	37	41
Punjab Deshi	373	409	183	223
Rajasthan Deshi	328	281	89	89
TOTAL .	849	847	309	353
II—*Americans*—				
Punjab American	817	490	485	331
Madhya Pradesh American . .	348	353	54	66
Madras American	338	331	152	150
Bombay American	595	525	89	86
Madhya Bharat American . . .	279	265	51	71
Rajasthan American	64	63	16	20
Hyderabad American	745	723	72	79
Mysore American and Others† . .	436	394	139	124
U. P. American	36	21	12	7
Saurashtra American.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
West Bengal American . . .	(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Travancore-Cochin American . .	16	15	8	7
TOTAL .	3,674	3,181	1,078	941
III—*Jarilla* (*including Virnar*)	2,509	2,340	468	486
V—*Verum**	373	358	65	65
V—*H. 420*	390	337	67	62
VI—*Oomras*—				
M. P. Oomras I	957	994	163	164
M. P. Oomras II	519	489	89	95
M. P. Oomras III	147	142	22	24
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	143	113	29	51
Hyderabad Oomras	470	437	59	57
M. B. Oomras	122	121	25	28
TOTAL .	2,358	2,296	387	419
VII—*Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,065	1,379	155	165
VIII—*Malvi*	1,213	1,232	258	222
IX—*Broach-Vijay*	1,122	976	428	389
X—*Surti-Suyog*	559	516	186	186
XI—*Dholleras*—				
Gujrat Dholleras	51	19	20	4
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras .	1,027	929	219	180
Kalyan	548	389	224	82
Mathio	300	192	79	38
TOTAL .	1,926	1,529	542	304

IV. DETAIL —BY TRADE DESCRIPTION—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XII—*Southerns*—				
Bombay Jaydhar	612	520	98	85
Hyderabad Jaydhar	2	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Kumpta Ordinary	366	370	31	42
Westerns	310	279	31	31
Mungari	223	239	32	46
White and Red Northerns	114	113	12	14
Warangal and Kakinadas	84	76	14	13
Chinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karungannies	361	358	82	79
Tirunelvelies‡	108	106	27	23
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	65	64	10	13
TOTAL	2,250	2,133	337	346
XIII—*Comillas*	58	58	18	27
GRAND TOTAL	18,346	17,182	4,298	3,965

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales.

* Includes figures for other medium staple varieties in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

† Includes varieties other than Americans grown in Mysore State.

‡ Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS.

	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I—*Long staple*—				
Bombay Americans†	595	525	89	86
Madhya Pradesh American	348	353	54	66
Punjab American†	817	490	485	331
Madras American†	338	331	152	150
West Bengal American	(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad American	745	723	72	79
Mysore American and Others†	436	394	139	124
Travancore-Cochin American	16	15	8	7
H. 420	390	337	67	62
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,065	1,379	155	165
Surti-Suyog	559	516	186	186
Southerns—Jaydhar	614	523	98	85
Southerns—Karungannies	361	358	82	79
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	6,284	5,945	1,587	1,420

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II—*Medium Staple*—				
U. P. American	36	21	12	7
Madhya Bharat American	279	265	51	71
Rajasthan American	64	63	16	20
Saurashtra American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Jarilla (Including Virnar and Verum)	2,882	2,698	533	551
Broach-Vijay	1,122	976	428	389
Malvi	1,213	1,232	258	222
Gujarat Dholleras	51	19	20	4
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,027	929	219	180
Dholleras-Kalyan	548	389	224	82
Southerns—Westerns	310	279	31	31
Southerns—Warangal and Kakinadas	84	76	14	13
Southerns—White and red Northerns	114	113	12	14
Southerns—Tirunelvelies	108	106	27	23
Southerns—Kumpta ordinary	366	370	31	42
Southerns—Nadam				
Bourbon & Uppam	65	64	10	13
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	8,269	7,600	1,886	1,662
III—*Short Staple*—				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	373	409	183	223
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	148	157	37	41
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	328	281	89	89
M. B. Oomras	122	121	25	28
M. P. Oomras I	957	994	163	164
M. P. Oomras II	519	489	89	95
M. P. Oomras III	147	142	22	24
Hyderabad Oomras	470	437	59	57
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	143	113	29	51
Dholleras—Mathio	300	192	79	38
Southerns—Mungari	223	239	32	46
Southerns—Chinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comillas	58	58	18	27
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,793	3,637	825	883
GRAND TOTAL	18,346	17,182	4,298	3,965

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales.

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

VI. DETAILS—PRODUCTION—COTTON SEED*

(Thousand Tons)

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	31	34	(—) 3
Assam	3	7	(—) 4
Bihar	1	(*b*)	(+) 1
Bombay	444	382	(+) 62
Madhya Pradesh	332	237	(—) 5
Madras	95	93	(+) 2
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	154	130	(+) 24

VI. DETAILS—PRODUCTION—COTTONSEED*—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh	15	15	..
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	133	141	(—) 8
Madhya Bharat	116	113	(+) 3
Mysore	49	43	(+) 6
PEPSU	80	64	(+)16
Rajasthan	42	40	(+) 2
Saurashtra	88	71	(+)17
Travancore-Cochin	3	3	..
Ajmer	2	5	(—) 3
Bhopal	2	2	..
Kutch	10	4	(+) 6
Tripura	3	3	..
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1,504	1,388	(+) 116

* Production of cottonseed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.
(*b*) Below 500 tons.
N.B.—Please see foot-note to Statement II.

4·3. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Up to the end of May	
	1954	1955
Assam Valley	23,212,015	24,100,219
Cachar	7,086,189	6,447,509
Darjeeling	4,095,549	3,621,730
Dooars	18,999,769	15,760,385
Terai	685,289	1,125,530
Bihar	105,337	167,646
All others	607,157	577,070
TOTAL	54,791,305	51,800,089

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·4. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	April		January to April	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamllais	2,285,383	5,251,645	7,364,201	10,226,358
Central Travancore	2,476,495	3,734,240	6,956,338	6,970,300
Coorg	25,642	42,110	86,088	93,284
Kanan-Devans	1,421,398	3,002,493	5,570,832	7,422,172
Madurai	110,722	171,113	396,771	429,787
Malabar	33,081	45,724	134,317	119,756
Mundakayam	302,873	311,301	780,916	720,133
Mysore	199,508	211,128	733,590	608,542
Nelliampathies	131,843	382,313	524,047	743,562
Nilgiris	1,746,392	2,371,029	6,092,495	5,975,006
Nilgiris-Wynaad	760,619	1,253,697	2,894,088	2,904,297
South Travancore	808,966	1,133,348	2,237,605	2,393,218
Tirunelveli	56,486	66,056	183,054	164,223
Wynaad	781,297	991,472	2,503,361	2,428,377
TOTAL	11,140,705	18,967,669	36,457,703	41,199,015

* Included revised figures for the month of March 1955.
Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 29-6-55
	1-6-55	8-6-55	15-6-55	22-6-55	29-6-55	
Wheat	22,979	6,938	23,520	10,930	2,500	3,91,219†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	2,64,897†
TOTAL	22,979	6,938	23,520	10,930	2,500	6,56,116

† Revised.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—Cured

(A) *1953-54 Crop*

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
March, 1955	1	20	..	21
April, 1955	6	20	..	26
May, 1955	3	6	..	9

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estate and then delivered to the Pool.

(B) *1954-55 Crop*

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
March, 1955	44,180	15,498	24,340	84,018
April, 1955	24,690	19,972	25,291	69,953
May, 1955	11,779	24,950	44,754	81,483

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estate and then delivered to the Pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	April 30th, 1955				May 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,799	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,180	15,800	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,181
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	10,034	3,696	5,572	19,304	10,134	3,714	5,580	19,428
Tenders against Export sales	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance	140	94	29	263(*b*)	41	78	21	140(*c*)
To be tendered against Export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 12 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 14 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1954-55 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	April, 30th 1955				May, 31st 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	10,203	5,386	7,989 (*a*)	23,578	10,277	5,471	8,487 (*b*)	24,235
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	1,180	379	1,126	2,685	2,209	604	2,282	5,095
Tenders against Export sales	1,750	544	122	2,416	1,750	650	260	2,660
Balance	7,273	4,463	6,741	18,477 (*c*)	6,318	4,217	5,945	16,480 (*d*)
To be tendered against Export Sales	..	106	138	244	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 427 tons of Robusta Parchment. (*b*) Includes 439 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 764, tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 206 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

TABLE No. 8

Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
18-5-55	Mysore	210/9- to 217/15	214/10	179/12 to 183/9	180/12	146/12 to 148/9	147/2
10-5-55	Mangalore	208/5 to 215/1	211/11	162/- to 180/5	179/13	144/6- to 148/15	145/13

Source: Indian Coffee Board Bangalore.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			June, 1955 (25-6-55)	May, 1955 (28-5-55)	June, 1954 (26-6-54)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 6 0	11 0 0	11 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	10 13 0	9 12 0	11 0 0
	Saugor		10 0 0F	10 0 0F	12 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		6 8 0	4 8 0	8 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0
Gram	Abohar		6 6 0F	5 8 0F	8 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		7 0 0	7 0 0F	10 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		13 8 0	13 1 0	16 10 6
	Patna		8 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	9 0 0(*a*)	8 8 0	12 0 0
	Patna		10 8 0	10 0 0	13 8 0
	Bombay		16 2 0	15 4 0	18 5 3
	Madras		15 4 0F	12 14 0	14 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	8 0 0	6 0 0	11 8 0
	Calcutta	U. P.	14 14 0	11 8 0	16 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi Ist sort	N.R.	16 0 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		33 10 0	32 6 0	34 8 6
	Calcutta		30 12 0	30 12 0	31 0 0
Gur	Hapur		10 0 0F	9 10 0F	17 8 0
	Madras		8 13 0F	7 15 0F	14 0 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	12 8 0	10 12 0	20 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0(*a*)	18 0 0	22 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	180 0 0	180 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	148 0 0	160 0 0	180 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	184 0 0	184 0 0	200 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs)	8 3 9	8 1 3	9 12 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	123 7 0	123 7 0	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	90 0 0	65 0 0
		Hilsa	75 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	N. Q.	N.Q.	112 8 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		55 0 0(*a*)	90 0 0	80 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-Cakes—					
Mustard Seed .	. Calcutta . .		17 0 6	21 0 0	22 0 0
	Kanpur . .	F.A.Q. . .	20 0 0F	16 8 0F	21 5 0
Rapeseed .	. Bombay . .	Red Kanpur .	16 14 0	16 3 0	23 8 0
		Yellow . .	17 10 0	16 14 0	25 0 0
Groundnut Kernel .	Bombay . .	Bold . . .	16 10 0	15 1 0	23 8 0
	Madras . .	Coromandel .	14 14 0F	14 6 0F	22 0 0
Linseed .	. Bombay . .	Bold . . .	18 3 0	17 1 0	18 0 0
		Small . .	17 1 0	16 3 0	16 14 0
	Kanpur . .	F.A.Q. . .	17 4 0F	13 12 0F	14 0 0
Castorseed .	. Bombay . .	Small. . .	11 8 0	10 9 0	15 7 0
	Madras . .	Salem. . .	11 3 0F	11 5 0F	14 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)	. .	10 0 0	8 8 0	12 15 0
Sesamum seed .	. Madras . .	White . .	21 4 0F	20 8 0F	31 2 0
		Black . .	21 4 0F	20 8 0F	28 1 0
Cotton seed .	. Bombay . .	Varad . .	7 14 0	6 12 0	10 6 6
	Abohar . .	Desi . . .	8 0 0F	8 0 0F	12 8 0
Mustard Oil .	. Calcutta . .		46 0 0	44 0 0	61 0 0
	Kanpur . .		50 0 0	41 0 0F	53 0 0
Groundnut Oil .	. Bombay . .		35 4 0	33 1 0	45 12 0
	Madras . .		32 15 0	32 4 0F	43 12 0
Linseed Oil .	. Bombay . .		45 3 0F	40 13 0	38 3 0
	Kanpur . .		43 0 0F	34 0 0F	35 0 0
Castor Oil .	. Bombay . .		27 3 0	24 10 0	31 15 3
	Kanpur . .		25 0 0F	22 0 0F	26 0 0
Sesamum Oil .	. Madras . .		40 5 0F	37 0 0F	57 10 0
	Bombay . .		40 6 0	38 15 0	53 6 6
Mustard Cake .	. Kanpur . .	F.A.Q.	5 10 0	6 0 0F	7 4 0
Groundnut Cake	. Kanpur . .		4 10 0F	5 4 0F	6 14 0
	Bombay . .		5 8 0	5 2 0	7 14 3
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	N.A.	195 0 0	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	505 0 0F	515 0 0F	N.Q.
		320 F . .	638 0 0F	648 0 0F	838 0 0
	Bombay . .	Jarilla (197/3) .	590 0 0	600 0 0	765 0 0
Wool . . .	. Bombay . .	Joria white fine .	267 7 0	267 7 0	277 11 3
		Joria medium white	246 14 0	246 14 0	N.Q.
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta . .	*Indian* Mill Firsts	185 0 0	185 0 0	155 0 0
		Mill Lightnings .	175 0 0J/J	185 0 0M/J	140 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta . .	Assam Middles .	31 8 0J/J	31 0 0M/J	25 0 0
		Pakistan District Middles.	32 8 0J/J	34 0 0M/J	27 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.) .	. Calcutta . .	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooars Dust	N.Q	2 2 0	2 0 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 8 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.)	. Coimbatore . .	Plantation 'A' .	220 0 0	222 0 0	217 0 0
		Plantation 'PB' .	235 0 0	236 0 0	222 0 0
	Chikmagalur . .	Plantation 'A' .	228 0 0	223 0 0	219 0 0
	Mangalore . .	Plantation 'A' .	217 0 0	216 0 0	212 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	68 0 0(*a*)	66 0 0	55 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	20 3 0(*a*)	18 6 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	53 0 0(*a*)	53 0 0	85 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	143 4 0	156 2 0	134 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled Broken	137 6 0	136 14 0	90 15 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large	110 0 0	110 0 0	155 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	2 4 0	2 4 0	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	144 0 0	144 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8 5 4	8 4 0	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	18 0 0(*a*)	15 0 0	14 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	111 15 0F	118 8 0F	115 3 0
		Mangalore	148 2 0F	148 2 0F	158 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 4 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments	(double quality)	No stock		290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		No stock		290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		No stock		290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted. (*a*) Relates to previous week. N. R.—Not reported. M/J—May/June. J/J—June/July.
N. A.—Not available.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan currency per maund	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e. in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wheat	Lyallpur		18-6-55	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	18-6-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
	Dacca		18-6-55	16 0 0	23 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		18-6-55	14 0 0	20 2 6
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	18-6-55	66 0 0	905 8 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	18-6-55	79 4 0	1087 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	18-6-55	8 14 0	12 12 6
	Lyallpur		18-6-55	12 3 0	17 9 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow.	18-6-55	172 0 0	247 11 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	18-6-55	21 0 0	30 4 0 147 0 0†

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* Rupees per candy of 784.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat .	. U.S.A.	. Chicago .	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-6-55	207¼ cents	13 8 0
			„ (July.)	„	22-6-55	197¼ cents	12 14 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	31-5-55	287 cents	19 11 9
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-6-55	264¼ cents	17 4 0
	Canada .	Winnipeg .	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-6-55	176 cents	11 12 0@
	U.K. .	London .	Australian cargoes (f.a.q. July/Aug.)	Ton	24-6-55	£26-17s-6d	13 3 0
Maize .	. U.S.A.	. Chicago .	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	22-6-55	149⅝ cents	10 7 6
Barley .	. Canada	. Winnipeg	October	Unit 48 lbs.	22-6-55	105⅞ cents	8 13 0@
Groundnut	. European ports		Sudan (shell) (c.i.f.) (June/July)	Ton	25-6-55	£57-0-0	27 15 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African 2%(c. i. f.) (Aug./Sept.)	Ton	25-6-55	£107-0-0	52 6 0
Linseed	. European ports		Ethopian 3 % (c. and f.) (July/Aug.)	Ton	25-6-55	£64-0-0	31 6 0
Linseed oil	. European ports		Indian bulk (c.i.f.) Shipt. (June/July)	Ton	25-6-55	£104-10-0	51 3 0
Castor oil	. European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	25-6-55	£87-0-0	42 10 0
Cotton .	. U.S.A.	. New York	Spot.	Lb.	23-6-55	34·75 cents	1,294 0 0*
			May	Lb.	23-6-55	34·11 cents	1,270 0 0*
Jute .	. U.K.	. London .	Mill Firsts	Ton	24-6-55	£90-0-0	214 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-6-55. (Canada 2·74 1/16 to 2·74 3/16 dollars = £1 sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices June 1955 (25-6-55)	 May 1955 (28-5-55)	 June 1954 (26-6-54)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 4 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices June 1955 (25-6-55)	 May 1955 (28-5-55)	 June 1954 (26-6-54)
Milk	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				June 1955 (25-6-55)	May 1955 (28-5-55)	June 1954 (26-6-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 6 0	1 13 9	1 10 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	N. Q.	N. Q.	2 12 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				June 1955 (25-6-55)	May 1955 (28-5-55)	June 1954 (26-6-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 0 0(*b*)	80 0 0	82 0 0
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	275 0 0 to 360 0 0	275 0 0 to 350 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	250 0 0 to 350 0 0	300 0 0 to 550 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	200 0 0 (*b*)	325 0 0	312 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	500 0 0 to 600 0 0	600 0 0 to 900 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100 0 0 (*b*)	100 0 0	145 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400 0 0 to 450 0 0	500 0 0 to 700 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of June 1955.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-5-55	14-5-55	21-5-55	28-5-55	May '55	April '55	May '54
Food Articles . . .	272·4	276·5	279·2	276·2	276·1	283·6	366·2
Industrial Raw Materials .	399·2	397·1	399·6	389·6	396·4	398·6	464·6
Semi manufactured Articles	328·2	328·3	330·6	331·4	329·6	327·8	362·6
Manufactured Articles .	374·8	375·5	374·7	373·6	374·6	377·1	381·1
Miscellaneous . . .	539·9	542·9	547·0	548·8	544·6	541.2	689·5
All Commodities . .	340·6	342·2	343·9	341·0	342·0	345·4	396·1

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(R)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—February	108	106	113	149(R)	186
1955—January	99	105(R)	112	154	186
February	98	106	112	154	..

(R) Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

Sources: (*i*) For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

(*ii*) For other countries, United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base* : 1949=100) Food group	India (*Base* : 1949=100) Cost of living	U. S. A. (*Base* : 1948=100) Food group	U. S. A. (*Base* : 1948=100) Cost of living	Canada (*Base* : 1948=100) Food group	Canada (*Base* : 1948=100) Cost of living	U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100) Food group	U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100) Cost of living
1949 . . .	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950 . . .	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951 . . .	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952 . . .	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953 . . .	100	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1954 . . .	101	101	108	112	117	121	114†	132
1954—February . .	102	102	108	112	116	120	109†	130
1955—January . .	94 (p)	97 (p)	106	111	116	121	119†	136
February . .	92 (p)	94 (p)	106	111	116	121	119†	136

† *Base*: January 1952=100. (p)—Provisional

Sources: 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for April 1955

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobocco
Maibang (Assam)	93	..	..	..	..	56	86	89	..	82	75	72	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	67	..	42	58	89	42	..	53	96	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	106	..	58	64	..	58	..	58	88	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	77	..	43	..	..	56	..	70	90	52	68 (p)	..	92 (p)	104
Bamra (Orissa)	..	119	..	..	..	55	89	71	..	68	109 (p)	..	103	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	93	..	..	..	..	78	147	..	101	63	92	..	99	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	118	..	77	..	57	54	88	67	91	57	94	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	122	..	..	..	..	52	93	71	..	166	105	75	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	38	..	28	45	..	91	59	65	39	40	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	74	46	..	..	..	101	78	74	85	47	65	..	126	..

(p) Provisional

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	Feb. '55	Jan. '55	Feb. '54
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	349	358	411
Srikakulam	Thettangi	372	383	516
West Godavari	Alamuru	334	338	417
Kurnool	Madavaram	412	426	429
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	369	388	458
	Agaram	347	374	449
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	444	445	461
Mathurai	Erodu	358	392	424
	Gokilapuram	392	403	424
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	389	404	451
Malabar	Koduvalli	470	493	564
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	388	411	490
	Kunnathur	393	406	464

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—Feb.	115	113	84	90	100	99	112	109
1955—Jan.	116	115	68	78	98	98	102	103
Feb.	113	112	72	80	95	96	99	101

Source: *Indian Labour Gazette*, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rs., annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour: Man	Field Labour: Woman	Field Labour: Child	Other Agricultural Labour: Man	Other Agricultural Labour: Woman	Other Agricultural Labour: Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bihar—									
Patna .	Mahadeopur	March 55	8	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi .	Itki . .	Do.	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum.	Jagannathpur	Do.	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Poona .	Junnar . .	Jan. 55	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 55	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur .	Tulsigiri .	Jan. 55	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Feb. 55	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Thana .	Kalyan .	Jan. 55	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		Feb. 55	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira .	Ode .	Jan. 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Dharwar .	Hubli . .	Feb. 55	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore .	Harisandra .	April, 55	6	1 6 0	..	..	1 6 0	..	..
Tumkur .	Neralekere .	Do.	8	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad .	Ugamedi .	May, 55	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Zalawad .	Nagnesh .	Do.	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trav. Cochin—									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Jan. 55	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon .	Quilon .	Do.	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam .	Pozhikole .	Do.	9	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Trichur .	Vilvattom .	Do.	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bhopal—									
Sehore .	Sehore .	May 55	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba .	Chowari .	Feb. 55	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	..

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras & Punjab

(In Rs., annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for: Ploughing	Daily wages for: Sowing	Daily wages for: Weeding	Daily wages for: Other agricultural operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras—								
Tanjore .	Alangudi .	Dec., 54	Man	..	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
		Jan., 55	Man	..	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli .	Malayankulam.	Dec., 54	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras & Punjab—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Jan., 55	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Malabar	Manathana	Dec., 54	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	0 15 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
		Jan., 55	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	0 15 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Punjab—								
Hissar	Mangli	March, 55	Man	8	2 6 0	..	..	..
		April, 55	Man	8	2 6 0	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	March, 55	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	3 15 4
		April, 55	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	3 15 4
Ambala	Shahpur	March, 55	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..
		April, 55	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	March, 55	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
		April, 55	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	March, 55	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
		April, 55	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rs. annas & pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Skilled Labour: Black-Smith	Skilled Labour: Mochi	Herdsmen (Per animal per month): Man	Herdsmen (Per animal per month): Woman	Herdsmen (Per animal per month): Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bihar—									
Patna	Mahadeopur	March 55	8	2 8 0	0 2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	
Muzaffarpur	Narisinghpur	Do.	7	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Poona	Junnar	Jan., 55	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	
		Feb., 55	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Jan., 55	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	
		Feb., 55	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)			(9)			(10)		
Thana	Kalyan	Jan., 55	8	4	8	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Feb., 55	8	4	8	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kaira	Ode	Jan., 55	8	3	8	0	..			..			1	0	0	..			0	8	0
		Feb., 55	8	3	8	0	..			..			1	0	0	..			0	8	0
Dharwar	Hubli	Feb., 55	10	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Madras—																					
Tanjore	Alangudi	Dec., 54	..	2	0	0	1	8	0	..			..			..			..		
		Jan., 55	..	2	0	0	1	8	0	..			..			..			..		
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Dec., 54	..	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
		Jan., 55	..	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Malabar	Manathans	Dec., 54	..	2	4	0	2	0	0	..			..			..			0	14	0
		Jan., 55	..	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	..			..			0	10	0
Punjab—																					
Hissar	Mangli	March, 55	8	3	14	0	..			..			..			..			..		
		April, 55	8	3	6	0	3	0	0	..			..			..			..		
Rohtak	Sunderpur	March, 55	8	1	9	11	1	9	11	..			..			..			..		
		April, 55	8	1	9	11	1	9	11	..			..			..			..		
Ambala	Shahpur	March, 55	8	4	1	4	4	1	4	..			..			..			..		
		April, 55	8	4	1	4	4	1	4	..			..			..			..		
Kangra	Birta	March, 55	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	..			..			..			..		
		April, 55	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	..			..			..			..		
Jullundur	Jamsher	March, 55	8	5	0	0	5	0	0	..			..			..			..		
		April, 55	8	5	0	0	5	0	0	..			..			..			..		
Mysore—																					
Bangalore	Harisandra	April, 55	6	2	12	0	..			..			0	10	0	..			0	7	0
Tumkur	Neralekere	April, 55	8	1	9	0	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Saurashtra—																					
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	May, 55	8	4	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Travancore-Cochin—																					
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Jan., 55	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	..			..			..		
Quilon	Quilon	Jan., 55	8	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	..			..			..		
Kottayam	Pozhikole	Jan., 55	9	3	8	0	..			..			..			..			..		
Trichur	Vilvattom	Jan., 55	8	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	..			0	12	0
Bhopal—																					
Sehore	Sehore	May, 55	7	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	..			0	12	0
Himachal Pradesh—																					
Chamba	Chowari	Feb., 55	..	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	..			0	14	0	0	10	0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	Area (acres) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Fourth	. 1954-55	11-5-55	23,700	24,533	(—)3·4	8,387	9,146	(—)8·3
Jowar	Final .	. 1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—)25·6	217	293	(—)25·9
Bajra	Final .	. 1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—)14·9	346	455	(—)24·0
Maize	Final .	. 1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+)0·1	441	437	(+)0·9
Wheat . . .	Second	. 1954-55	5-5-55	10,636	10,065	(+)5·7	..	..	..
Barley . . .	Second	. 1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+)6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram . . .	Second	. 1954-55	11-5-55	2,707	2,458	(+)10·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane** . . .	Final .	. 1954-55	April 55	1,017	962	(+)5·7	12,275	12,629	(—)2·8
Tobaccoo . . .	Final .	. 1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+)10·9	90	74	(+)22·6@
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum . . .	Second.	. 1954-55	22-1-55	209	208	(+)0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard .	Second	. 1954-55	29-4-55	1,604	1,525	(+)5·2	..	..	..
Linseed . . .	Second.	. 1954-55	30-3-55	75	72	(+)4·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton . . .	Third .	. 1954-55	6-4-55	3,057	3,094	(—)1·2	1,462‡	1,371‡	(+)6·6
Jute	Final .	. 1954-55	7-12-54	1,150	760	(+)51·3	2,708§	2,503§	(+)8·2
Tea . . .	Final .	. 1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—)1·3	54†	52†	(+)3·8

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the raw Sugar or gur equivalent as reported by Pakistan Govt. is one-tenth of cane production.

@ Percentage increase relates to actual production in lbs. and not to that of thousand tons.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

† In Million lbs.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of *May, 1955* (from 30-4-55 to 27-5-55) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 27-5-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

		Number of bales pressed				
State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	During the month of May 1955 (from 30-4-55 to 27-5-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..		..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	2,767	3,519	19,336(*a*)	8,865	
	Northerns	2,807	3,695	11,352(*b*)	7,638	
	Westerns	4,252	10,570	25,535(*c*)	19,822	
	Mungari	600	..	1,493(*d*)	238	
	Coconadas	2,179	761	2,780	964	
	TOTAL	12, 605	18,545	60,496(*e*)	37,527	
	Cotton Waste	70	..	330	214	
ASSAM	Comillas	359	60	10,629	3,305	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	22	242	530	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	38	123	711	738	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL	38	123	711	778	
	Cotton Waste	2,853	4,513	54,304	25,294	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	75,637	29,657	469,126	439,811	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	19,824	22,911	149,117	143,259	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	67,786	36,374	109.817	105,048	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	7,237	..	11,179	..	
	TOTAL	170,484	88,942	739,239	688,118	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	11,566	345	204,694	265,708	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	3,836	1,487	10,844	7,002	
	3. Cambodia	13	..	13	..	
	TOTAL	15,415	1,832	215,551	272,710	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	732	154	35,130	30,511	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	12,024	16,543	41,885	36,094	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	1,714	57	
	TOTAL	12,756	16,697	78,729	66,662	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	9,866	27,012	45,723	60,868	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	20,373	15,054	65,612	32,650	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	155	30	3,022	1,750	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	266	..	
	TOTAL	30,394	42,096	114,623	95,268	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	75,637	29,657	469,126	439,811	
	2. Surti Suyog .	23,660	24,398	159,961	150,261	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	67,786	36,374	109,817	105,048	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	7,237	..	11,179	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	12,298	499	240,090	296,219	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	32,397	31,597	107,497	68,744	
	8. Cambodia .	168	30	4,749	1,807	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi . .	9,866	27,012	45,723	60,868	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	229,049	149,567	1,148,142	1,122,758	
	Cotton Waste .	3,463	4,696	49,786	77,767	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada . .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	10,856	14,942	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	56,772	57,116	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	8,043	2,423	103,938	98,397	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	
	TOTAL .	123	..	2,407	3,284	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	34,788	18,655	657,472	527,869	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	42,955	21,078	831,445	701,608	
	Cotton Waste .	151	111	1,851	2,882	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	10,003	6,220	47,796	24,848	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	241	734	20,534	7,753	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis .	2,326	3,550	7,640	4,539	
	9. Karunganni .	6,179	2,776	15,016	8,725	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	18,749	13,280	90,986	48,098	
	Cotton Waste .	3,955	5,085	45,017	43,616	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	1	..	21,539	21,168	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	5,89	..	58,840	44,016	
	TOTAL .	590	..	80,379	65,184	
2. Jullundur . .	1. Punjab Desi .	41	..	1,353	3,472	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	5,924	..	59,801	30,766	
	TOTAL .	5,965	..	61,154	34,238	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	916	8,733	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	5,730	..	62,118	48,284	
	TOTAL .	5,730	..	63,034	57,017	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	24	..	14,446	24,560	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	11,770	501	208,192	168,511	
	TOTAL .	11,794	501	222,638	193,071	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	66	..	38,254	57,933	
	2. Punjab American	24,013	501	388,951	291,577	
	TOTAL .	24,079	501	427,205	349,510	
	Cotton waste .	432	..	903	181	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	50	932	777	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	186	1,338	520	
	TOTAL .	..	236	2,270	1,297	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	...	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL .	..	..	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4 Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, & Partapgarh
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	..	50	2,594	2,049	
	2. Perso-American	..	186	6,345	1,733	
	TOTAL	..	236	8,939	3,782	
	Cotton Waste	140	397	2,728	4,050	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	3,201	1,478	15,638	8,721	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,201	1,478	15,638	8,721	
	Cotton Waste	527	504	4,900	4,937	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	9,633	6,935	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	1,345	1,619	101,621	95,521	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,685	1,995	105,438	78,825	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	7,143	7,605	30,245	23,445	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	102	102	256	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	10,173	11,321	247,039	204,982	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	1,451	5,567	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	2,188	..	23,293	23,115	
	3. Jarilla .	734	434	45,401	55,712	
	4. Malvi .	3,876	722	35,838	40,452	
	5. M. B. Oomras	139	..	19,993	18,864	
	TOTAL .	6,937	1,156	125,976	143,710	
	Cotton Waste .	231	684	2,498	2,147	
MYSORE .	1. Mysore American .	482	..	4,239	1,531	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary .	5,234	5,034	21,270	15,021	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam .	889	..	6,553	..	
	TOTAL .	6,605	5,034	32,062	16,552	
	Cotton Waste .	167	86	965	1,255	
P.E.P.S.U. .	1. Punjab Deshi	2,643	143	104,944	152,683	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American .	10,314	..	168,839	81,474	
	TOTAL .	12,957	143	273,783	234,157	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	2,586	1,405	39,939	31,770	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	1,701	1,766	74,634	92,353	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla .	1,274	..	14,668	15,151	
	7. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	5,561	3,171	129,241	139,274	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	84,134	50,669	192,873	131,714	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	3,155	9,400	51,688	45,221	
	TOTAL .	87,289	60,069	244,561	176,935	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	553	397	18,567	15,355	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	51	9	4,232	10,503	
	TOTAL	604	406	22,799	25,858	
	Cotton Waste	370	23	2,635	1,623	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	5,167	3,893	11,636	7,488	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	5,167	3,893	11,636	7,488	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	466,290	289,938	3,680,577	3,224,265	
	COTTON WASTE	9,506	11,608	111,855	139,490	

N.A.—Not Available.

a) Includes 1,459 bales not reported before.

(*b*) „ 561 „ „ „ „

(*c*) „ 1,101 „ „ „ „

(*d*) „ 600 „ „ „ „

(*e*) „ 3,721 „ „ „ „

NOTE—No data from Bhopal are yet available. All-India total is in complete & subject to revision.

23·1. Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Twelve Months April to March 1954-55	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	2,666	3,142
2	Jarrah wood	,,	..	..
3	Teak wood	,,	16,772	13,757
4	Fire wood	Tons	14,785	9,116
5	Sandal wood	,,	1	..
6	Sleepers of wood for Railways (*a*)	,,	..	..
7	Logs and timber for match making	Cubic tons	49	17
8	Plywood and other laminated wood (*b*)	Tons	2	..
9	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	7,716	7,561
10	Manufacture of wood (*c*)	Value ('000 Rs.)	1,804	3,299
11	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	259,183	406,546
12	Paper and Paste-board	Cwts.	2,712,164	2,540,759
13	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	354,768	229,240

(*a*) Sleepers of Jarrah and other wood are included in sleepers of wood for Railways.
(*b*) Excluding Veneers for match boxes and plywood for tea chests.
(*c*) Excluding furniture, cabinet-ware and laminated wood.
Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23·2. Exports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Twelve months April to March 1954-55	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Fire wood	Tons	13	..
2	Hard wood (Other than teak)	Cubic tons	4,973	1,767
3	Plywood and other laminated wood	Tons	34	17
4	Sandal wood	Tons	847	999
5	Teak wood	Cubic tons	2,949	2,241
6	Teak keys	Tons	..	..
7	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	8,026	14,846
8	Manufacture of wood (other than furniture and cabinet-ware).	Do.	1,016	1,103
9	Paper and Paste-Board	Cwts.	49,448	48,256
10	Paper making materials	Cwts.	193,866	205,828

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol. No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	X	April 1955	2	..	..	46	mained	remained
2	X	April 1955	3	..	..	5	February 1955	February 1, 1955
3	X	April 1955	11	..	..	35	Kapes	Kapas
4	X	April 1955	12			34	1289	1281
5	X	April 1955	13			12	14·24	15·24
6	X	April 1955	14			36	district Rs. 1-2-0	district at Rs. 1-2-0
7	X	April 1955	22			15	ed	need
8	X	April 1955	25			13	one	gone
9	X	April 1955	29			9	lakh tons of	lakh tons; of
10	X	April 1955	34			9	on total	of the total
11	X	April 1955	35			4	By	—
12	X	April 1955	35			7	carpet factories	By carpet factories
13	X	April 1955	46	2	3	31	11 356 (10869π)	11,356 (C 10,869)π
14	X	April 1955	46	2	5	31	3,772* (3,573*π)	3,772 *(3,573)*π
15	X	April 1955	47	4	2	last but one	(+) 41,425	41,425
16	X	April 1955	47	4	..	Notes	these	those
17	X	April 1955	48	4	4	46	225	255
18	X	April 1955	49	4	..	23	given	grown
19	X	April 1955	50	4·1	3	heading	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)
20	X	April 1955	50	4·1	5	14	750	758
21	X	April 1955	52	4·2	..	Foot-note		(*a*) Below 500 acres.
22	X	April 1955	52	4·2	..	Foot-note line 7	@	*@
23	X	April 1955	53	4·3	3	22	1953-54 (Adjusted corresponding Estimate)	1953-54 (corresponding Estimate)
24	X	April 1955	62	4·4	4	22	(—) 22	(—) 2
25	X	April 1955	66	8·1	..	1	Exports	Exports**
26	X	April 1955	68	9	5	16	18-0-0	18-6-0
27	X	April 1955	69	10	6	32	1005-0-0	1005-0-0*
28	X	April 1955	69	10	6	37	196-0-0	196-0-0†
29	X	April 1955	79	23	8	10	33,143	33413
30	X	April 1955	79	23	8	31	1,178	11,781
31	X	April 1955	80	23	4	31	53	55
32	X	April 1955	82	23	1	5	Hyderabad (*b*)	Hyderabad
33	X	April 1955	82	23	4	18	833	823
34	X	April 1955	82	23	8	17	65,092	65,692
35	X	April 1955	86	23·4	5	8	5	15

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

During the month of July, rainfall was abundant over Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. During the latter part of the month there was a general break in the monsoon rains over the country outside the West-coast and the region from Uttar Pradesh to Assam. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Assam, North Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, East Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where crops were damaged to some extent by floods and excessive rains. In some parts of Bombay, crops withered for want of rain. Attack of insects and pests on standing c ops was also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

For the year 1955-56 the first estimate of sugarcane became available which shows an increase of 8·9 per cent in acreage over last year.

For the year 1954-55, Final Estimates of area and production of small millets, wheat, barley, gram, tur, 'other rabi pulses', sugarcane, chillies (dry). rape and mustard and linseed became available. The production of small millets, barley, tur and 'other rabi pulses' declined by 0·1 per cent, 4·1 per cent, 9·1 per cent, and 5·4 per cent., respectively while the output of wheat, gram, sugarcane, chillies, rape and mustard and linseed registered increases of 8·5 per cent., 7·3 per cent, 24·6 per cent, 19·9 per cent, 12·5 per cent, and 3·7 percent respectively over the preceding year. The Third Estimate of tobacco for the year 1954-55 also became available. The area under and production of tobacco declined by 3·9 per cent and 2·9 per cent. respectively over the previous year.

With the release of the above mentioned estimates, it is now possible to give an overall progress of agricultural production under the Five Year Plan upto the year 1954-55. It is significant to note that the production targets under the First Five Year Plan have already been achieved in the case of foodgrains, cotton and oilseeds. The production of foodgrains in 1953-54, estimated at 68·2 million tons, was the highest on record and exceeded by 6·6 million tons against the target of 61·6 million tons set for the year 1955-56. The production in 1954-55 falls short of 1953-54 production by 2·6 million tons; even then it exceeds the target for 1955-56 by 4 million tons. The production of cotton has been going up gradually year after year under the Five Year Plan and the target of 41·7 lakh bales set for the year 1955-56 has been exceeded in 1954-55 by 1·3 lakh bales. In the case of oilseeds, the target of 55 lakh tons for 1955-56 was nearly reached in 1953-54 and exceeded by 3·8 lakh tons in 1954-55. The output of jute and sugarcane has shown an erratic trend. While in the case of jute during the first two years of the Plan the production increased by 13 to 14 lakh bales over 1950-51 (*i.e.* the base year for the Plan), there has been a set-back in the pace of progress in the subsequent two years mainly due to adverse weather conditions and low prices prevailing at sowing time. In the case of sugarcane, while production during 1954-55 has shown a significant increase of about 11 lakh tons (in terms of gur) over the previous year, still it falls short of the target set for the year 1955-56. The production of crystal sugar has, however, shown a considerable increase owing mainly to higher yield of sugarcane. During 1954-55, the production is expected to be about 16 lakh tons which will be the highest on record and will exceed the Plan target by 1 lakh tons.

During July, the prices of various agricultural products generally ruled steady to firm. Prices of foodgrains in general, displayed a hardening tendency. Market prices of rice and wheat indicated a firm trend in almost all the States except in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra in the case of rice and in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh in the case of wheat where they remained unchanged at last month's level. The prices of both red and white varieties of wheat ruled generally at or above the minimum price of Rs. 10 per maund fixed by the Government. As regards coarse grains, prices of jowar, bajra and maize continued to show a hardening tendency. In the low priced areas where the prices had drifted below economic level there was some recovery largely due to purchases by the Government.

The sugar markets were dull due mainly to improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits. At Patna the market opened and closed at Rs. 31 per maund after touching Rs. 32 in the course of the month, while at Kanpur the price remained steady at about Rs. 30-8-0 per maund throughout the month.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils prices generally showed an advance over the previous month. The rise in prices at Bombay at the end of July compared to those at the end of June was of the order of Re. 1 per maund in the case of groundnut kernel, Rs. 3-5-0 in the case of groundnut oil, Rs. 1-2-0 in the case of both linseed and linseed oil, Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of castor seed and Rs. 1-7-0 in the case of castor oil. In the beginning of the month, the markets ruled buoyant due mainly to poor arrivals from up-country centres, increased consumer enquiries, export buying against previous commitment in linseed oil, decision of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange to allow transactions in non-transferable specific delivery contract in groundnut and linseed for the period ending May 1956, etc. The hectic activity in the markets in the first week was followed by a recession, which was attributed mainly to reports of a good U.S. groundnut crop this year and favourable rains in drought affected areas in India coupled with poor foreign advices. The ground thus lost was, however, made up to a certain extent towards the close of the month.

The cotton market also generally exhibited an improvement over the previous month. Thus the price of Jarilla MGF at Bombay rose from Rs. 591 on 25th June to Rs. 604 on 30th July after touching Rs. 619 on 9th July. The improvement in the cotton market in the beginning of the month was mainly due to the announcement of reduction in the export duty on cotton from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 125/- per bale with effect from 1st July 1955 and the release of a further quantity of 1·5 lakh bales for export. In the second and third weeks, however, the prices underwent a decline due to such factors as profit taking operations at higher levels, uncertainty about U.S. export policy and a fall in the Liverpool market.

As regards jute, the Calcutta loose jute market witnessed an easy tone in the beginning of the month. In the rest of the month, however, the ground thus lost was recovered and the prices at the end of the month became a shade higher than the prices towards the close of the previous month. Thus the price of Assam Bottom variety of jute at Calcutta which stood at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund on 25th June rose to Rs. 29 on 30th July. The main factors leading to an advance in prices was the news of flood in Assam and other jute areas, transport dislocations and improvement in the goods section of the market.

Prices of tobacco of different varieties generally fluctuated within narrow limits.

Latest available data of arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(*i*) imports of cereals into the country in the current year were 6·9 lakh tons upto 27th July 1955 as against 2·6 in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on July 1, 1955 showed a marked increase of 6·12 lakh tons over those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season (beginning with 1st November 1954 upto 22nd July

1955) showed a fall of 1·55 lakh tons. Arrivals of gur at Hapur Market during July averaged about 50 to 100 maunds a day as against 600 to 800 maunds a day during the previous month. The decrease in arrivals was due to rains.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during April 1955 were significantly higher than those in April 1954 while in the case of groundnut the quantum of exports was almost the same as last year. Groundnut oil exports during April 1955 amounted to 12,080 tons while there were no exports in the corresponding month last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were somewhat higher than those in the preceding season. During April 1955 imports of raw cotton were lower while exports and consumption of raw cotton by mills were higher than those in April 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and Mill Stations were lower in June 1955 than in the corresponding month last year. Imports from Pakistan and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in the same period.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured), exports during April 1955 were lower than those in the preceding month as well as those in the corresponding month of last year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JULY 1955

There was abundant rainfall over Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the month under review. During the latter part of the month there was a general break in the monsoon rains over the country outside the West-coast and the region from East Uttar Pradesh to Assam.

Since the beginning of the South-West Monsoon period from 1st June to 27th July 1955, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in east Uttar Pradesh and North Hyderabad, normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara and Travacore-Cochin and deficient elsewhere except in West Rajasthan, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch where it was scanty.

Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, sowing of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, pulses, sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum, castorseed, cotton and jute and inter-culturing of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review.

The South-West Monsoon which provides the necessary moisture for agricultural operations for the sowing and growth of kharif crops has been satisfactory so far over a large portion of the country during the current season. The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Assam, North Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, East Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where crops were damaged to some extent by floods and excessive rains. In some parts of Bombay too crops withered for want of rain. Attack of insects and pests on standing crops was also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Pepsu and Rajasthan, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The food position in the country continued to be satisfactory. The downward trend in the prices of foodgrains was generally arrested.

The All-India Final Estimates of cereals for 1954-55 revealed a decline in the overall production by 2·6 million tons. The production of wheat and jowar in 1954-55, however, registered an increase of 1·2 and 0·6 million tons respectively over the Partially Revised Estimates for 1953-54. It is significant to note that although the 1954-55 production was lower than the record production of 1953-54, it was higher than the 1955-56 target production of cereals by 2·8 million tons.

The grain-wise details of production for 1954-55 and 1953-54 are given below :—

(In million tons)

Cereals	Actual production		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Column (2) over column (3)
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rice	24·2	27·6	(—) 3·4
Jowar	9·1	7·9	(+) 1·2
Bajra	3·5	4·4	(—) 0·9
Maize	2·9	3·0	(—) 0·02
Ragi	1·8	1·8	(—) 0·04
Small Millets	2·4	2·4	..
Total Kharif Cereals	44·0	47·1	(—) 3·1
Wheat	8·5	7·9	(+) 0·6
Barley	2·8	2·9	(—) 0·1
TOTAL RABI CEREALS	11·3	10·8	(+) 0·5
TOTAL CEREALS	55·3	57·9	(—) 2·6

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of January 1955 upto 27th July 1955, amounted to 6·9 lakh tons comprising 2·7 lakh tons of rice and 4·2 lakh tons of wheat. The import of rice during the period represented a part of the balance of 9 lakhs tons of Burma rice contracted for in 1954.

Market prices of rice showed a hardening tendency in almost all the States except in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, and Saurashtra, where they remained almost unchanged at previous month's level. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 19 per maund.

Wheat prices generally indicated a firm trend. In Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, however, they did not show any change from last month's level. The prices of both red and white variety of wheat ruled at or above the minimum purchase price fixed by the Government. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per maund.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar, bajra and maize continued to show a hardening tendency. In the low priced areas where the prices had drifted below economic level the prices showed a recovery largely due to the purchases by the Government. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 10 in Bombay, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 7 in Rajasthan, for Jowar; Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 11 in Bombay, Rs. 7-6-0 and Rs. 10 in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 5-14-0 and Rs. 9-4-0 in Madhya Bharat, for Bajra; Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 8 in Bombay, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 in Madhya Bharat for Maize.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The all-India Final Estimate of sugarcane for 1954-55 puts the acreage and production of sugarcane at 3,932 thousand acres and 54,648 thousand tons as against the partially Revised Estimate of 3,498 thousand acres and 43,873 thousand tons respectively in 1953-54 thus showing an increase of 12·4 per cent in area and 24·6 per cent in production over the previous year. Expressed in terms of gur, the production is placed at 5,546 thousand tons in 1954-55 as against 4,464 thousand tons in 1953-54. The increase in area and production has been reported by almost all the major sugarcane growing states and has been attributed to high prices of gur, better seasonal conditions and impoved irrigation facilities. Andhra, Madhya Bharat and Mysore have, however, recorded some decrease in production.

According to the all-India First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1955-56, the area under sugarcane has been estimated at 3,970 thousand acres as against the Adjusted First Estimate of 3,647 thousand acres in 1954-55, thus showing an increase of 8·9 per cent. The increase in area during the year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to lesser extent by Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra and has been attributed to favourable season and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to the previous year. This increase in acreage in some of the States has, however, been offset to a certain extent by the decreases recorded by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India since the beginning of 1954-55 season upto 22nd July 1955 amounted to 15·83 lakh tons as against 10·01 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production on 22nd July 1955 was 1 only. No factories were, however, in production on the same date last year.

The opening stock of sugar with the factories on July 1, 1955 was about 9·11 lakh tons as against 2·99 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to July 22, 1955 was about 8·01 lakh tons as against 9·56 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

The Government of India released 10·73 lakh tons of sugar out of the current season's production for sale in the free market upto the end of July 1955.

Imports of refined sugar during July 1955 amounted to 10·5 thousand tons. The shares of Calcutta, Madras and Cochin ports were 2·5, 2·0 and 6·0 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period November 1954 to July 1955 amounted to 4·57 lakh tons. In addition to refined sugar about 35·9 thousand tons of raw sugar were received during the same period.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month under review. Due to improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar, the sugar markets were dull and fluctuated within very narrow limits. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending				
	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
Hapur	30 9 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 7 0	30 7 0
Kanpur	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Jullundur	30 6 0	30 12 0	30 10 0	30 8 0	30 13 0
Calcutta	30 14 0	30 14 0	N.R.	30 1 0	N.R.
Patna	31 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0
Nagpur	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	N.R.	32 4 0
Madras	31 3 0	31 3 0	31 3 0	31 3 0	31 7 0
Bombay	32 11 0	32 6 0	32 11 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

N.R. Not reported.

The sugar delegation deputed by the Government of India about a month back to Australia and Indonesia has since returned to India. The leader of the delegation has stated that the salient features of the industry in the two countries are (*a*) controlled price policy for sugar and its distribution through Government controlled agencies, (*b*) sharing of sugar price between the millowner and the farmer in accordance with a recognised formula and (*c*) payment for sugarcane by factories on the basis of recoverable sugar content. By utilising the by-products of the sugar industry, Australia had developed various industries such as manufacture of canite board, cellulose acetate, plastic moulding powder and other chemicals. In India, however, the manufacture of power alcohol is the only by-product industry. The experience gained by the Delegation would be helpful in finding out solutions to the various problems confronting the Indian Sugar Industry.

Gur—Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during July 1955 declined considerably due to rains and averaged about 50 to 100 maunds a day as against 600 to 800 maunds a day during the previous month. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 55,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 70,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Prices of gur showed some improvement during the month under review. The rise in prices was mainly due to the fall in arrivals, following the break of monsoon and the increased demand. Thus at Hapur and Patna, prices of gur which stood at Rs. 10-3-0 and Rs. 12 per maund on the 2nd July 1955 increased to Rs. 11-4-0 and Rs. 14 per maund respectively on the 30th July 1955. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending				
	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
Hapur	10 3 0	11 8 0	11 10 0	11 8 0	11 4 0
Kanpur	12 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	13 0 0
Calcutta	12 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 4 0	N.R.
Patna	12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Madras	8 0 0	8 13 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	8 13 0
Bombay	12 12 0	13 0 0	13 12 0	13 8 0	13 8 0

N.R. Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Final Estimates of Linseed and Rape and Mustard for 1954-55 show an increase in the production of the two crops by 14 thousand tons (or 3·7 per cent) and 107 thousand tons (or 12·5 per cent) respectively over 1953-54. With the release of these estimates, the figures for total production of five major oilseeds, namely, groundnut, linseed, rape and mustard, castor seed and sesamum became available. While the target of 55 lakh tons set for 1955-56 under the First Five Year Plan was nearly reached in 1953-54, it was exceeded by 3·8 lakh tons in 1954-55.

During the month under review *i.e.* July, the oilseeds and vegetable oils prices generally showed an advance over the previous month. The rise in prices at Bombay at the end of July compared to those at the end of June was of the order of Re. 1 per maund in the case of groundnut kernal, Rs. 3-5-0 in the case of groundnut oil, Rs. 1-2-0 in the case of both linseed and linseed oil, Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of castor seed and Rs. 1-7-0 in the case of castor oil. In the beginning of the month, the markets ruled buoyant due mainly to poor arrivals from up-country centres, increased consumer enquiries, export buying against previous commitment in linseed oil and decision of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange to allow transactions in non-transferable specific delivery contract in groundnut and linseed for the period ending May 1956. The hectic activity in the markets in the first week was followed by a recession, which was attributed mainly to reports of a good U.S. groundnut crop this year and favourable rains in draught affected areas in India coupled with poor foreign advices. The ground thus lost was, however, made up to a certain extent towards the close of the month.

(a) Groundnut

Preparation of land and sowings of 1955-56 groundnut crop were in progress in all the major groundnut producing States. Sowings were reported to have been held up in parts of Bombay and Saurashtra due to insufficient rainfall and the crops were withering in the affected areas. In Madras and Andhra, harvesting of the summer groundnut crop continued; the standing crop in Pollachi area was stated to be generally fair.

The groundnut and groundnut oil prices at Bombay and Madras markets exhibited generally an upward trend compared to the previous month. In the beginning of the month, the prices rose significantly under the stimulus of poor arrivals from up-country centres, increased consumer enquiries, extension of the validity period of export quotas of h.p.s. groundnuts upto the end of August 1955 and the decision of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange to allow transactions in non-transferable specific delivery contract in groundnut for the period ending May 1956. During the middle of the month reports of a good U.S. groundnut crop and favourable rains in certain producing areas in India reversed the earlier higher trend to a certain extent. The magnitude of the decline in prices would have been larger but for reports of very scanty rains in Gujarat and Saurashtra and the expectations of announcement of a fresh export quota of groundnut oil which also had a steadying influence on the market towards the close of the month.

At European ports too, the prices of both Indian and South African groundnut oil showed more or less the similar trend as in India. The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and its oil in Indian markets and at European ports.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-6-55	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
Groundnut Kernel—						
Bombay (Bold)	16 10 0	18 0 0	19 3 0	19 3 0	18 0 0	17 10 0
Madras	14 14 0	16 4 0	17 13 0	16 11 0	16 9 0	16 9 0
Groundnut Oil—						
Bombay	35 4 0	39 5 0	36 12 0	38 3 0	39 2 0	38 9 0
Madras	32 15 0	34 9 0	35 12 0	33 12 0	34 12 0	34 1 0
European Ports— (c.i.f.)						
Indian crude 3% bulk	51 11 0	52 14 0	55 2 0	55 6 0	54 10 0	54 10 0
South African 2%	52 7 0	53 14 0	53 14 0	58 12 0	61 4 0	61 4 0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during April 1955 were 4,830 tons and 12,080 tons respectively. During April 1954, 4,304 tons of groundnuts were exported while there were no exports of this oil.

(b) Linseed

The all, India final estimate of the 1954-55 linseed crop puts the current year's acreag and production at 3,290 thousand acres and 388 thousand tons respectively as against the partially revised corresponding estimates of 3,360 thousand acres and 374 thousand ton for 1953-54.

Firm tone with a sharp advance in prices characterised the various linseed and linseed oil markets in the first week of the month. During the second and third weeks a weakning tendency was generally noticed which was reversed to a certain extent towards the close of the month. The improvement in general was in sympathy with groundnut prices. The upward trend in the beginning of the month was also due to export buying against previous commitment in linseed oil and to the decision of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange to allow transactions in non-transferable specific delivery contract in linseed for the period ending May 1956. The fall in prices in the middle of the month besides being a natural reaction after the hectic activity in the markets, was due mainly to lack of export enquiries.

At European Ports also, linseed oil prices opened with a firm tone but in the rest of the month, the trend became progressively downward and the month closed at Rs. 51-15-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 54-6-0.

The following table shows the trend in prices of linseed and linseed oil during July 1955:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-6-55	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	18 3 0	19 14 0	19 4 0	19 4 0	19 8 0	19 5 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 6 0	N.R.	19 2 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 12 0
Kanpur (Bold)	17 4 0	18 8 0	19 0 0	19 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	45 3 0	49 4 0	46 4 0	47 0 0	46 4 0	46 5 0
Kanpur	43 0 0	45 0 0	47 0 0	44 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Variety)	51 3 0	54 6 0	53 6 0	53 6 0	52 10 0	51 15 0

N. R. Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during April 1955 were significantly higher at 4,403 tons than those in April 1954, when a quantity of only 219 tons moved out of the country.

(c) Castorseed

Preparation of land, sowing of castor seed and kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review. The condition of the standing crops was satisfactory except in parts of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh where crops were damaged by excessive rains and floods and in some areas of Bombay particularly north Gujerat and some parts of Deccan where crops were withering for want of rains. Insect attacks and pests were also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

The castor seed and castor oil markets ruled buoyant in the first week of the month, due mainly to upward revision in the U.S. price for commercial castor oil from 9·75 cents upto 10·50 cents per lb. with expectation of a further rise, reduced arrivals of castorseed and steady trend in foodgrains prices. In the subsequent weeks the prices developed on easy trend except in the case of castor seed at Madras, which presented a cheerful appearance throughout the month. The decline in prices in general was due mainly to lack of overseas and also inland enquiries. Despite this easy tone, the prices at the end of the month were higher compared to those a month earlier.

Futures trading in castorseeds of the new crops for May 1956 delivery commenced during the month. The Board of Bombay Oilseeds Exchange has, however, decided to keep the ceiling rate for May 1956 delivery at Rs. 251 per candy of 5 cwts.

At European ports, the castor oil price in the first two weeks of the month recorded substantial improvement of over Rs. 5-8-0 per maund, but in the next two weeks it almost lost the ground gained earlier. The following table shows the trend in prices of castor seed and castor oil during July 1955:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-6-55	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
Castorseed—						
Bombay (Small)	11 8 0	13 7 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 4 0	13 0 0
Madras (Salem)	11 13 0	11 13 0	13 14 0	14 6 0	14 11 0	14 15 0
Kanpur	9 8 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bedapalli (Jadcherla)	10 0 0	12 12 0	12 6 0	12 5 0	11 1 0	11 2 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	27 3 0	29 8 0	32 5 0	35 4 0	29 6 0	28 10 0
Kanpur	25 0 0	27 8 0	30 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Madras	25 8 0	26 5 0	29 10 0	31 4 0	30 7 0	28 0 0
European Ports	42 10 0	45 1 0	48 0 0	45 9 0	44 1 0	44 1 0

Exports of castor oil during April 1955 were significantly higher at 4,660 tons than those in April 1954 when a quantity of only 1,970 tons moved out of the country.

(*iv*) COTTON

During July sowings of cotton were completed throughout the country and the growth of plant was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Punjab, the plant generally attained a height of 1′; in advanced fields, however, the plant was reported to be as high a

2'. In Pepsu, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory though some showers were urgently needed. In Saurashtra, the rainfall was rather very insufficient; in North Gujarat, the monsoon was practically absent. In Khandesh, timely rains improved crop prospects and inter-culturing operations were reported to be on. In Madhya Pradesh, the monsoon was very active so much so that the need for a clear and sunny weather was felt. In Bombay zone (Bagalkot circle), the last sowings (about 8%) were suspended for want of adequate moisture. In Hyderabad, weather conditions were favourable and satisfactory germination of cotton plant was reported. In the South, weather was hot and sultry and was considered to be generally favourable for the cotton crop. The second crop pickings were briskly going on and in Rajapalayam, there were good arrivals of "Uganda".

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of June 1955, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 53·03 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 45·70 lakh bales at the end of June 1954 and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for 1953-54, framed at the end of August 1954.

An analysis of the "Free" world cotton statistics for 1954-55 season made by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington confirm the persistent trend towards chronic over-production of cotton. The analysis reveals that the surplus problem has been rendered more acute by the fact that production has again exceeded offtake by a substantial margin despite the rigorous application of acreage control in the United States and the maintenance of a record high level of free world cotton consumption. The supply of cotton during the current season is estimated at 47·4 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) as against 46·0 million bales in 1953-54 in spite of the fact that production has decreased to 28·7 million bales in 1954-55 as compared to 30·3 million bales in 1953-54 and that consumption has increased to 27·3 million bales in 1954-55 as against 26·9 million bales in 1953-54. This increase in supply position is due to the heavy carry over stocks of 18·5 million bales on 1st August 1954 as compared to 15·5 million bales on the same date in August 1953. The Committee has also estimated the carryover stocks at the end of July 1955 at 19·4 million bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during April 1955 amounted to 56 thousand bales as against 51 thousand bales imported in March 1955 and 97 thousand bales in April 1954. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current season i.e. during September 1954 to April 1955 amounted to 357 thousand bales as against 392 thousand bales imported during the corresponding period of the last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April 1955 were 22,000 bales as against 23,000 bales in March 1955 and 11,000 bales in April 1954. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 30th April 1955 amounted to 159 thousand bales as compared to 109 thousand bales exported during the same period of the last season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian mills during April 1955 aggregated 3·93 lakh bales as compared to 4·01 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3·84 lakh bales in April 1954. Total consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by mills since the beginning of the current season to the end of April 1955 amounted to 31·62 lakh bales as compared to 30·48 lakh bales during the same period of 1953-54 season. Towards the close of April 1955, stocks of raw cotton with mills stood at 16·17 lakh bales as against 14·92 lakh bales at the end of March 1955 and 14·54 lakh bales at the end of April 1954. The following table gives the details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption				Stocks with mills	
	April 1955	April 1954	Total from 1-9-54 to 30-4-55	Total from 1-9-53 to 30-4-54	30-4-55	30-4-54
Indian Cotton	3·46	3·22	27·19	25·87	14·78	12·52
Pakistan Cotton	..	(a)	0·05	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egyptian cotton	0·15	0·27	1·38	1·89	0·40	1·02
Other Foreign Cottons	0·32	0·35	3·00	2·72	0·99	1·00
Total all cottons	3·93	3·84	31·62	30·48	16·17	14·54

(a) Below 500 bales

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 is indicated below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-54 to 14-7-55	1-9-53 to 14-7-54
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	18·89	18·37
Consumption of cotton by Bombay Mills	10·87	10·94
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 14th July	8·33	7·38

The cotton market at Bombay improved considerably in the beginning of July 1955. This rise was mainly due to the announcement of reduction in the export duty on cotton from Rs. 150 to Rs. 125 per bale w.e.f. 1st July 1955 and the release of a further quantity of 1·5 lakh bales for exports. In the second and third weeks, however, the market underwent a decline due to such factors as profit taking operations at higher levels, uncertainty about the U.S.A.'s export policy and a fall in Liverpool market. In the last week, again, the market tended to develop firmness.

The week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Punjab Abohar American
25-6-55	591	620/820	505	638
2-7-55	604	600/800	N.A.	N.A.
9-7-55	619	620/800	515	648
16-7-55	608	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23-7-55	597	N.A.	515	648
30-7-55	604	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N. A. Not available.

The prices of Kapas generally followed the same trend as cotton lint. The following table gives the week-end quotations of kapas in some of the State Centres:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Madras	Hyderabad	Mysore
Centre	Tirupur	Nanded	Davangeri
Variety	Karungani	G. 6	Laxmi
25-6-55	168	191	279
2-7-55	221	193	281
9-7-55	168	197	281
16-7-55	168	200	283
23-7-55	N.A.	N.A.	281
30-7-55	209	N.A.	250

N. A. Not available.

Prices in the Karachi cotton market declined slightly in the first week of July but, moved up in the second week due to the revival of mill demand and foreign purchases. Later, however, a bearish trend developed on account of the slackened demand. The following table gives the week-end quotations at Karachi:—

4F Punjab G. R.

Week-ending	Pakistan currency (Rs. (P) per maund)	Indian currency (Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each)
25-6-55	68 8 0	940
2-7-55	67 6 0	924
9-7-55	73 6 0	1,007
16-7-55	71 6 0	979
23-7-55	70 12 0	971
30-7-55	N.A.	N.A.

N. A. Not available.

Narrow fluctuations characterised trading in cotton in New York market in the first week of the month. Later, however, a downward tendency was noticed due to the uncertainty of U.S. Government's cotton policy for the ensuing season. Towards the close of the month the prices again hardened. The following are the latest available week-end quotations:—

Week-ending	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
30-6-55	34·74	1,294
7-7-55	34·85	1,298
14-7-55	34·55	1,287
21-7-55	34·20	1,274
28-7-55	34·70	1,292

(*v*) JUTE

Weather conditions were generally favourable throughtout the month except in the last two weeks when floods in Assam resulted in the holding up of harvesting and marketing operations in the State. Weeding operations were completed and harvesting had also started in most of the areas. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory in all the districts except for some West Bengal districts where insects had caused slight damage to younger plants. West Bengal and Bihar had the needed rainfall in the last two weeks; in Assam, however, bright sunshine was necessary for improvement of the crop.

The figures for arrivals of raw jute from mofussil Centres, imports from Pakistan and consumption by mills for the last month of 1954-55 Jute year *i.e.* June 1955 became available, thus also making available aggregate data for the year 1954-55. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during June 1955 amounted to 1·65 lakh bales as against 2·10 lakh bales in the preceding month and 2·13 lakh bales in June 1954. Total arrivals during the jute year aggregated 44·28 lakh bales as against 37·30 lakh bales in the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during June 1955 amounted to 1·07 lakh bales as compared to 1·02 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1·01 lakh bales in June 1954. The imports from Pakistan during the whole season were 12·45 lakh bales as against 14·82 lakh bales imported in 1953-54 jute season.

Consumption of raw jute during June 1955 by member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association was of the order of 4·94 lakh bales as compared to 4·72 lakh bales consumed in the preceding month and 4·08 lakh bales in June 1954. Total consumption during 1954-55 jute season aggregated 57·92 lakh bales as against 50·24 lakh bales during the previous season.

The season-end stocks of raw jute at Calcutta were lower at 8·85 lakh bales as compared to 11·05 lakh bales at the end of May 1955 and 11·51 lakh bales at the end of June 1954.

During the month of July, the Calcutta Jute market opened with an easy tone but in the rest of the month it recovered the lost ground. At the close of the month the market showed a clear firm tendency. The expectation of a larger crop in 1955-56, on the one hand, and decline in the prices of Jute manufactures, on the other, were mainly responsible for the easy tone of the market in the beginning of the month. The main factors leading to an advance in prices in the rest of the month were the news of floods in Assam and other Jute growing areas, transport dislocations and improvement in the goods section of the market. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the varities of raw Jute at Calcutta during the month:—

(*August/September Delivery*)

(Rs. per Maund)

Variety	Week ending					
	25-6-55*	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	28 8 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0
Northern . . .	28 8 0	25 8 0	27 8 0	26 8 0	28 0 0	29 8 0
Orissa	28 8 0	25 8 0 (*a*)	27 8 0 (*a*)	27 0 0 (*a*)	28 0 0 (*a*)	29 0 0 (*b*)
Murshidabad . . .	27 8 0	24 0 0 (*a*)	25 8 0 (*a*)	25 0 0	27 0 0	28 8 0
Western . . .	27 0 0	23 0 0 (*a*)	25 0 0 (*a*)	24 8 0	26 0 0	27 8 0
Jungli	27 0 0	23 8 0 (*a*)	24 8 0 (*a*)	24 8 0	25 8 0	27 8 0
Daisee	29 8 0	24 8 0 (*b*)	26 0 0 (*c*)	26 0 0 (*c*)	27 0 0 (*c*)	28 8 0 (*c*)
U.P.	27 0 0	23 0 0 (*a*)	24 8 0 (*a*)	24 8 0 (*a*)	25 8 0 (*c*)	27 8 0

*June/July Delivery.
(*a*) Aug./Oct. Delivery.
(*b*) Oct./Nov. Delivery.
(*c*) Oct./Dec. Delivery.

The baled jute Section of the Calcutta jute market too opened with an easy tone but became steady afterwards. The steadiness in the market was mainly in sympathy with the Calcutta loose jute and Jute goods market. The following table indicates the actual prices.

(*August/September Delivery*)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending 25-6-55*	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mill Firsts . . .	190 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	180 0 0	185 0 0
Mill Lightings . .	175 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0
Daisee L.G. . . .	170 0 0	150 0 0(*b*)	155 0 0 (*b*)	150 0 0(*c*)	155 0 0(*c*)	160 0 0(*c*)
Indian N.C. . . .	110 0 0	102 0 0(*a*)	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	107 0 0

*June/July Delivery

(*a*) July/August/Sept. Delivery. (*b*) Sept./Oct. Delivery. (*c*) Oct./Nov. Delivery.

The upcountry markets showed a mixed trend. Thus while the markets at Purnea (Bihar) and Nowgong (Assam) opened with easy tone and became steady to firm with the advance of the month, the markets at Belakoba (W. Bengal) and Danpur (Orissa) showed a weakening tendency throughout the month. The firmness in the Purnea and Nowgong markets was due mainly to the reports of floods in Assam and Cooch Behar. The main feature of the month was the arrivals of new jute crop which gradually increased in the month. At the close of the month, however, these showed a drop. The following table gives the weekly quotations of raw jute in up-country markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending 30-6-55	7-7-55	14-7-55	21-7-55	28-7-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Purnea (Bihar) . . .	23 0 0	23 8 0	25 3 0	25 8 0	27 4 0*
Belakoba (W. Bengal) .	23 10 0	23 11 0	22 8 0	20 13 0*	21 5 0*
Nowgong (Assam) . .	22 5 0*	22 12 0*	24 3 0*	24 14 0*	26 1 0*
Danpur (Orissa) . .	23 12 0	22 0 0	21 0 0†	20 8 0†	20 0 0

*New crop † Mixed variety.

In the jute goods sector of the Calcutta market, prices showed almost the same trend as the raw Jute section. The following table shows the week-end quotations:—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending 25-6-55	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hessian 40″×10 oz. .	Rs. per 100 yards.	42 3 0	41 10 0	42 6 0	42 7 0	42 8 0	42 13 0
Sacking "B" Twill .	Rs. per 100 bags.	107 0 0	107 8 0	110 0 0	108 12 0	112 12 0	116 8 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

The All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco for 1954-55 puts the year's area and production at 837,000 acres and 238,000 tons respectively as against the adjusted Third Estimate of 871,000 acres and 243,000 tons for 1953-54. The current year's Estimate, thus, shows a decline of 34,000 acres or 3·9 per cent in area and 5,000 tons or 2·1 per cent in production as compared to the previous year. The decrease in area during 1954-55 occurred mainly in Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad and was due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in production occurred mainly in Bombay.

According to Guntur Market Committee's report, purchases of tobacco made in Guntur market by the major companies and others during June included about 5·0 million lbs. of sun-cured country, 2·8 million lbs. of fluecured virginia and 0·6 million lbs. each of sun-cured virginia and gulla etc. Marketing of F.C.V. cigarette tobacco was in progress in Andhra State. About 3 million lbs. of F.C.V. tobacco, 20 thousand lbs. of gulla tobacco and 3·7 million lbs. of natu tobacco arrived in the markets of Krishna district and about 2 lakh lbs. of chewing tobacco and 3 lakh lbs. of cigar and cheroot tobacco arrived in the markets in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras. 50 thousand lbs. of F.C.V. tobacco (mostly low grade) and 117 thousand lbs. of country tobacco were sold in the important markets of East and West Godavari districts.

During July prices of different varieties of tobacco at Guntur generally fluctuated within narrow limits. The prices of LG, and LBY grades of flue-cured virginia of 1955 crop ranged between Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-5-0 per lb. Redried strips grade IV tended to decline progressively from Rs. 2-5-0 in the beginning of the month to Rs. 2-1-0 per lb. towards the close of the month.

About 11 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded and marked for export during April 1955 as compared with 12 million lbs. during April 1954. Of these 11 million lbs., 10·6 million lbs. were flue-cured virginia variety while the balance of 0·4 million lbs. included sun-cured virginia, sun-cured (natu) country and motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during April 1955 amounted to 0·74 million lbs. worth Rs. 19·4 lakhs against 1·8 million lbs. worth Rs. 27·5 lakh exported in the same month of the previous year.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of various G.M.F. Schemes in the States during June 1955 was as under:—

In Andhra 59 oil engines and 15 electric motors were installed by the ryots for irrigation purposes. The West Bengal Government completed 2 drainage schemes which benefited an area of 4,000 acres. In Ajmer, 59 old wells were deepened by means of Government Compressor machines. Madhya Pradesh Government advanced taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 25,100 to cultivators for the purchase of 8 pumping sets.

Out of 2,650 tube-wells provided under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, over 2,000 tube-wells had been constructed by the end of June. Out of these 2,000 tubewells 1,750 tube-wells had been installed with pumps, which became ready for irrigation. In addition to the above programme, the Government of India have started another programme of 700 tube-wells in U.P., Punjab and Pepsu to be completed before June 1956.

In West Bengal, 878 acres were broken up with Government Tractors. About 2,852 acres were ploughed up by the Departmental Tractors in Hyderabad. 1,477 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers in Andhra. The area so reclaimed in Madras amounted to 3,897 acres. In Vindhya Pradesh, 329 acres of land were reclaimed by private parties and 405 acres by State Tractor Unit.

The Government of Hyderabad distributed 136 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture to the cultivators. Besides, 253 tons of ammonium sulphate and 14 tons of super-phosphate were also distributed. The quantity of fertilizers distributed in Andhra was 1,850 tons of ammonium sulphate and 130 tons of super phosphate. The quantity of compost manure prepared in Assam was 450 tons of which 23 tons were sold to the cultivators. In Madras, the quantity of ammonium sulphate distributed to the ryots was 3,585 tons.

The Government of West Bengal distributed 37 tons of paddy seeds to the growers through Government Seed Stores. About 203 tons of improved paddy seeds and 26 tons of improved millet seeds were procured in Andhra for distribution to the ryots. In Vindhya Pradesh, the distribution of paddy seeds among the cultivators had just started and the quantity distributed was 6 tons.

Locust Attack—During the month under report, locust activity in India was unusually low. Only two swarms came into India from West Pakistan and were observed in two districts of Rajasthan. Swarms were also observed in certain districts of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

(*ii*) PLANNING AND FOREIGN AID

With the signing of the six Operational Agreements with the U.S. Government on June 30, 1955, the entire amount of U.S. assistance to India for the year ending June 30, 1955, was allocated. The nature of the projects assisted by the U.S. Government during the last fiscal year remained generally the same as in the previous years but the pattern of assistance differed materially. During the two years 1952-53 and 1953-54 the U.S. assistance was primarily in the form of grant but in 1954-55, a major part of the assistance was taken by India in the form of loan. The total funds earmarked for India during 1954-55 for expenditure on agreed projects amounted to $ 72·5 million. Of this amount a sum of $ 60·5 million was intended for development assistance of which 50 per cent was to be in the form of surplus agricultural commodities. The rest of the amount, namely $ 12 million, was contemplated as technical assistance.

Of the total amount of $ 60·5 million as development assistance, a sum of $ 45 million was received by India as a loan. A Loan Agreement for this purpose was signed in March 1955 by the Indian Ambassador in Washington with the Export-Import Bank on behalf of the U.S. Government. This Loan is repayable over a period of 40 years on a gradually ascending scale. The interest rate is 4 per cent. but there is a waiver of interest for the first three years. The rest of the assistance was in the form of outright grant.

The development assistance for the year 1954-55 has been used mainy for the following purposes:

(1) 10 million dollars for Railway rehabilitation programme.

(2) 4·7 Million dollars for malaria control programme.

(3) 11·8 million dollars for procurement of 98,200 long tons of steel, required for the railways and for certain development projects.

(4) 4 million dollars for the procurement of fertilisers. These include importation of urea, ammonium sulphate-nitrate, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate lime stone both for the purposes of augmenting fertiliser supply in India as well as for purposes of demonstration.

The rest of the development assistance amounting to 30 million dollars is in the form of surplus agricultural commodities, namely, wheat and cotton.

The amount of 12 million dollars contemplated as technical assistance has been allocated for projects of technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, Community Development Programme, Ground Water exploration, filariasis control, popularisation of fertilisers, water supply schemes, industrial and technical services, etc.

(*iii*) CO-OPERATION

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, has sanctioned grants not exceeding Rs. 3,140 to the Government of Tripura and Rs. 2,340 to Kutch for the development of co-operative farming. These grants can be utilised by the States concerned for meeting the cost of such administrative and supervisory staff as may be employed by the State Governments in running such schemes and in educating agriculturist in methods of Cooperative farming.

(*iv*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has assented to the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Bill, 1954, which provides for abolition of all inams other than village service inams and inams held by religious and charitable institutions and for full assessment for such abolition inams. The inamdars as well as their tenants will retain lands under their personal cultivation to the extent of the maximum allowed under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, and will be given adequate compensation for the lands resumed from them.

The Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs (First Amendment) Bill, 1955 has also received the assent of the President. This legislation makes it possible for the Government to charge rent from all existing tenants and sub-tenants at the village rate assessed in the current settlement. Before this the rents charged by the Jagirdars were at rates higher than those fixed at the time of the settlement.

President's assent has also been given to the Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955, which seeks to remove certain legal difficulties in respect of the donations of land made and to be made to the Bhoodan movement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and its distribution to landless persons in Ajmer State.

(*v*) LAND TAXATION

The State Government of Andhra proposes to introduce in the Legislative Assembly a Bill to be known as the Andhra Land Revenue Assessment (Surcharge on Wet Lands) Bill, 1955 to provide for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue assessment on wet lands in the State in certain cases. According to the provisions of the Bill, a surcharge at the rate of 18¾ percent is leviable on the amount of land revenue assessment payable in the case of every wet land in the State served by any Government source of irrigation. The imposition of the surcharge has been considered necessary in view of the rise in prices in recent years, on account of which the Government have been incurring substantially increasing expenditure on the repairs and maintenance of irrigation and other ancillary works. The measure is also intended to strengthen the finances of the State. Apart from the proposal to levy surcharge on land revenue assessment, the Government is also enhancing water rates by issue of necessary notifications under the Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.

The State Government also proposes to introduce another Bill to be known as The Andhra Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1955, the object of which is to equalise the burden of land revenue on all land in the State and at the same time to augment the finances of the State Government. At present minor inam lands in this State are either held free of assessment or are liable only to pay a quit rent, jodi or other amount of a like nature which is much less than the assessment payable on similar ryotwari lands in the neighbourhood. The Government consider that there is little justification for any discriminatory treatment in favour of minor inam lands in respect of their assessment. The Bill accordingly provides that with effect from Fasli 1365, the Government shall have power to levy in lieu of the quit rent, jodi or other similar amount, if any now payable to the Government in respect of such inams, an assessment at the settlement rates for similar ryotwari lands in the village where the village has been settled, and in other cases at the rates of assessment to be fixed by the Collector with reference to settlement rates for similar lands in neighbouring ryotwari villages. Where however, an inamdar is liable to pay a jodi or kattubadi or other similar amount to the landholder of an estate, he will be allowed to deduct such amount from the assessment payable to the Government under the Bill. Further, provision has been made for the exemption from the levy of full assessment of (*a*) inamas which have been granted with a view to securing the continuance of essential village services and (*b*) other service inams where such inams are proved to consist of assignment of land revenue only.

(*vi*) MISCELLANEOUS

The working of Gram Panchayats in the Punjab State during 1953-54 registered an overall progress. Two important measures, namely, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 (Act No. IV of 1953) and the Punjab Village (Common Lands) Act, 1953 were enacted during the year. 9,188 Gram Panchayats were set up throughout the State (as against 8,034 panchayats in the previous year) covering about 16,455 Revenue estates and 10,240,273 persons. The Panchayats decided 31,213 criminal cases and 24,431 civil and revenue suits. In the field of education, as a result of special drive, the panchayats opened 400 new primary schools and organised 568 libraries and reading rooms. As many as 3,400 wells and springs were either constructed, sunk, repaired or cleaned. The number of Dharamsalas, Panchayat Ghars, Sarais etc. constructed or repaired was 492. About 36,80,672 feet of streets were paved and repaired and 13,53,828 feet of drains constructed or repaired. The number of manure pits dug and repaired during the year was 3,47,050; 74,263 trees were also planted. Panchayats launched special drives for the destruction of jackals, rats and harmful weeds and a large number of panchayats also employed persons to protect standing crops. The total expenditure incurred by Gram Panchayats during the year was Rs. 30,59,030 as against Rs. 23,52,798 expended during the previous year.

V.—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events of the Month of July 1955

1st July 1955	Reduction in the export duty on cotton from Rs. 150 to Rs. 125 per bale came into effect.

2nd July	(*i*) A further quota of sesamum seed and its oil allowed for export. (*ii*) Free licensing policy of rice husk meal continued.
7th July	All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, 1954-55 released.
10th July	All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55 released.
15th July	(*i*) Extension of Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement announced. (*ii*) The Tenancy Sub-Committee and the Ceilings Sub-committee of the Land Reforms Panel discussed the question of ceilings and their fixation, at a joint-meeting held in Hyderabad.
16th July	All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1954-55 released.
17th July	All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar 1954-55) released.
18th July	An export quota of 6,000 tons of sago (tapioca globules) announced.
22nd July	All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1954-55 released.
23rd July	All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55 released.
26th July	All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1954-55 released.

(b) Reserve Bank Report on Currency and Finance, 1954-55

According to the Report on Currency and Finance for the year ended March 1955 issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Indian economy made considerable progress during the year 1954-55. The report states that a balance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply seems to have been achieved, towards which the further relaxation of controls over a wide sector has been a contributory factor. In the sphere of agriculture, attention has been drawn to the record increase in agricultural production achieved in 1953-54. For the year 1954-55, the report points out that agricultural output is expected to be near the record level of 1953-54. The sharp fall in agricultural prices has, however, been described to be a disquieting feature of the economy. The report opines that the fall in agricultural prices may not continue indefinitely, for, the supply position in 1954-55 was assisted by a run of three good monsoons, which is unusual, and by dishoarding which followed the virtual elimination of controls over foodgrains early in the year. To some extent, the recent decline in prices appears to be a corrective to the earlier high prices and "a lower level of foodgrain prices provides a better base for rapid economic development". The Report, however, goes on to say that a steep decline, such as tended to occur in some commodities is liable to cause widespread distress and particularly if it is due to temporary causes, to lead to some avoidable distortions in the production pattern. The report, therefore, favours state intervention to smoothen extreme fluctuations in such an event.

The report also deals with the problem of unemployment, Government budgets, balance of payments position, world economy etc.

(c) Report of Rice Milling Committee

The Rice Milling Committee set up by the Government of India in October 1954 with Sri C. P. Karunakara Menon as its Chairman to examine the working of different types of rice milling now in vogue in the country in all its aspects, such as, technical, nutritional economic, consumer preference and employment, has submitted its report. The Committee was requested to recommend future policy for the Government indicating the necessary administrative, financial and legislative measures. Later, the Government asked the Committee to make similar enquiry in regard to pulse-milling also.

In its report, the Committee points out that until the advent of the mills, hand-pounding used to be a subsidiary occupation for the unemployed agricultural labour during the off-season varying from four to eight months in a year. The competitive cheapness and the fine appearance of mill-rice are serious handicaps, the Committee maintains, against hand-pounding which had received a serious blow during the days of control when mills were employed by Government to process and distribute rice and private sales of paddy were banned in many States.

The habit of eating mill-rice, which loses most of its nutrients in the process of polishing, according to the Committee, is bound to cause serious deterioration in the health of the consumers, particularly of the poorer sections which cannot afford supplementary food.

In view of its socio-economic value for the unemployed rural population and also on nutritional considerations, the hand-pounding industry, the Committee feels, should be organised and developed to the fullest extent to enable hand-pounded rice to replace mill-rice as an article of food. For achieving this objective, the Committee recommends, *inter alia*, a census of all existing rice mills and introduction of hand-pounding centres under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in all States. Except in emergencies, no licences for new rice mills or rice milling in combined mills should be granted.

A cess of annas six should be imposed, the Committee suggests, on per maund of rice milled. The proceeds are to be utilised in organising the hand-pounding industry, encouraging research on improved implements and providing subsidy to the hand-pounded rice. Besides, the existing mills, the Committee feels, should neither be permitted to work for more than six hours a day nor be allowed to increase their existing capacity.

The Committee describes the small hulling machines, which have sprung up in thousands and even penetrated the villages, "as the greatest menace to the hand-pounding industry" and recommends immediate action for their elimination. In no case, should the licence of any such small huller machine be renewed to work after December 31, 1956.

By way of direct incentive to the hand-pounding industry, the Committee suggests that the existing average subsidy of annas six per maund of paddy hand-pounding be increased to annas eight. The subsidy should be for five years after which the position should be reviewed by the Government. Easy credit, implements at concessional rate and exemption from the sale-tax, where applicable, have also been recommended for such individuals and organisations as are engaged in the hand-pounding industry and certified by All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Board). Government should purchase only hand pounded rice for their requirements of jails, hospitals, government hostels, railways, the Armed Forces and police etc. Government-aided institutions such as railway canteens, should also be directed to follow suit, the Committee suggests.

Lines have been indicated in the Committee's report for a five-year phased programme in different States for the speedy organisation and development of the hand-pounding industry. The co-operative system of processing and marketing, as recommended in the Rural Credit Survey Report, has been suggested for adoption in this respect. Maintenance of normal supplies and employment of maximum number of unemployed or under-employed rural labour are to be principal guiding factors. A review by the Government of India after three years of the progress made by each State is another recommendation in this connection.

The Committee recommends that the milling of rice by rice mills should be restricted to a maximum of five per cent. with a minimum milling of three per cent. Imports, as far as possible, should also conform to the same standard. Exemption from the restriction should, however, be granted for rice intended for export.

Regarding legislative measures, the views of the Committee are that the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and if necessary, the Constitution, should be suitably amended to enable the State Governments to give effect to the various recommendations made in the report. It also underlines the value of publicity and propaganda through Schools, Colleges, Commodity Development and National Extension Blocks, Women's organisations, the Red Cross and various audi-visual media to popularise hand-pounded rice by stressing on its nutritive value.

Other recommendations of the Committee relate to researches for evolving simpler and better hand-pounding implements, creation of a separate agency under Co-operative Department of State Government and setting up of special machinery for liaison between the Central and State Governments.

The Committee's recommendations on pulse-milling are also on similar lines.

(d) All-India Livestock Census Conference

Representatives of the various states met at a Conference in New Delhi on the 9th and 10th August 1955 to discuss ways and means of conducting a livestock census in India next year.

Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who presided, in his opening remarks recalled the opinion of the National Income Committee that the existing information on livestock numbers and products was very unsatisfactory. The Committee said that both the quality of information on number and yield rates and the periodicity of the availability of information relating to livestock data needed improvement. Dr. Sen said "We require reliable and timely estimates of livestock numbers and products for the estimation of their contribution to the National Production of India. In a developing economy such as ours, when more and more emphasis is now being placed on the ways and means of increasing the availability of protective foods, it is necessary that any plans for the development of protective foods should be based on accurate and reliable figures such as animals in milk, useless cattle, availability of cattle for slaughter etc."

Dr. Sen said that the First All-India Livestock Census was held in the winter of 1919-20 and the second during the winter of 1924-25. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Censuses were held in January 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945 respectively. The 7th Livestock Census was held in May 1951. Unfortunately, some States could not carry out the Census in that month. Dr. Sen, therefore, observed that for the 1956 Census, it was important for us to plan the operations in such a way that it was held simultaneously throughout India, and the shortcomings of the previous censuses were removed as far as possible.

For the 1956 Census, he observed, April 15 was considered as the suitable time for taking the count of livestock numbers and other associated details, namely, the agricultural implements and machinery, throughout India because in April, during the years in which the Human Census is held, it will be convenient for the primary enumerators to make use of an up-to-date "frame" by way of complete and properly numbered list of households, prepared during the Human Census. Another advantage he pointed out in addition to the completeness of the "frame", was that the Census operations in April will save a great deal of time of the primary enumerators, since he has not to go again through the cumbersome process of preparing list of houses and the households.

To tighten the administrative supervision, he proposed that the intensity of the supervision at the various levels should be decided a *priori*. He also suggested to the State Officers attending the Conference that they might plan; if possible, the supervision at the various stages much earlier, by what is known as the random selection. Finally, he disclosed, that as in the population Census of 1951, it was proposed to check the Census figures by post enumeration sample check of 1 to 2%, of the villages, for which purpose recruitment of special staff from the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Departments may have to be made.

The Conference recommended that the Eighth All-India Livestock Census should be conducted with April 15, 1956 as the date of reference in all the States except that in the snow-covered areas of Jammu and Kashmir the final check will be made in June 1956, in respect of the position as it stood on April 15, 1956. The enumeration which will generally extend over a period of one month should be staggered in February—April 1956, keeping in view that the enumeration period should be as near the date of reference as possible.

The Conference also recommended that in the ensuing Livestock Census, information should be collected regarding livestock numbers mainly classified according to age and sex and the number of agricultural implements and machinery, over the entire geographical area of the country—rural as well as urban.

Information relating to breeds of cattle, births and deaths of cattle during the preceding three months, amount of milk given by the milch animals on the date of enumeration etc. are proposed to be collected during the Sample Verification proposed to be carried out immediately after the census.

To ensure complete coverage of the census, the Conference recommended that the entire territory should be broken up into smaller administrative units and primary enumeration entrusted to the local agency available in each unit. In order that the enumeration is completed within the stipulated time, the Conference further recommended that the jurisdiction of the primary enumerator should be fixed by the Livestock Census Officers keeping in view the size of the village, communication facilities etc.

The Conference urged that the provisional results of the census should be published soon after the census was over. To this end, it recommended that an Abstract Statement containing information on broad categories of livestock should be prepared in the Taluka office within 25 days of the day of enumeration and sent to the District Office, that the District Office should prepare the Abstract Statement for the district within another 10 days and send it to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi, with a copy to the State Livestock Census Officer. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics would then consolidate the district figures and issue to the public provisional All-India totals of Livestock Population. The publication of the provisional figures will be followed by the final figures giving all the details.

The Conference recommended that each State Government should bring out a State Livestock Census Report more or less on the lines of all-India Report, but containing tehsil-wise information on number of livestock, agricultural machinery etc.

Realising the need for an independent check on the data collected through the Census, the Conference recommended that a sample verification should also be conducted immediately after the census. The data collected during the sample verification would also provide independent estimates of the livestock numbers classified into broad categories with reasonable degree of accuracy on an all-India basis and for major States.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) Agricultural Policy in Sweden

The Swedish Minister of Agriculture has put forward a proposal for new guiding principles to be adhered to in the fixing of prices for agricultural products. This means that the practice of the so-called "agricultural calculation" will be abandoned. The new regulations are to come into force in the 1956-57 farm year. The Government is to submit to Parliament proposals for detailed regulations to apply to the various farm products. Under the Ministry of Agriculture's proposal, price support is to be fixed for a period of 3 years. At the beginning of the 3-year period, an import levy is not to be altered as long as the domestic price of the product in question remains within certain limits. In the event of a fall in prices on the foreign market large enough to cause the domestic price to fall below the lower price limit, special measures are to be employed to prevent a further decline in the price on the domestic market. Measures are also advocated to prevent a further rise in prices should the price of a product exceed the upper price limit. The price limits and the import levies are to be established in such a way that the average prices between the price limits are in accordance with the income relationship existing between the farm population and comparable population groups as determined in a decision adopted by Parliament in 1947. In the Ministry of Agriculture's proposals the spread between the price limits for the various products has generally been fixed at 20 to 30% of the average price level.

(b) Collective Farms in the Soviet Union

At the present time 850 million hectares are devoted to agriculture in the Soviet Union (1 hectare=2·471 acres). Of this, 476 million hectares are cultivated by perpetual collective farms, 184 million hectares by collective farms on long-term basis, 89 million hectares by peasants and 101 million hectares on lease basis by industrial, fisheries and cooperative societies. An average collective farm of the tilling variety is of 5,230 hectares. There are now about 91,000 collective farms; in 1953 they were 93,000. In 1954, farms belonging to the Ministry of State Farms occupied 112 million hectares, the average size being 30,800 hectares.

During the Soviet regime of nearly four decades, the cultivated area in the U.S.S.R. has increased by 40 million hectares i.e. by less than 5 per cent. In 1954 the Soviet Government started a programme of bringing an additional 28—30 million hectares of virgin land under cultivation. This amounts to about 75 per cent of the new land added to cultivation during 1918—54. It appears that one of the reasons for bringing more and more land under cultivation is that collective farms are taking little advantage of their productive possibilities. It is estimated that on collective farms cultivated land accounts for only 31·5 per cent of the total area. Pastures and hay fields occupy 26·9% and forests and other lands 41·6 per cent. The proportion of cultivated land in various regions ranges from 70 per cent in the Central Black Soil and Southern regions to only 1·4 per cent in the Far East.

Source: New York Times, 5-6-55.

(c) New Co-operative Farms in Poland

New Co-operative farms are being set up all over Poland. Small and middle holders are joining the existing Co-operative farms. In May this year, eleven new Co-operative farms comprising some 250 farmsteads, were organized in Carcow Voivodship. In addition the existing Co-operative farms were joined by some 100 new members. This year the Co-operative farms in Szezecin Voivodship have admitted 760 new members. Peasants in Olszlyn Voivodship have organised thirty new Co-operative farms. New Co-operative farms are constantly being set up in Bydgrsziz Voivodship, their number amounting at present to 1,070.

Source : The Eastern Economist, 29-7-55.

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Third Estimates of Tobacco, 1954-55.

All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Tur (Arhar), Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, Sugarcane, Dry chillies (Capsicum-SP), Rape and Mustard and Linseed, 1954-55.

All-India Advance Estimate of Cereals and Gram, 1954-55.

All-India First Estimate of Sugar, 1955-56.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, June, 1955.

Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India, 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

Forests Statistics—All-India (1949-50 to 1952-53).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during July 1955

(Between 30th June, 1955 and 27th July, 1955 and from 1st June, 1955 to 27th July, 1955)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 30-6-55 to 27-7-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-55 to 27-7-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	20·9	(+) 5·3	36·6	(+) 11
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	33·6	(+)10·3	53·8	(+) 18
Gangetic West Bengal	12·4	(+) 1·1	18·8	(—) 11
Orissa	7·7	(—) 5·6	14·6	(—) 28
Chota Nagpur	9·4	(—) 2·7	14·2	(—) 27
Bihar	14·4	(+) 3·0	20·0	(+) 5
U. P. East	19·0	(+) 8·1	26·0	(+) 65
U. P. West	10·1	(—) 1·0	14·2	(—) 7
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	6·0	(—) 0·9	7·3	(—) 18
Jammu & Kashmir	2·6	(+) 0·2	3·5	(—) 19
Rajasthan West	0·2	(—) 2.9	0·9	(—) 79
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	4·2	(—) 3·7	7·0	(—) 35
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	4·6	(—) 7·5	8·7	(—) 48
Vindhya Pradesh	10·4	(—) 2·1	16·8	(—) 4
Madhya Pradesh East	9·2	(—) 5·0	18·3	(—) 20
Madhya Pradesh West	6·5	(—) 5·9	17·1	(—) 9
Gujarat	2·1	(—) 9·5	5·6	(—) 66
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·9	(—) 6·2	1·7	(—) 83
Konkan	22·4	(—) 3·7	48·4	(—) 4
Deccan (Desh)	1·2	(—) 2·5	4·7	(—) 36
Hyderabad North	6·6	(—) 0·6	16·1	(+) 27
Hyderabad South	5·5	(—) 0·2	11·2	(+) 11
Coastal Andhradesa	2·7	(—) 1·8	5·1	(—) 37
Rayalaseema	1·8	(—) 1·5	3·3	(—) 43
Tamilnad	2·4	(+) 0·4	3·3	(—) 3
Malabar and South Kanara	22·9	(—)10·0	64·6	(—) 3
Mysore	1·2	(—) 1·7	2·6	(—) 53
Travancore-Cochin	10·0	(—) 4·4	36·1	(+) 4

NOTE—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during August

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum	Jute and Tea
Bihar	Paddy and Bajra	Jute and Tea
Bombay	Cotton	Summer Vegetable
Madhya Pradesh	..	Summer Vegetable
Madras	Kharif Rice and Cotton	Sugarcane and Rice
Orissa	Ragi	Paddy, Cotton and Jute
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, and Kharif Pulses,	Potatoes and Summer Vegetables
C. P.	Paddy	..
West Bengal	..	Jute and Cotton

TAALE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crops Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1953-54 (Partially revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1953-54 Partially revised)	1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,032	74,434	27,561	24,209
Jowar	43,657	43,456	7,913	9,092
Bajra	30,094	27,350	4,459	3,555
Maize	9,360	9,325	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,714	5,747	1,819	1,778
Small Millets	13,979	13,680	2,427	2,424
Wheat	26,310	26,842	7,873	8,539
Barley	8,721	7,999	2,904	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	214,867	208,823	57,920	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,754	20,991	4,775	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,931	5,944	1,827	1,661
Other Pulses*	26,406	25,433	3,632	3,474
TOTAL PULSES	52,091	52,368	10,234	10,260
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	266,958	261,191	68,154	65,587
Potato	648‖	N.A.	1,965‖	N.A.
Sugarcane†	3,498	3,932	43,873	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,326	1,472	297	356
Tobacco	890‖	N.A.	256‖	N.A.
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,869	12,647	3,573‡	3,823‡
Castorseed	1,373	1,273	108	112
Sesamum	6,346	6,460	552	592
Rape and Mustard	5,534	5,665	855	962
Linseed	3,360	3,290	374	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,482	29,335	5,462	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,182	18,346	3,965§	4,298§
Jute	1,196	1,273	3,129¶	3,153¶
Mesta	468	571	656¶	1,106¶
Beverages—				
Tea	..	..	..	..
Coffee	..	..	..	..

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* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or Gur are 4,464 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

‖ Final Estimate.

N.A. Not available.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
				(i) 1954-55				
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	4-5-55	77,424	77,032†	(—) 3·4	24,209	27,561†	(—)12·2
Jowar	Final	4-6-55	43,456	43,657†	(—) 0·5	9,092	7,913†	(+)14·9
Bajra	Final	26-5-55	27,350	30,094†	(—) 9·9	3,555	4,459†	(—)20·3
Maize	Final	20-5-55	9,325	9,360†	(—) 0·4	2,944	2,964†	(—) 0·7
Ragi	Final	24-5-55	5,747	5,714†	(+) 0·6	1,778	1,819†	(—) 2·3
Small Millets	Final	22-7-55	13,680	13,979†	(—) 2·1	2,424	2,427†	(—) 0·1
Wheat	Final	4-8-55	26,842	26,310†	(+) 2·0	8,539	7,873†	(+) 8·5
Barley	Final	4-8-55	7,999	8,721†	(—) 8·3	2,786	2,904†	(—) 4·1
	TOTAL CEREALS	..	208,823	214,867†	(—) 2·8	55,327	57,920†	(—) 4·5
Pulses—								
Gram	Final	3-8-55	20,991	19,754†	(+) 6·3	5,125	4,775†	(+) 7·3
Tur	Final	17-7-55	5,944	5,931†	(+) 0·2	1,661	1,827†	(—) 9·1
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	21-4-55	14,935	15,192†	(—) 1·7	1,497	1,543†	(—) 3·0
Other Rabi Pulses	Final	5-8-55	10,498	11,214†	(—) 6·4	1,997	2,089†	(—) 5·4
Potato	First	7-3-55	544	538	(+) 1·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Final	10-7-55	3,932	3,498†	(+)12·4	54,648	43,873†	(+)24·6
Ginger (Dry)	Final	17-6-55	44·4	44·8†	(—) 0·9	13·4	13·8†	(—) 2·9
Pepper (Black)	Final	6-5-55	208·2	207·7†	(+) 0·2	25·8	23·8†	(+) 8·4
Chillies (Dry)	Final	7-7-55	1,472	1,326†	(+)11·0	356	297†	(+)19·9
Tobacco	Third	23-7-55	837	871	(—) 3·9	238	243	(—) 2·9
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869†	(+)16·4	3,823‡	3,573‡	(+) 7·0
Castorseed	Final	20-4-55	1,273	1,373†	(—) 7·3	112	108†	(+) 3·7
Sesamum	Final	2-6-55	6,460	6,346†	(+) 1·8	592	552†	(+) 7·2
Rape & Mustard	Final	26-7-55	5,665	5,534†	(+) 2·4	962	855†	(+)12·5
Linseed	Final	16-7-55	3,290	3,360†	(—) 2·1	388	374†	(+) 3·7
	TOTAL OILSEEDS	..	29,335	27,482†	(+) 6·7	5,877	5,462†	(+) 7·6
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	28-6-55	18,346	17,182†	(+) 6·8	4,298§	3,965†§	(+) 8·4
Jute	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196†	(+) 6·4	3,153‖	3,129‖†	(+) 0·8
Mesta	Final	5-5-55	571	468†	(+)22·0	1,106‖	656‖†	(+)68·6
				(ii) 1955-56				
Sugarcane	First	4-8-55	3,970	3,647	(+) 8·9	..	..	..

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*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,546 and 4,464 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.

‡In terms of nuts in shell.

†Partially Revised.

§In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

‖In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India ~~Advance~~ Final Estimates of Area and Production of Cereals and Gram

(Released in August, 1955)

I. Summary

	Area (Thousand acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	1954-55 Final (~~Advance~~ Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		1954-55 Final (~~Advance~~ Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (6) over Col. (7)	
			Absolute	Per cent			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CEREALS								
Kharif Cereals—								
Rice	74,424	77,032	(—)2,608	(—)3·4	24,209	27,561	(—)3,352	(—)12·2
Jowar	43,456	43,657	(—) 201	(—)0·5	9,092	7,913	(+)1,179	(+)14·9
Bajra	27,350	30,094	(—)2,744	(—)9·9	3,555	4,459	(—) 904	(—)20·3
Maize	9,325	9,360	(—) 35	(—)0·4	2,944	2,964	(—) 20	(—) 0·7
Ragi	5,747	5,714	(+) 33	(+)0·6	1,778	1,819	(—) 41	(—) 2·3
Small Millets	13,680	13,979	(—) 299	(—)2·1	2,424	2,427	(—) 3	(—) 0·1
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS	173,982	179,836	(—)5,854	(—)3·3	44,002	47,143	(—)3,141	(—) 6·7
Rabi Cereals—								
Wheat	26,842	26,310	(+) 532	(+)2·0	8,539	7,873	(+) 666	(+) 8·5
Barley	7,999	8,721	(—) 722	(—)8·3	2,786	2,904	(—) 118	(—) 4·1
TOTAL RABI CEREALS	34,841	35,031	(—) 190	(—)0·5	11,325	10,777	(+) 548	(+) 5·1
TOTAL CEREALS	208,823	214,867	(—)6,044	(—)2·8	55,327	57,920	(—)2,593	(—) 4·5
Gram	20,991	19,754	(+)1,237	(+)6·3	5,125	4,775	(+) 350	(+) 7·3

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partilly Revised Estimate)	(Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (6) over Col. (7)	
			Absolute	Per cent			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra	11,810	12,046	(—) 236	(—) 2·0	4,405	4,176	(+) 229	(+) 5·5
Assam	4,217	4,288	(—) 71	(—) 1·7	1,687	1,660	(+) 27	(+) 1·6
Bihar	16,209	18,334	(—)2,125	(—)11·6	3,518	5,240	(—)1,722	(—)32·9
Bombay	26,126	26,068	(+) 58	(+) 2·0	5,517	4,960	(+) 557	(+)11·2
Madhya Pradesh	20,049	20,061	(—) 12	(—) 0·1	4,985	5,050	(—) 65	(—) 1·3
Madras	12,783	13,037	(—) 254	(—) 1·9	5,170	5,192	(—) 22	(—) 0·4
Orissa	10,008	10,093	(—) 85	(—) 0·8	2,273	2,351	(—) 78	(—) 3·3
Punjab	7,588	7,748	(—) 160	(—) 2·1	2,479	2,572	(—) 93	(—) 3·6
Uttar Pradash	33,206	33,104	(+) 102	(+) 0·3	9,831	9,284	(+) 547	(+) 5·9
West Bengal	10,248	10,968	(—) 720	(—) 6·6	3,877	5,346	(—)1,469	(—)27·5
Hyderabad	15,110	14,969	(+) 141	(+) 0·9	2,872	2,566	(+) 306	(+)11·9
Jammu & Kashmir	1,283*	1,283	..	..	443*	443	..	..
Madhya Bharat	7,170	7,093	(+) 77	(+) 1·1	1,249	1,165	(+) 84	(+) 7·2

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore	4,614	4,737	(—) 123	(—) 2·6	1,199	1,301	(—) 102	(—) 7·8
P.E.P.S.U.	2,231	2,370	(—) 139	(—) 5·9	653	802	(—) 149	(—) 18·6
Rajasthan	14,110	15,962	(—)1,852	(—)11·6	2,761	3,400	(—) 639	(—) 18·8
Saurashtra	4,155	4,876	(—) 721	(—)14·8	348	398	(—) 50	(—) 12·6
Travancore-Cochine	837*	837	..	..	279*	279	..	..
Ajmer	300	312	(—) 12	(—) 3·8	74	75	(—) 1	(—) 1·3
Bhopal	846	830	(+) 16	(+) 1·9	207	235	(—) 28	(—) 11·9
Coorg	103	99	(+) 4	(+) 4·0	67	73	(—) 6	(—) 8·2
Delhi	159	188	(—) 29	(—)15·4	39	55	(—) 16	(—) 29·1
Himachal Pardesh	889	875	(+) 14	(+) 1·6	242	210	(+) 32	(+) 15·2
Kutch	671	599	(+) 72	(+)12·0	77	58	(+) 19	(+) 32·8
Manipur	177*	177	..	..	66*	66	..	..
Tripura	404	391	(+) 13	(+) 3·3	147	136	(+) 11	(+) 8·1
Vindhya Pradesh	3,513	3,516	(—) 3	(—) 0·1	860	825	(+) 35	(+) 4·2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	6	(+) 1	(+)16·7	2	2	..	..
TOTAL ..	208,823	214,867	(—)6,044	(—) 2·8	55,327	57,920	(—) 2,593	(—) 4·5

* Previous year's figure repeated for want of data.

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1954-55

(Released in July, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	13,680	13,979	(—) 299	(—) 2·1
Production (Thousand tons)	2,424	2,427	(—) 3	(—) 0·1

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Andhra and Madras and to a lesser extent by Rajasthan, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the increases reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Hyderabad and Himachal Pradesh. The increase in acreage in Vindhya Pradesh is attributed to more area brought under cultivation whereas in other states it is due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Andhra, Madras and Madhya Pradesh due partly to the decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production has been almost offset by the increases reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Vindhya Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts of Andhra the crops were affected for want of timely rainfall.

The production estimates of Kodon Kutki crop in respect of Madhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the Non-Reporting Areas *i.e.* areas for which Forecast reports are not prepared for this crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Madhya Pradesh (Forest areas only), Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin which together account for an area of 132,000 acres and a production of 18,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA—						
Korra—						
Kharif	749	886	(—)137	104	125	(—) 21
Rabi	755	776	(—) 21	94	100	(—) 6
TOTAL	1,504	1,662	(—)158	198	225	(—) 27
Varagu—						
Kharif	265	321	(—) 56	52	68	(—) 16
Rabi	46	114	(—) 68	9	21	(—) 12
TOTAL	311	435	(—)124	61	89	(—) 28
Samai—						
Kharif	173	176	(—) 3	26	26	..
Rabi	5	5	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	178	181	(—) 3	27	27	..
Other Cereals	384	391	(—) 7	69	76	(—) 7
State	2,377	2,669	(—)292	355	417	(—) 62
ASSAM	9	8	(+) 1	2	2	..
BIHAR—						
Kharif	722	719	(+) 3	108	101	(+) 7
Rabi	42‡	42	..	6‡	6	..
TOTAL	764	761	(+) 3	114	107	(+) 7
BOMBAY—						
Kodra (Kharif)	433	364	(—) 3	153	161	(—) 8
Vari—						
Kharif	73	73	..	20	20§	..
Rabi	20	20§	..	10	10§	..
TOTAL	93	93§	..	30	30§	..
Sawa (*Kharif*)	77	77§	..	24	24§	..
Banti (Kharif)	64	64§	..	25	25§	..
Rala (Kharif)	69	69§	..	19	19§	..
Italian Millets—						
Kharif	6	6§	..	2	2§	..
Rabi	(*a*)	(*a*)§	..	(*b*)	(*b*)§	..
TOTAL	6	6§	..	2	2§	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Other Millets‖—						
Kharif	514	514§	..	103	103§	..
Rabi	12	12§	..	3	3§	..
TOTAL	526	526§	..	106	106§	..
State—						
Kharif	1,236	1,239	(—) 3	346	354	(—) 8
Rabi	32	32	..	14	14	..
TOTAL	1,268	1,271	(—) 3	360	368	(—) 8
MADHYA PRADESH—						
Kodan Kuti (Kharif)	2,335	2,342	(—) 7	214*	233*	(—) 19
Sawan (*Kharif*)	136	135	(+) 1	22	22	..
Rala (*Kharif*)	8	9	(—) 1	1	1	..
Rajgira (Rabi)	11	11	..	1	1	..
State—						
Kharif	2,479	2,486	(—) 7	237	256	(—) 19
Rabi	11	11	..	1	1	..
TOTAL†	2,490	2,497	(—) 7	238	257	(—) 19
MADRAS—						
Korra—						
Kharif	70	74	(—) 4	23	23	..
Rabi	23	21	(+) 2	7	6	(+) 1
TOTAL	93	95	(—) 2	30	29	(+) 1
Varagu—						
Kharif	685	768	(+) 83	298	333	(—) 35
Rabi	147	167	(—) 20	57	64	(—) 7
TOTAL	832	935	(—)103	355	397	(—) 42
Samai—						
Kharif	468	477	(—) 9	86	87	(—) 1
Rabi	104	105	(—) 1	20	20	..
TOTAL	572	582	(—) 10	106	107	(—) 1
Other cereals	193	188	(+) 5	45	41	(+) 4
State	1,690	1,800	(—)110	536	574	(—) 38
ORISSA	70	67	(+) 3	11	8	(+) 3
PUNJAB	22‡	22	..	3‡	3	..
UTTAR PRADESH—						
Kankun (Kharif)	27	24‡	(+) 3	3	2	(+) 1
Kodan (Kharif)	1,143	1,070	(+) 73	242	172	(+) 70
Kutki (Kharif)	9	11	(—) 2	1	1	..
Sawan (Kharif)	492	459	(+) 33	76	58	(—) 18
Chena (Rabi)	77‡	77	..	22‡	22	..
State—						
Kharif	1,671	1,564	(+)107	322	233	(+) 89
Rabi	77	77	..	22	22	..
TOTAL	1,748	1,641	(+)107	344	255	(+) 89

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL	20	20	..	4	5	(—) 1
HYDERABAD—						
Kharif	907	901	(+) 6	70	73	(—) 3
Rabi	35	35	..	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL	942	936	(+) 6	73	75	(—) 2
JAMMU & KASHMIR—	57‡	57	..	11‡	11	..
MADHYA BHARAT—						
Kharif	188	188	..	23	23	..
Rabi	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
TOTAL	192	193	(—) 1	24	24	..
MYSORE	761	789	(—) 28	94	82	(+) 12
RAJASTHAN—						
Kharif	242	281	(—) 39	63	64	(—) 1
Rabi	8	8	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	250	289	(—) 39	64	65	(—) 1
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—	22‡‡	22	..	2‡	2	..
BHOPAL—						
Kodan	5	6	(—) 1	1	1	..
Kutki	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Sawan and others	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	8	9	(—) 1	1	1	..
HIMACHAL PRADESH—						
Chalai	19	..	..	4	..	..
China	10	..	..	2	..	..
Kangni	8	..	..	1	..	..
Ogla	6	..	..	1	..	..
Kathu and Fafra	8	..	..	2	..	..
Others	14	..	..	2	..	..
TOTAL	65	56¶	(+) 9	12	9¶	(+) 3
VINDHYA PRADESH—						
Kodan	719	..	..	..	..	..
Kutki	88	..	..	..	..	..
Kakun	9	..	..	..	..	..
Mejhari	22	..	..	..	..	..
Sawan	70	..	..	..	..	..
Basara	16	..	..	..	..	..
Rabi	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	925	872¶	(+) 53	176¶	162¶	(+) 14
ALL-INDIA	13,680	13,979	(—)299	2,424	2,427	(—) 3

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* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting surveys.

† Includes an area of 31,420 acres and a production of 2,028 tons in respect of Non-Reporting (Forest) areas.

‡ Previous year's figures have been repeated for want of data for the current year.

§ Current year's figures have been repeated for want of data for 1953-54.

|| Includes figures for vari, sawa, banti, Rala and Italian millets in respect of some districts for which details are not available.

¶ Millet-wise details are not available.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE—Small-millets are not grown in Pepsu, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India Final Estimate of Wheat 1954-55

(Released in August, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (Thousand acres)	26,842	26,310	(+) 532	(+) 2·0
Production (Thousand tons)	8,539	7,873	(+) 666	(+) 8·5

The increase in acreage during the current year reported by almost all the major wheat growing States except Bihar, Bombay and Vindhya Pradesh has been shared mainly by Punjab, Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. The increase in acreage is generally attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage reported by Bihar, Bombay and Vindhya Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time has offset to some extent the increases reported by other States.

The increase in production also reported by almost all the wheat growing States except Bihar and Pepsu has been shared mainly by Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad. The increase in production is due partly to the corresponding increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production in Bihar is due to the corresponding decrease in acreage whereas in Pepsu it is due to the insufficient winter rains during the growing period.

The production estimates for Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on wheat crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-reporting Areas', *i.e.* areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for this crop. The Non-reporting Areas for this Estimate include Andhra, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and the non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh which together account for an area of 254,000 acres and a production of 65,000 tons during 1954-55

II. DETAILS

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	10	9	(+) 1	1	1	..
Assam	6†	6	..	2†	2	..
Bihar	1,433	1,552	(—) 119	304*	392*	(—) 88
Bombay	1,894	1,995	(—) 101	368*	358*	(+) 10
Madhya Pradesh‡	2,868	2,817	(+) 51	728*	596*	(+) 132
Madras	4	4	..	1	1	..
Orissa	13	12	(+) 1	3	3	..
Punjab	3,401	3,054	(+) 347	1,519*	1,285*	(+) 234
Uttar Pradesh	9,277	9,230	(+) 47	3,259*	3,106*	(+) 153
West Bengal	141	133	(+) 8	45*	38*	(+) 7
Hyderabad	711	585	(+) 126	108*	69*	(+) 39
Jammu & Kashmir	230†	230	..	62†	62	..
Madhya Bharat	1,899	1,826	(+) 73	361	296	(+) 66
Mysore	3	4	(—) 1	1	1	..
Pepsu	992	962	(+) 30	408*	436*	(—) 28
Rajasthan	2,016	1,938	(+) 78	757*	654*	(+) 103
Saurashtra	230	224	(+) 6	84	76	(+) 8
Travancore-Cochin	(a)†	(a)	..	(b)†	(b)	..
Ajmer	39	37	(+) 2	16*	15*	(+) 1
Bhopal	539	528	(+) 11	147*	138*	(+) 9
Delhi	67	60	(+) 7	28*	28*	..
Himachal Pradesh	323	324	(—) 1	105*	88*	(+) 17
Kutch	26	32	(—) 6	12	13	(—) 1
Manipur	1†	1	..	(b)†	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	719	747	(—) 28	220*	216*	(+) 4
TOTAL	26,842	26,310	(+) 532	8,539	7,873	(+) 666

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Previous year's figure repeated for want of data for the current year.

‡ Includes an area of 8,661 acres and a production of 629 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in the non-reporting (forest) areas.

(a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES—(1) Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys on wheat crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Wheat is not grown in Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1954-55

(Released in August, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (Thousand acres)	7,999	8,721	(—) 722	(—) 8·3
Production (Thousand tons)	2,786	2,904	(—) 118	(—) 4·1

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh, Kutch, Pepsu and Delhi. The decrease in acreage in Uttar Pradesh is attributed to low prices prevailing at the time of sowing whereas in other States it is due to unfavourable weather conditions. Punjab and Rajasthan have, however, recorded appreciable increases in the current year's acreage due to favourable seasonal conditions at the sowing time.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Pepsu and West Bengal due partly to the decrease in acreage and partly to insufficient rains during the growing period. The decrease in production has been offset to some extent by the increases reported by Punjab, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat due to timely rains received and favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

The production estimates for Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting' Areas. *i.e.*, areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for this crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Madras and Jammu & Kashmir which together account for an area of 79,000 acres and a production of 21,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	654	1,130	(—) 476	121*	215*	(—) 94
Bombay	31	31	..	7	8	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	23	24	(—) 1	4	4	..
Madras	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Punjab	485	412	(+) 73	186*	167*	(+) 19
Uttar Pradesh	4,733	5,084	(—) 351	1,696*	1,758*	(—) 62
West Bengal	107	124	(—) 17	52*	35*	(—) 3
Hyderabad	19	19	..	4	4	..
Jammu & Kashmir	78†	78	..	21†	21	..
Madhya Bharat	92	90	(+) 2	26	19	(+) 7
P.E.P.S.U.	154	157	(—) 3	40	49	(—) 9
Rajasthan	1,221	1,166	(+) 55	516*	507*	(+) 9
Saurashtra	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer	54	48	(+) 6	24*	24*	..
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	13	15	(—) 2	1	2	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	73	72	(+) 1	14	13	(+) 1
Kutch	4	8	(—) 4	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	255	260	(—) 5	92*	76*	(+) 16
TOTAL	7,999	8,721	(—) 722	2,786	2,904	(—) 118

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE—Barley is not grown in Andhra, Assam, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4. All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1954-55

(Released in August, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	20,991	19,754	(+) 1,237	(+) 6·3
Productions (Thousand tons)	5,125	4,775	(+) 350	(+) 7·3

The increase in acreage during the year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Hyderabad, Delhi and Bombay due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and to a lesser extent by Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Bombay and Hyderabad due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the year. The increase in production has also been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Pepsu. The decreases in production in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is attributed to corresponding decrease in acreage whereas in Pepsu it is due to insufficient winter rains.

The production estimates for Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on Gram crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' *i.e.* areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for this crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Madhya Pradesh (Forest areas only) and Jammu & Kashmir which together account for an area of 7,000 acres and a production of 1,000 tons during 1954-55.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3.	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	74	70	(+) 4	13	12	(+) 1
Assam	8‡	8	..	2‡	2	..
Bihar	806	1,363	(—) 557	169*	290*	(—) 121
Bombay . . .	747	700	(+) 47	100*	87*	(+) 13
Madhya Pradesh† . .	1,360	1,355	(+) 5	326*	236*	(+) 90

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
Orissa	58	61	(—) 3	6	8	(—) 2
Punjab	3,864	2,744	(+)1,120	1,207*	1,008*	(+) 199
Uttar Pradesh	6,420	6,592	(—) 172	1,696*	1,740*	(—) 44
West Bengal	438	486	(—) 48	152*	152*	..
Hyderabad	924	855	(+) 69	138	125	(+) 13
Jammu & Kashmir	3‡	3	..	1‡	1	..
Madhya Bharat	1,466	1,453	(+) 13	271	228	(+) 43
Mysore	30	33	(—) 3	4	4	..
P.E.P.S.U.	1,685	1,298	(+) 387	358*	414*	(—) 56
Rajasthan	2,158	1,822	(+) 336	472*	299*	(+) 173
Saurashtra	76	72	(+) 4	8	7	(+) 1
Ajmer	28	21	(+) 7	2	2	..
Bhopal	272	282	(—) 10	68*	52*	(+) 16
Delhi	81	25	(+) 56	4	1	(+) 3
Himachal Pradesh	19	13	(+) 6	5	3	(+) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	469	494	(—) 25	122*	103*	(+) 19
TOTAL	20,991	19,754	(+) 1,237	5,125	4,775	(+) 350

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

† Includes an area of 4,318 acres and a production of 241 tons in respect of Non-reporting (Forest) areas.

‡ Previous year's figure repeated for want of data.

NOTES—(1) Crop-cutting Surveys on Gram crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable Survey result in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Gram is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·5. All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1954-55

(Released in July, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,944	5,931	(+) 13	(+) 0·2
Production (Thousand tons)	1,661	1,827	(—)166	(—) 9·1

The increase in area during the current year has mainly occurred in Uttar Pradesh due to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has been offset to a large extent by decreases reported mainly by Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The decline in production has largely occurred in the case of Madhya Pradesh and is reported to be due partly to excessive and continuous rains in August and September and partly to inadequate and untimely winter showers.

The Estimates of production in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for 1954-55 and 1953-54 are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) or Col. (5) over Col, (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	217	204	(+) 13	23	17	(+) 6
Assam . . .	10†	10	..	3†	3	..
Bihar . . .	418	446	(—) 28	76	85	(—) 9
Bombay . . .	680	653	(+) 27	166	155	(+) 11
Madhya Pradesh . .	1,013	1,021	(—) 8	431*	620*	(—)189
Madras . . .	177	174	(+) 3	26	25	(+) 1
Orissa . . .	33	33	..	9	9	..
Uttar Pradesh . .	1,605	1,439	(+)166	682*	642*	(+) 40
W. Bengal . . .	57	44	(+)113	15*	13*	(+) 2
Hyderabad . . .	1,012	1,147	(—)135	144	163	(—) 19
Madhya Bharat . .	340	397	(—) 57	47	59	(—) 12
Mysore	149	158	(—) 9	16	16	..
Rajasthan . . .	24	19	(+) 5	3	2	(+) 1
Bhopal . . .	43	44	(—) 1	11	9	(+) 2
Coorg . . .	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh .	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh . .	166	142	(+) 24	9	9	..
GRAND TOTAL .	5,944	5,931	(+) 13	1,661	1,827	(—)166

*Based on the results of the Random Sampling Crop-cutting experiments.

† 1953-54 figures repeated for want of data for 1954-55.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTES—1. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, PEPSU, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not grown in Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram & Tur, 1954-55.

(Released in August, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,498	11,214	(—) 716	(—) 6·4
Production (Thousand tons)	1,977	2,089	(—) 112	(—) 5·4

The decrease in both area and production has been shared by all the pulses excepting Urad or Mash and Mung. The decrease in area has mainly taken place in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Hyderabad and Bhopal due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in production has mainly taken place in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. This decrease in area and production has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase reported by West Bengal.

Crop-cutting experiments on Urad or Mash, Mung, Masur, Peas and Lakh or Khesari are in progress in West Bengal excluding Darjeeling district. Production estimates in respect of these crops are, therefore, based on the results of these surveys.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	Production (Thousand Tons) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	*154†*	*154*	..	*26†*	*26*	..
Bihar	*1,951§*	*2,467*	*(—)516*	*401§*	*545*	*(—)144*
Bombay—						
Urad or Mash	10	4	(+) 6	2	1	(+) 1
Mung	3	3	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	5	11	(—) 6	1	2	(—) 1
Kulthi	2	6	(—) 4	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Others	244	278	(—) 34	39	39	..
TOTAL	264	302	(—) 38	42	43	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	579	583	(—) 4	51	50	(+) 1
Mung & Moth	192	161	(+) 31	17	13	(+) 4
Masur	276	284	(—) 8	49	42	(+) 7
Kulthi	53	54	(—) 1	6	7	(—) 1
Peas	159	170	(—) 11	18	17	(+) 1
Lakh or Khesari	1,420	1,512	(—) 92	178	181	(—) 3
TOTAL	2,679	2,764	(—) 85	319	310	(+) 9
Orissa	*798*	*789*	*(+) 9*	*184*	*179*	*(+) 5*
Punjab—						
Masur	91	86	(+) 5	17	16	(+) 1
Peas	15	14	(+) 1	2	2	..
Others	5	3	(+) 2	1	1	..
TOTAL	111	103	(+) 8	20	19	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh—						
Masur	313	339	(—) 26	51	53	(—) 2
Peas	1,871	2,004	(—)133	534	548	(—) 14
TOTAL	2,184	2,343	(—)159	585	601	(—) 16
West Bengal—						
Urad or Mash	423	305	(+)118	109*	67*	(+) 42
Mung	56	35	(+)21	7*	9*	(—) 2
Masur	269	315	(—) 46	51*	67*	(—) 16
Kulthi	6	2	(+) 4	1*	(*b*)*	(+) 1
Peas	43	40	(+) 3	11*	5*	(+) 6
Lakh or Khesari	423	432	(—) 9	82*	95*	(—) 13
Others	4	4	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	1,224	1,133	(+)91	262	244	(+)18

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad—						
Urad or Mash	6	7	(—) 1	1	1	..
Mung	57	59	(—) 2	4	3	(+) 1
Masur	24	22	(+) 2	3	3	..
Kulthi	244	271	(—)27	17	17	..
Lakh or Khesari	151	145	(+) 6	24	22	(+) 2
Others	52	45	(+) 7	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL	534	549	(—)15	53	49	(+) 4
Madhya Bharat—						
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	35	35	..	6	5	(+) 1
Moth	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas and Batla	24	25	(—) 1	4	4	..
Others	19	19	..	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL	78	79	(—) 1	13	11	(+) 2
Mysore	*240*	*232*	(+) 8	*21*	*20*	(+) *1*
P.E.P.S.U.—						
Masur	*13*	*13*	..	*2*	*2*	..
Rajasthan—						
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	13	12	(+) 1	2	2	..
Peas	3	5	(—) 2	1	1	..
Others	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	16	17	(—) 1	3	3	..
Bhopal—						
Masur	61	70	(—) 9	16	11	(+) 5
Others	50	60	(—)10	9	7	(+) 2
TOTAL	111	130	(—)19	25	18	(+) 7
Delhi—						
Masur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas	7	7	..	1	1	..
Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	8	8	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Masur	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	4	4	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura—						
Mash	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Masur	78	77	(+) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Peas	49	48	(+) 1	8	7	(+) 1
TOTAL	127	125	(+) 2	20	18	(+) 2

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-India—						
Urad or Mash . . .	1,019	900	(+)119	163	119	(+)44
Mung‡ . . .	308	258	(+) 50	28	25	(+) 3
Masur . . .	1,180	1,261	(—) 86	210	214	(—) 4
Peas . . .	2,172	2,314	(—)142	579	585	(—) 6
Kulthi . . .	305	333	(—) 28	24	25	(—) 1
Lakh or Khesari .	1,994	2,089	(—) 95	284	298	(—) 14
Others‖ . . .	3,520	4,054	(—)534	689	823	(—)134
GRAND TOTAL .	10,498	11,214	(—)716	1,977	2,089	(—)112

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

*Estimates are based on the results of crop cutting experiments except those of the Darjeeling District.

†1953-54 figures have been repeated for want of data for 1954-55.

‡Includes Moth in case of Madhya Pradesh.

§Includes estimated figures for summer crop.

‖Also include data on Urad, Mung, Masur, etc. in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan and Delhi for which details are not available.

4·7. All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55

(Released in July, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,932	3,498	(+) 434	(+)12·4
Production (Thousand tons of cane)	54,648	43,873	(+)10,775	(+)24·6
or				
(Thousand tons of gur)	5,546	4,464	(+)1,082	(+)24·2

The increase in acreage and production of sugarcane has been reported by almost all the major sugarcane growing States; it is, however, more marked in U. P. and is due mainly to high prices of gur, better seasonal conditions and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to last year. Slight decreases have, however, been recorded by Andhra, Madhya Bharat and Mysore.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of West Bengal except for Darjeeling district are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

(Production—cane)

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons of cane) 1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	108	113	(—) 5	2,934	2,960	(—) 26
Assam†	62	65	(—) 3	586	627	(—) 41
Bihar	327	300	(+) 27	2,476	1,843	(+) 633
Bombay	199	192	(+) 7	5,475	5,157	(+) 318
Madhya Pradesh	30	31	(—) 1	384	365	(+) 19
Madras	111	90	(+) 21	2,861	2,339	(+) 522
Orissa	59	60	(—) 1	1,010	1,015	(—) 5
Punjab	344	321	(+) 23	4,030	3,670	(+) 360
Uttar Pradesh	2,296	1,973	(+) 323	28,344	20,732	(+)7,612
West Bengal	57	47	(+) 10	1,193*	650*	(+)543
Hyderabad	82	71	(+) 11	1,839	1,513	(+) 326
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	..	8	8	..
Madhya Bharat	33	32	(+) 1	342	424	(—) 82
Mysore	58	57	(+) 1	886	953	(—) 67
Pepsu	71	66	(+) 5	1,160	739	(+) 421
Rajasthan	52	43	(+) 9	481	406	(+) 75
Saurashtra	18	13	(+) 5	1,452	296	(+) 156
Ajmer	(*a*)	1	(—) 1	2	3	(—) 1
Bhopāl	6	5	(+) 1	48	39	(+) 9
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	3	(—) 2
Delhi†	2	2	..	13	14	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	13	13	..
Kutch	1	1	..	6	8	(—) 2
Tripura	6	5	(+) 1	64	60	(+) 4
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..	40	36	(+) 4
TOTAL	3,932	3,498	(+) 434	54,648	43,873	(+) 10,775

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

† Final forecast figures in respect of Assam and Delhi having not been received 1954-55 Second Forecast figures have been repeated provisionally.

* Based on the results of Random Sampling Crop-Cutting Experiments.

NOTES :—(1) Travancore-Cochin is non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.
(3) Estimates of production of cane have been included for the first time in this Estimate.

III. DETAILS

(Production—in terms of raw-sugar or gur)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw-sugar or gur)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-44 (Partially Revised Estimate)	(Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	108	113	(—) 5	320	325	(—) 5
Assam†	62	65	(—) 3	59	63	(—) 4
Bihar	327	300	(+) 27	248	184	(+) 64
Bombay	199	192	(+) 7	575	542	(+) 33
Madhya Pradesh	30	31	(—) 1	39	37	(+) 2
Madras	111	90	(+) 21	312	255	(+) 57
Orissa	59	60	(—) 1	101	102	(—) 1
Punjab	344	321	(+) 23	403	367	(+) 36
Uttar Pradesh	2,296	1,973	(+) 323	2,834	2,073	(+) 761
West Bengal	57	47	(+) 10	119	65	(+) 54
Hyderabad	82	71	(+) 11	184	151	(+) 33
Jamu and Kashmir	3	3	—	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat	33	32	(+) 1	34	42	(—) 8
Mysore	58	57	(+) 1	89	95	(—) 6
Pepsu	71	66	(+) 5	117	74	(+) 43
Rajasthan	52	43	(+) 9	48	41	(+) 7
Saurashtra	18	13	(+) 5	45	30	(+) 15
Ajmer	(*a*)	1	(—) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal	6	5	(+) 1	5	4	(+) 1
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi†	2	2	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	1	1	
Kutch	1	1	..	1	1	..
Tripura	6	5	(+) 1	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..	4	4	..
TOTAL	3,932	3,498	(+)434	5,546	4,464	(+)1,082

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statment II

† Final forecast figures in respect Assam and Delhi having not been received 1954-55 second forecast figures have been repeated provisionally.

4·8. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, (Capsicum—SP) 1954-55

(Released in July, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,472	1,326	(+) 146	(+) 11·0
Production (Thousand tons)	356	297	(+) 59	(+) 19·9

The increase in area and production has mainly occurred in Andhra, Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu and Rajasthan and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions.

Estimates in respect of Travancore-Cochin have been included for the first time. The area under chillies in the State is of the order of 2,000 acres.

II. DETAILS

State	Thousand Acres			Thousand tons		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	213	190	(+) 23	89	75	(+) 14
Assam	8	7	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Bihar	61*	61	..	13*	13	..
Bombay	228	174	(+) 54	53	30	(+) 23
Madhya Pradesh	124	123	(+) 1	18	19	(—) 1
Madras	140	138	(+) 2	74	73	(+) 1
Orissa	24	24	..	4	4	..
Punjab	51	37	(+) 14	13	9	(+) 4
U.P.	8	5	(+) 3	1	1	..
West Bengal	16	16	..	8	8	..
Hyderabad	364	340	(+) 24	36	29	(+) 7
Madhya Bharat	48	48	..	9	10	(—) 1
Mysore	82	81	(+) 1	11	9	(+) 2
Pepsu	33	26	(+) 7	9	6	(+) 3
Rajasthan	55	41	(+) 14	14	8	(+) 6
Travancore-Cochin	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	4	3	(+) 1	1	1	..
Bhopal	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	2	1	(+) 1	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	1,472	1,326	(+) 146	356	297	(+) 59

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

* 1953-54 data repeated.

NOTE.—Estimates in respect of Travancore-Cochin State have been included for the first time.

4·9. All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55

(*Released in July, 1955*)

I. Summary

	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	837	871	(—) 34	(—) 3·9
Production (Thousand tons)	238	243	(—) 5	(—) 2·1

The decrease in area during 1954-55 has occurred mainly in Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in production has occurred mainly in Bombay.

This Estimate does not contain information in respect of the late variety of the crop grown in U.P. It also does not give information about the final position of the crop in the case of Punjab, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh, which will be reported at the time of the Final Estimate.

Crop-cutting surveys on Tobacco are in progress in the districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar of Bombay State. Production Estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of these districts are based on the results of these surveys.

Past experience has shown that the Final Estimate figures are only slightly higher than those of the third Estimate.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increasse (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	5	4	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia .	174	175	(—) 1	52	49	(+) 3
(*ii*) Others . . .	171	128	(—) 17	43	46	(—) 3
TOTAL .	290	307	(—) 17	98	97	(—) 1
Stalks and Stems .	..	..	..	85	88	(—) 3
Assam—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	22**	22	..	7**	7	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	20	16	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum .	18	14	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
TOTAL .	38	30	(+) 8	12	10	(+) 2

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	258	273	(—)15	58	65	(—)7
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	(*b*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	11	11	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	11	11(*A*)	..	3	3(*A*)	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	6	5	(+) 1	3	3	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	2	1	(+) 1	1	1	..
(*ii*) Others	36	33	(+) 3	20	19	(+) 1
TOTAL	44	39 (*A*)	(+) 5	24	23(*A*)	(+) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..	3	3	..
Punjab†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	(*a*)	(*a*)*†	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	2	2	..	(*a*)	(*a*)*†	..
(*ii*) Others	3	3	..	1	1*†	..
TOTAL	6	6	..	1	1*†	..
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	1	1*†	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	15	16	(—) 1	4	4	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	7	8	(—) 1	2	2	..
TOTAL	22	24	(—) 2	6	6	..
West Bengal—						
Nicotiana Rustica	24	24	..	7	7	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	16	15	(+) 1	5	4	(+) 1
TOTAL	40	39	(+) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica	9	6	(+) 3	2	1	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	25	28	(—) 13	4	6	(—) 2
TOTAL	34	44 (*A*)	(—) 10	6	7(*A*)	(—) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	3	4	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	9	10 (*A*)	(—) 1	2	2(*A*)	(—) 1
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	33	28	(+) 5	2	2	..
TOTAL	34	29	(+) 5	2	2	..

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
P.E.P.S.U.†—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Rajasthan—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	11	19(*A*)	(—)8	3	5(A)	(—)2
Saurashtra—						
Nicotiana Tabacum .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal—						
Nicotiana Tabacum .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Coorg—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
All-India—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	93	93	..	28	27	(+)1
Nocotiana Tabacum	744	778	(—)34	210	216	(—)6
GRAND TOTAL .	837	871	(—)34	238	243	(—)5
Stalks and Stems@	..	..	..	92	96	(—)4

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons. ** Stand for 1953-54. (*A*) Adjusted.

† Non-reporting for third Estimate and hence Second Estimate figures have been utilized.

*† Estimated.

*Production Estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts included in these estimates are based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

@ Incomplete due to want of information from some States.

NOTES—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·10. All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1954-55

(Released in July, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final) Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,665	5,534	(+)131	(+) 2·4
Production (Thousand tons)	962	855	(+)107	(+) 12·5

The increase in acreage under Rape and Mustard crop has been reported mainly by Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan and West Bengal due generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported mainly by U.P. and Bihar.

The increase in production has occurred in all States except Bihar where slight decrease in production has been reported. This increase in production is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to more favourable climatic conditions at the growing time.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of West Bengal (excluding Darjeeling district) are based on the results of Random Samples Crop cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+ or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Assam	284†	284	..	44†	44	..
Bihar	221	239	(—) 18	36	38	(—) 2
Bombay . . .	72	71	(+) 1	17	13	(+) 4
Madhya Pradesh . .	194	197	(—) 3	33	33	..
Madras . . .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Orissa	127	127	..	21	21	..
Punjab	453	360	(+) 93	74	59	(+) 15
Uttar Pradesh (Pure) .	335	308	(+) 27	58	47	(+) 11
Mixed .	3,074	3,153	(—) 79	538	490	(+) 48
TOTAL .	3,409	3,461	(—) 52	596	537	(+) 59
West Bengal . . .	205	191	(+) 14	34*	28*	(+) 6
Hyderabad . . .	6	7	(—) 1	1	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir .	50	32	(+) 18	9	8	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat . .	69	67	(+) 2	12	9	(+) 3
Mysore . . .	7	7	..	1	1	..
P.E.P.S.U. . . .	176	143	(+) 33	32	25	(+) 7

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan	321	284	(+) 37	46	33	(+) 13
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal	2	1	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	5	4	(+) 1	(*b*)†	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	8	(+) 1	1	1	..
Kutch	1	(*a*)	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura	11	11	..	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	40	37	(+) 3	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL	5,665	5,534	(+)131	962	855	(+) 107

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* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys except for Darjeeling district.

† Previous years figures repeated for want of data for 1954-55.

(*a*) Below 1,000 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

NOTES—(1) Travancore-Cochin is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rape and Mustard is not grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·11. All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1954-55

(*Released in July, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,290	3,360	(—)70	(—)2·1
Production (Thousand Tons)	388	374	(+)14	(+)3·7

The decrease in acreage under linseed during the current year has been reported mainly by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to a certain extent by the increases registered by Vindhya Pradesh and Hyderabad due mostly to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing and also to extensive cultivation in the case of Vindhya Pradesh.

In spite of an over-all decrease in acreage there has been an increase in production of linseed shared by all linseed growing states except Bihar mainly due to better climatic conditions at the growing period.

The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of West Bengal except for Darjeeling district are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
		1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra		1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Assam		2‡	2	..	(*b*)‡	(*b*)	..
Bihar		218	313	(—) 95	26	36	(—) 10
Bombay		55	56	(—) 1	5	5	..
Madhya Pradesh		1,057	1,069	(—) 12	83	81	(+) 2
Madras		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Orissa		26	26	..	3	3	..
Punjab		26	27	(—) 1	2	4	(—) 2
Uttar Pradesh	Pure	124	146	(—) 22	21	23	(—) 2
	Mixed	713	742	(—) 29	122	116	(+) 6
	Total	837†	888†	(—) 51†	143†	139†	(+) 4
West Bengal		80	70	(+) 10	8*	8*	..
Hyderabad		329	304	(+) 25	28	24	(+) 4
Jammu & Kashmir		42‡	42	..	9‡	9	..
Madhya Bharat		197	196	(+) 1	25	22	(+) 3
Mysore		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Pepsu		2	1	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Rajasthan		158	161	(—) 3	28	26	(+) 2
Ajmer		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal		40	36	(+) 4	4	3	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh		2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh		218	166	(+) 52	24	14	(+) 10
TOTAL		3,290	3,360	(—) 70	388	374	(+) 14

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

‡ Current year's information being not available, Final Estimate figures for 1953-54 have been utilized provisionally.

†Includes conventional estimates of 1,132 acres and 163 tons in respect of hilly district of Kumaon Division.

*Based on results of Random Sampling Crop cutting Experiments except for Darjeeling district.

NOTE—Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·12. All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1955-56

(*Released in August, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acre)	3,970	3,647	(+)323	(+)8·9

The increase in acreage under Sugarcane during the year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra and has been attributed to favourable season and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to the previous year. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to lesser extent by the decreases recorded by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of June, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1955-56. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 91% of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area thousand acres		
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	65	62(*A*)	(+)3
Assam	60*	60	..
Bihar	314	380	(—)66
Bombay	187	187	..
Madhya Pradesh	30	33	(—)3
Madras	63	62	(+)1
Orissa	66	66(*A*)	..
Punjab	354	340	(+)14
Uttar Pradesh	2,523	2,184	(+)339
West Bengal	50	43	(+)7
Hyderabad	17	18	(—)1
Madhya Bharat	37	31	(+)6
Mysore	46	44(*A*)	(+)2
P.E.P.S.U.	70	65	(+)5
Rajasthan	47	40	(+)7
Saurashtra	17	12	(+)5
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	6	4(*A*)	(+)2
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Delhi	5	3(*A*)	(+)2
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..
Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Tripura	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..
TOTAL	3,970	3,647	(+)323

Adjusted Estimate. (*a*) Less than 500 acres.

* Last years data repeated.

NOTES—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·13. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Upto the end of June	
	1954	1955
Assam Valley	59,859,363	62,895,405
Cachar	11,844,642	11,541,372
Darjeeling	6,088,808	5,552,349
Dooars	31,881,960	31,284,918
Terai	1,984,137	2,453,230
Bihar	345,252	326,697
All others	1,255,056	1,284,912
TOTAL	113,259,218	115,338,883

Source : Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4·14. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	May		January to May	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	4,256,626	3,558,991	11,620,827	13,785,349
Central Travancore	3,515,270	3,081,631	10,476,034	10,051,931
Coorg	42,042	25,764	128,130	119,048
Kanan Devans	2,127,230	4,001,756	7,682,237	11,423,928
Madurai	108,640	134,258	505,411	564,045
Malabar	66,503	57,680	200,820	177,436
Mundakayam	267,066	302,026	1,052,097	1,022,159
Mysore	333,388	369,015	1,066,978	977,557
Nelliampathies	337,329	244,292	861,376	987,854
Nilgiris	1,720,135	2,215,475	7,762,539	8,190,481
Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,851,962	1,508,154	4,720,656	4,412,451
South Travancore	885,947	766,424	3,117,538	3,159,642
Tirunelveli	72,863	46,620	255,917	210,843
Wynaad	1,601,279	1,243,501	4,075,699	3,671,878
TOTAL	17,186,280	17,555,587	53,526,259	58,754,602

* Includes revised figures for April, 1955.

Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 27-7-55
	6-7-55	13-7-55	20-7-55	27-7-55	
Wheat	16,802	..	1,302	16,728	4,25,499
Rice	..	..	..	..	2,64,897
TOTAL	16,802	..	1,302	16,728	6,90,396

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

1953-54 Crop

(Cwt.).

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
April, 1955	6	20	..	26
May, 1955	3	6	..	9
June, 1955	2	4	2	8

NOTE—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estimates and then delivered to the pool.

1954-55 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
April, 1955	24,690	19,972	25,291	69,953
May, 1955	11,779	24,950	44,754	81,483
June, 1955	3,954	8,299	15,934	28,187

NOTE—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	May 31st, 1955				June 30th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,800	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,181	15,800	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,181
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	10,134	3,714	5,580	19,428	10,157	3,768	5,595	19,520
Tenders against export sales	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance	41	78	21	140(*b*)	18	24	6	48(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 14 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 18 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	May 31st, 1955				June 30th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	10,277	5,471	8,487(*a*)	24,235	10,291	5,514	8,620(*b*)	24,425
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	2,209	604	2,282	5,095	2,932	881	2,969	6,782
Tenders against export sales	1,750	650	260	2,660	1,750	650	260	2,660
Balance	6,318	4,217	5,945	16,480 (*c*)	5,609	3,983	5,391	14,983 (*d*)
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 439 tons of Robusta Parchment. (*b*) Includes 448 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 206 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 252 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
14-6-55	Mysore	216/6 to 222/11	218/1	174/15 to 187/1	185/4	141/15 to 152/6	151/0
7-6-55	Mangalore	210/0 to 220/15	213/3	150/12 to 185/1	179/13	145/0 to 150/1	146/11

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of March, 1955	During the Corresponding Month, 1954	From 1st April to 31st March, 1955	During the Corresponding period last year
U. S. A.	348,379	65,850	1,699,805	561,166
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U. K.	..	..	12,608	147
Netherland	..	..	925	..
Burma	28,132	..	303,452	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Indonesia	..	..	4,856	..
Egypt	..	..	740	..
TOTAL	376,511	65,850	2,141,419	584,776

* Imports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of March, 1955	During the Corresponding month of March, 1954	From 1st April, 1954 to 31st March, 1955	During the Corresponding period of last year
U. K.	1,431,183	1,478,631	31,101,166	26,490,933
Singapore	5,398	11,257	90,335	156,833
Fed. of Malaya	7,410	6,580	106,766	71,217
Hong Kong	62,270	162,011	3,168,233	2,735,001
Indonesia	57,235	220,386	318,596	1,025,851
Australia	16	107	301,726	195,677
Netherlands	65,094	53,784	2,636,223	2,478,404
U. S. S. R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	13,707	94,684	506,758	257,081
Egypt	4,937	89,568	2,249,364	1,816,406
Japan	..	138	5,891,982	9,720,427
Belgium	6	183,813	1,708,321	2,622,952
Irish Republic	..	..	935,132	1,994,850
Austria	51	34	770,171	453,034
Ceylon	..	..	316,394	643,556
Denmark	..	..	329,850	21,832
China	958,332	..	10,069,844	1,562,998
Yeman	36,693	628,409	570,334	849,368
Aden	536,848	..	6,356,347	5,771,857
Mascat	..	1,209	52,189	28,270
Sweden	..	..	..	956,445
U. S. A.	..	..	16	..
France	55	..	1,109,716	1,115,700
Nigerea	196	..	699,508	80,925
Iran	. . .	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	4	2,859
Others	97,573	205,065	3,549,289	3,299,147
TOTAL	3,277,004	3,135,676	72,838,348	64,483,413

* Exports from Principal Ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source : Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			July, 1955 (30-7-55)	June, 1955 (25-6-55)	July, 1954 (31-7-1954)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		13 0 0	12 6 0	*F* 12 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	11 4 0	10 13 0	12 12 0
	Saugor		10 12 0	10 0 0	12 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		6 4 0	6 8 0	9 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 4 0	9 0 0	11 0 0
Maize	Bahraich		7 12 0	7 0 0	9 12 0
Gram	Abohar		6 15 3	6 6 0	8 6 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		12 3 0	13 8 0	16 1 9
	Patna		11 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		11 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0
	Patna		13 0 0	10 8 0	13 0 0
	Bombay		19 6 0	16 2 0	17 12 6
	Madras		16 1 0	15 4 0	15 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna		11 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
	Calcutta		15 12 0	14 4 0	15 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	*N.R.*	*N.R.*	10 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		32 0 0	33 10 0	34 14 6
	Calcutta		30 12 0	30 12 0	31 12 0
Gur	Hapur		11 4 0	10 0 0 *F*	19 12 0
	Madras	II Sort	8 13 0 *F*	8 13 0 *F*	15 10 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon No. 3	13 8 0	12 8 0	19 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	190 0 0	180 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	166 0 0	148 0 0	180 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	184 0 0	198 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 3 9	8 3 9	9 12 3
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	123 7 0	123 7 0	102 14 0
		Prawns	30 13 8	41 2 3	72 0 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	100 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	75 0 0	90 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	70 0 0	85 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	100 0 0	*N.Q.*	112 8 0
	Bombay		94 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		55 0 0	55 0 0	110 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	24 0 0	17 0 0	25 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	20 8 0	16 14 0	22 12 0
		Yellow	22 0 0	17 10 0	24 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	17 10 0	16 10 0	21 2 0
	Madras	Coromandel	16 9 0	14 14 0	20 12 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	19 5 0	18 3 0	17 13 0
		Brown Small	18 6 0	17 1 0	17 7 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	18 0 0	17 4 0 *F*	15 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	13 0 0	11 8 0	13 9 0
	Madras	Salem	14 15 0	11 13 0 *F*	13 11 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		11 2 0	10 0 0	12 2 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	*N.Q.*	21 4 0 *F*	31 2 0
		Black	21 0 0	21 4 0 *F*	28 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	7 10 0	7 14 0	9 13 6
	Abohar	Desi	8 12 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		50 0 0	46 0 0	61 0 0
	Kanpur		46 0 0	50 0 0 *F*	56 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		38 4 0	35 4 0	42 10 0
	Madras		34 1 0	32 15 0 *F*	41 0 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		46 5 0	45 3 0	37 13 0
	Kanpur		42 0 0	43 0 0	37 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		28 10 0	27 3 0	30 4 9
	Kanpur		26 0 0	25 0 0 *F*	26 12 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		44 7 0	40 5 0 *F*	57 10 0
	Bombay		47 10 0	40 6 0	49 15 3
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		6 0 0	5 10 0	6 10 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 0 0	4 10 0 *F*	6 4 0
	Bombay		5 11 0	5 8 0	6 14 3

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.) .	Tirupur .	. Karungani .	209 0 0	168 0 0 *F*	210 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.) .	Abohar .	. American 320/F	648 0 0	638 0 0 *F*	N.Q.
	Bombay .	. Jarilla fine 197/3	575 0 0	590 0 0	775 0 0
Wool . . .	Bombay .	Joria White fine	277 11 0	267 7 0	267 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta .	. Indian Mill Firsts	185 0 0	185 0 0	155 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta .	. Pakistan Middles	167 12 0	158 2 0 J/J	133 0 0
		Assam Middles .	155 8 0	153 2 0 J/J	122 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.) . .	Calcutta .	. *Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust.	2 6 0	2 9 0	2 1 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 13 0
Coffee (per Cwt.) .	Coimbatore.	. Plantation 'A' .	224 0 0	220 0 0	210 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	244 0 0	235 0 0	221 0 0
	Chikmagalur	. Plantation 'A'	*N.Q.*	228 0 0	217 0 0
	Mangalore .	. Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	217 0 0	206 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric . . .	Calcutta .	. Erode . .	79 0 0(*a*)	68 0 0	58 0 0
	Cochin .	. Garbled Bulb .	20 3 0	20 3 0	22 0 0
Chillies . . .	Calcutta .	. Bihar . .	55 0 0	53 0 0	75 0 0
Pepper . . .	Alleppey .	. Garbled .	128 8 0	143 4 0	163 0 0
Ginger . . .	Cochin .	. Garbled broken	158 14 0	137 6 0	91 0 0
Cardamom . . .	Delhi .	. Large 2 . .	110 0 0	110 0 0	155 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.) .	Guntur .	. *Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1955 crop*			
		Grade 4 . .	2 1 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
Rubber (100 lbs.) .	Kottayam .	. R.M.A. IX (Group I) .	144 0 0	144 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100) .	Bombay .	. Ordinary .	9 0 0	8 5 3	8 5 3
	Madras .	. Sathukudi Medium	7 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Onions . . .	Calcutta .	.	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to rail-head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts	. . . .	315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(Double quality) For supply to State Govts.		*No Stock*	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do.		Do.	290 0 0
4. Nitro-Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do.		Do.	290 0 0
5. Urea . . .	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	. . . .	570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted.
(*a*) Relates to previous week.
F Relates to Friday quotations.
N.R. Not reported.
(*b*) Relates to week ended 16-7-1955.
J/J Stands for June/July.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Foodgrains—			Rs. A. P.	
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Lyallpur	..	23-7-55	8 12 0	12 9 6
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	23-7-55	12 0 0	17 4 6
	Dacca	Coarse	23-7-55	17 0 0	24 8 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	23-7-55	16 0 0	23 1 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	23-7-55	70 12 0	971 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	23-7-55	84 8 0	1,159 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	23-7-55	9 4 0	13 5 0
	Lyallpur	American	23-7-55	12 4 0	17 10 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70+	23-7-55	184 0 0	265 0 0
Jute	Dacca		23-7-55	18 0 0	25 15 0
					126 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
							Rs.	A.	P.
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash)	(60 lbs.)	27-7-55	199⅜ Cents	13	0	0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	24-6-55	249½ Cents	17	2	0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-7-55	249¾ Cents	16	5	0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-7-55	176 Cents	11	12	0‡
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	29-7-55	£26 17*s.* 6*d*	13	3	0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	27-7-55	149 Cents	10	7	0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	27-7-55	107⅛ Cents	8	15	0*
Groundnut	European ports	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.) July/Aug.	Ton	30-7-55	£54 10 0 (nominal)	26	11	0
Groundnut oil	European ports	South African	2% (c. i. f.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	30-7-55	£125 0 0	61	4	0
Linseed	European ports	..	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.) July/Aug.	Ton	30-7-55	£62 0 0	30	6	0
Linseed oil	European ports	Indian	(c.i.f.) Shipt July/Aug.	Ton	30-7-55	£106 0 0	51	15	0
Castor oil	European ports	Indian	Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	30-7-55	£90 0 0	44	1	0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York		lb.	28-7-55	34·70 Cents	1,292	0	0†
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill firsts Aug./Sept.	Ton	29-7-55	£90 0 0	214	0	0‡

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* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-7-55.
(Canada 2·74-5/16 to 2·74-7/16 dollars=1 £ sterling).

† Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

‡ Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices July, 55 (30-7-55)	 June, 55 (25-6-55)	 July, 54 (31-7-54)
Fruits, Fresh and dry—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	3 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	5 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	0 4 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 4 0

N.Q. No Quotation.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices July, 55 (30-7-55)	 June, 55 (25-6-55)	 July, 54 (31-7-54)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		With out bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				July, 55 (30-7-55)	June, 55 (25-6-55)	July, 54 (31-7-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 6 9	1 6 9	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 12 0

N.Q. No Quotations.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				July, 55 (30-7-55)	June, 54 (25-6-55)	July, 54 (31-7-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	*N.R.*	75	95 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	*N.R.*	*N.R.*	275 to 325
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	*N.R.*	250 to 350	250 to 450
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 6 seers of milk	Each	*N.R.*	200	285
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	*N.R.*	500 to 600	600 to 800
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	8 teething	Each	*N.R.*	100	115
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	*N.R.*	400	500 to 700

N.R. Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	4-6-55	11-6-55	18-6-55	25-6-55	June, 55	May, 55	June, 54
Food Articles	276·7	277·3	284·9	288·7	282·3	276·1	343·2
Industrial Raw Materials	386·2	392·2	393·1	389·9	390·4	396·4	441·0
Semi-manufactured Articles	330·9	329·1	330·1	332·3	330·6	329·6	355·6
Manufactured Articles	371·0	370·3	369·3	369·5	370·0	374·6	378·7
Miscellaneous	574·8	566·2	565·3	563·2	568·0	544·6	647·3
All Commodities	340·6	341·0	343·9	345·2	342·9	342·0	381·6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(*Base*: 1948=100)				
	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185 (*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—March	107	106	113	150	186
1955—February	98	106	112	154	..
March	96	105	..	153	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials

(*R*) Revised.

Source : United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base* : 1949=100)		U.S.A. (*Base* : 1948=100)		Canada (*Base* : 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1954	101	101	108	112	117	121	114*	132
1954—March	100	101	108	112	115	120	112*	131
1955—February	92	95 (R)	106	111	116	121	119*	136
March	91	94	106	111	115	120	119*	136

* *Base*: January 1952=100. (R) Revised.

Sources: 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., Canada and U. K.. *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for May, 1955

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam) .	85	..	..	..	..	56	86	87	..	82	75	78	..	56
Sonail (Bihar) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay) .	70	..	67	..	42	58	86	38	..	53	96	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay) .	..	..	95	..	58	64	..	58	..	58	89	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	72	..	43	..	..	53	..	65	84	51	59	..	81	113
Bamra (Orissa) .	113	..	..	..	..	55	94	63	..	64	106	..	124	56
Muniguda (Orissa) .	96	..	..	..	..	83	140	..	101	64	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	118	..	70	..	57	54	88	67	96	57	92	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore) .	113	..	..	..	..	51	95	53	..	182	105	94	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan) .	..	39	..	28	45	..	91	59	71	39	40	..	89	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	76	41	..	..	..	101	79	72	86	51	65	..	126	..

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District		Centres	March, 1955	Feb., 1955	March, 1954
Visakhapatnam	(Andhra) . . .	Adivivaram . . .	342	349	411
Srikakulam	(„) . . .	Thettangi . . .	360	372	496
West Godavari	(„) . . .	Alamuru . . .	334	334	418
Kurnool	(„) . . .	Madavaram . . .	403	412	435
South Arcot	(Madras) . . .	Puliyur . . .	353	369	456
		Agaram . . .	342	347	449
Tiruchirapalli	(„) . . .	Thulayanatham	444	444	460
Mathurai	(„) . . .	Erodu	364	358	418
		Gokilapuram . . .	381	392	412
Coimbatore	(„) . . .	Kinathukadavu . .	389	389	452
Malabar	(„) . . .	Koduvalli . . .	472	470	563
Chingleput	(„) . . .	Guduvancheri . . .	378	388	480
		Kunnathur . . .	391	393	458

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950 . .	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951 . .	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952 . .	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953 . .	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954 . .	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—March .	115	114	80	87	100	99	108	107
1955—February	113	112	72	80	95	96	99	101
March .	111	111	70	79	95	95	96	99

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rs., annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Field and Labour: Man	Field and Labour: Woman	Field and Labour: Child	Other Agricultural Labour: Man	Other Agricultural Labour: Woman	Other Agricultural Labour: Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	April, 55	8	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	April, 55	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	April, 55	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	April, 55	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Dharwar	Hubli	March, 55	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Thana	Kalyan	March, 55	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	March, 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	March, 55	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	March, 55	7	0 12 0	0 6 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	May, 55	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	May, 55	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsale	July, 55	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Feb., 55	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhinkole	Feb., 55	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Trichur	Vilvattam	Feb., 55	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bhopal									
Bhopal	Sehore	June, 55	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	March, 55	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		April, 55	8	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rs., As. & Pies

District	Village	Month & Year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for: Ploughing	Daily wages for: Sowing	Daily wages for: Weeding	Daily wages for: Other agricultural operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras								
Tanjore	Alangudi	Feb., 1955	Man	..	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	1 0 0
			Woman	...	..	..	1 0 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
		March, 1955	Man	..	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Feb., 1955	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
		March, 1955	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
Malabar	Manathana	Feb., 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	...	..	..
		March, 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	...	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab								
Hissar .	. Mangli	. May, 1955	Man	..	2 6 0	..	..	..
Rohtak	. Sunderpur	. May, 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	: Shahpur	. May, 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	. Birta .	. May, 1955	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	. Jamsher	. May, 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	. Sodhinagar	. May, 1955	Man	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rs. annas & Pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Skilled Labour: Black Smith	Skilled Labour: Mochi	Herdmen (per animal per month): Man	Herdmen (per animal per month): Woman	Herdmen (per animal per month): Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bihar									
Patna .	. Mahadeopur	April, 55	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 13 9	..	..
Muzaffarpur	. Narsinghpur.	April, 55	7	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi .	. Itki . .	April, 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	. Jagannathpur	April, 55	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Dharwar .	. Hubli . .	March, 55	10	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Thana .	. Kalyan .	March, 55	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira .	. Ode . .	March, 55	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona .	. Junnar .	March, 55	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur .	. Tulsigeri .	March, 55	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tanjore .	. Alangudi .	Feb., 55	..	..	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		March, 55	..	..	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	. Malayankulam	Feb., 55	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		March, 55	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Malabar .	. Manathana .	Feb., 55	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 6 0
		March, 55	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 6 0
Punjab									
Hissar .	. Mangli .	May, 55	8	3 0 0	3 6 0	..	..	..	..
Rohtak .	. Sunderpur .	May, 55	8	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala .	. Shahpur .	May, 55	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra .	: Birta . .	May, 55	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	. Jamsher .	May, 55	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	. Sodhinagar .	May, 55	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	. Ugamedi .	May, 55	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	..	..
Zalawad .	. Nagnesh .	May, 55	8	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trivandrum	. Puliyoorsala	Feb., 55	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon .	. Quilon .	Feb., 55	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	. Pozhikole .	Feb., 55	7	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Trichur .	. Vilvattom .	Feb., 55	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal									
Bhopal .	. Sehore .	June, 55	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba .	. Chowari .	March, 55	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		April, 55	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice . .	Forth	1954-55	11-5-55	23,700	24,533	(—) 3·4	8,378	9,146	(—) 8·3
Jowar . .	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—) 25·6	217	293	(—) 25·9
Bajra . .	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—) 14·9	346	455	(—) 24·0
Maize . .	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat . .	Second	1954-55	5-5-55	10,636	10.065	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Barley . .	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+) 6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram . .	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	2,707	2,458	(+) 10·1	..	..	..
Sugarcane . .	Final	1954-55	April, 1955	1,017	962	(+) 5·7	12,275*	12,629*	(—) 2·8
Tobacco . . .	Final	1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+) 10·9	90	74	(+) 22·6
Oil seeds—									
Sesamum . .	Second	1954-55	22-1-55	209	208	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1954-55	29-4-55	1,604	1,525	(+) 5·2	..	..	..
Linseed . .	Second	1954-55	30-3-55	75	72	(+) 4·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton . .	Third	1954-55	6-4-55	3,057	3,094	(—) 1·2	1,462‡	1,371‡	(+) 6·6
Jute . .	Final	1954-55	7-12-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	2,708§	2,503§	(+) 8·2
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

* Figures are in terms of 'cane'

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

† In million lbs.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of June, 1955 (from 28-5-55 to 24-6-55) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 24-6-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of June, 1955 (from 28-5-55 to 24-6-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September, 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA . .	Chinnapathi . .	..	..	...	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton .	3,210	3,070	22,996(*a*)	11,935	
	Northerns . .	1,695	3,733	13,698(*b*)	11,371	
	Westerns . .	5,865	5,887	32,276(*c*)	25,709	
	Mungari . .	..	..	1,493	238	
	Coconadas . .	2,175	255	5,477(*d*)	1,219	
	TOTAL .	12,945	12,945	75,940(*e*)	50,472	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	330	214	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	479	132	11,108	3,437	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	242	530	
BOMBAY						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya .	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	87	117	798	855	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras. . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL . .	87	117	798	895	
	Cotton Waste .	3,750	1,168	58,054	26,462	
2. Gujerat .	1. Broach Vijaya	9,689	4,149	478,815	443,960	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog .	2,654	..	151,771	143,259	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	89,143	19,909	198,960	124,957	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	5,062	..	16,241	..	
	TOTAL .	106,548	24,058	845,787	712,176	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla . .	3,215	112	207,909	265,820	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	462	..	11,306	7,002	
	3. Combodia .	50	..	63	..	
	TOTAL . .	3,727	112	219,278	272,822	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	2,139	34	37,269	30,545	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar	10,354	13,058	52,239	49,152	
	4. Cambodia .	28	..	1,742	57	
	TOTAL . .	12,521	13,092	91,250	79,754	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	11,019	14,493	56,742	75,361	Poona, N. Satara. S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Kolhapur.
	2. Jarilla . .	..	..	266	..	
	3. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	11,109	9,603	76,721	42,253	
	5. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	6. Cambodia . .	18	..	3,040	1,750	
	TOTAL .	22,146	24,096	136,769	119,364	
TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	9,689	4,149	478,815	443,960	
	2. Surti Suyog .	3,116	..	163,144	150,261	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	89,143	19,909	198,960	124,957	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	5,062	..	16,241	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	5,354	146	245,178	296,365	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	21,463	22,661	128,960	91,405	
	8. Cambodia .	96	..	4,782	1,807	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	11,019	14,493	56,742	75,361	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	144,942	61,358	1,293,084	1,184,116	
	Cotton Waste .	5,218	5,895	55,004	83,662	
MADHYA PRADESH						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	10,856	14,942	
2. Nimar .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.		N.A.			Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .					
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. Nimar Oomras.					
	TOTAL . .	125	..	56,897	57,116	
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras		N.A.			Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur.	1. C.P. & Berar Americans.					Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420					
	3. C. P. Oomras					
	TOTAL .	2,323	83	106,261	98,480	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	..	..	2,407	3,284	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H.420	N.A.				Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.				Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla					
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. C. P. Oomras					
	5. Berar Oomras					
	TOTAL	20,344	5,882	677,816	533,751	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH.	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.				
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans.					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Verum & H. 420					
	5. C. P. Oomras					
	6. Berar Oomras					
	TOTAL	22,792	5,965	854,237	707,573	
	Cotton Waste	259	117	2,110	2,999	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	6,882	4,649	54,678	29,497	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	232	731	20,766	8,484	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Cocanadas.	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis	4,084	4,465	11,724	9004	
	9. Karungani	5,395	1,573	21,880 (*f*)	10,298	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	16,593	11,418	109,048(*f*)	59,516	
	Cotton Waste	4,644	4,292	49,736(*g*)	47,908	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	25	..	21,564	21,168	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District.)
	2. Punjab American.	821	..	59,661	44,016	
	TOTAL	846	..	81,225	65,184	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	22	..	1,375	3,472	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	1,082	..	60,883	30,766	
	TOTAL	1,104	..	62,258	34,238	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	916	8,733	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	2,158	..	64,276	48,284	
	TOTAL	2,158	..	65,192	57,017	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	75	..	14,521	24,560	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	4,418	..	212,610	168,511	
	TOTAL	4,493	..	227,131	193,071	
TOTAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	122	..	38,376	57,933	
	2. Punjab American.	8,479	..	397,430	291,577	
	TOTAL	8,601	..	435,806	349,510	
	Cotton waste	92	..	995	181	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	932	777	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,338	520	
	TOTAL	..	..	2,270	1,297	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American.	..	..	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL	..	..	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
Total Uttar Pradesh.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	2,594	2,049	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	6,345	1,733	
	Total	..	..	8,939	3,782	
	Cotton Waste	371	275	3,099	4,321	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	3,480	823	19,118	9,544	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	Total	3,480	823	19,118	9,544	
	Cotton Waste	444	225	5,344	5,162	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	9,633	6,935	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	2,035	527	103,656	96,048	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	3,306	1,078	108,744	79,903	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	7,212	5,508	37,857	28,950	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	204	102	460	
	8. Warrangal & Cocanadas.	..	..	..	..	
	Total	12,953	7,314	259,992	212,296	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	1,451	5,567	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	636	..	23,929	23,115	
	3. Jarilla . .	1,468	633	46,869	56,345	
	4. Malvi . .	1,522	236	37,360	40,688	
	5. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	19,993	18,864	
	TOTAL .	3,626	869	129,602	144,579	
	Cotton Waste .	1,321	971	3,819	3,118	
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	362	740	4,601	2,271	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	3,418	3,989	24,688	19,010	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	1,160	..	7,713	..	
	TOTAL .	4,940	4,729	37,002	21,281	
	Cotton Waste .	21	117	986	1,372	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	741	..	105,685	152,683	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	1,438	..	170,277	81,474	
	TOTAL .	2,179	..	275,962	234,157	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	830	1,107	40,769	32,871	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	2,371	907	78,825(R)	96,277(R)	
	3. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	512	..	15,180	15,151	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,713	2,014	134,774(R)	144,299(R)	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	86,702	38,013	284,404(*h*)	169,727	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	1,279	7,806	52,967 (*h*)	53,027	
	TOTAL .	87,981	45,819	337,011(*h*)	222,754	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	253	147	18,820	15,502	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	62	..	4,294	10,503	
	TOTAL .	315	147	23,114	26,005	
	Cotton Waste .	571	102	3,206	1,725	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	7,536	3,352	19,066	10,840	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL .	COTTON LINT .	333,075	156,885	4,023,803 (*i*) & (R)	3,384,161	
	COTTON WASTE .	12,941	11,994	124,871 (R)	151,480 (R)	

NOTE.—No data from Bhopal are yet available. All-India total excludes for Bhopal.

(R) Revised.

N.A. Not available.

(*a*) Includes 450 bales not reported before.
(*b*) ,, 651 ,, ,, ,,
(*c*) ,, 876 ,, ,, ,,
(*d*) ,, 522 ,, ,, ,,
(*e*) ,, 2,499 ,, ,, ,,
(*f*) ,, 1,469 ,, ,, ,,
(*g*) ,, 75 ,, ,, ,,
(*h*) ,, 4,469 ,, ,, ,,
(*i*) ,, 8,437 ,, ,, ,,

23·1. Area and Production of Major

(Area—thousand acres)

State	Ground nut				Castor seed				Sesamm			
	Area		Production @		Area		Production		Area		Production	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra	1,863	1,779	793	707	160	166	14	14	314	304	38	38
Assam	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	15	15	3	3
Bihar	..	..	..	..	21	21	4	4	25	66	3	6
Bombay	2,480	2,600	726	644	157	171	19	26	346	346	42	42
Madhya Pradesh	527	500	142	134	20	19	3	3	534	539	39	40
Madras	1,445	1,625	698	764	37	36	6	6	453	459	55	58
Orissa	61	61	17	17	52	52	4	4	272	272	21	21
Punjab	88	97	28	31	..	..	..	..	65	61	6	6
Uttar Pradesh	249	265	120	130	7	8	1	2	1,195	1,276	83	116
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	2	2
Hyderabad	2,138	2,677	564	729	755	649	43	40	757	614	44	40
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	323	354	67	91	7	8	1	1	372	387	48	48
Mysore	443	533	127	120	95	94	9	8	65	69	5	6
Pepsu	29	32	5	6	..	..	..	..	7	5	1	1
Rajasthan	67	69	15	20	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,122	1,210	102	101
Saurashtra	1,118	2,014	254	412	51	36	3	2	330	273	15	13
Travancore-Cochin	24	24	13	13	..	..	..	..	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29	2	2
Bhopal	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	63	64	5	5
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)
Kutch	9	13	3	4	5	7	(*b*)	1	18	20	1	1
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	1	1
Vindhya Pradesh	1*	1*	(*b*)*	(*b*)*	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	341	426	36	42
TOTAL	10,869	†12,647	3,573	3,823	1,373	1,273	108	112	6,346	†6,460	552	592

Oilseeds in India (1953-54 & 1954-55)

(Production—thousand tons)

Rape and Mustard				Linseed				Total Major Oilseeds			
Area		Production		Area		Production		Area		Production	
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,339	2,251	845	759
284	284	44	44	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	305	305	48	48
239	221	38	36	313	218	36	26	598	526	81	72
71	72	13	17	56	55	5	5	3,110	3,244	805	734
197	194	33	33	1,069	1,057	81	83	2,347	2,309	298	293
2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,937	2,122	759	828
127	127	21	21	26	26	3	3	538	538	66	66
360	453	59	74	27	26	4	2	540	637	97	113
3,461	3,409	537	596	888	837	139	143	5,800	5,795	880	987
191	205	28	34	70	80	8	8	272	296	38	44
7	6	1	1	304	329	24	28	3,961	4,275	676	838
32	32	8	8	42	42	9	9	74	74	17	17
67	69	9	12	196	197	22	25	965	1,015	147	177
7	7	1	1	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	610	703	142	135
143	176	25	32	1	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	180	215	31	39
284	321	33	46	161	158	26	28	1,636	1,760	173	195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,499	2,323	272	427
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	13	13
(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	26	29	2	2
1	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	36	40	3	4	104	109	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	(*b*)	(*b*)	..	..	..	..	4	4	(*b*)	(*b*)
8	9	1	1	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	12	13	1	1
(*a*)	1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..	..	..	..	32	41	4	6
11	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	21	20	3	3
37	40	2	3	166	218	14	24	545	685	52	69
5,534	5,646	855	961	3,360	3,290	374	388	27,482	29,316	5,462	5,876

*** Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, all inclusive.**

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) below 500 tons.

@ Nuts in shell.

NOTES—(1) Major Oilseeds are not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(2) 1953-54 figures relate to Partially Revised Estimates while those for 1954-55 relate to Final Estimates.

23·2. Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1952-53 and 1953-54)

(Area—acres) (Production—tons)

States/Districts	1952-53		1953-54	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra—				
Srikakulam	4,800	1,500	5,000	2,000
Visakhapatnam	6,000	2,000	6,500	2,500
East Godavari	33,900	10,300	28,000	9,400
West Godavari	35,500	10,400	32,000	11,200
Krishna	28,200	7,900	26,800	8,700
Guntur	206,900	57,500	185,000	55,800
Nellore	3,000	1,400	2,700	1,500
Kurnool	20,000	4,400	15,000	3,500
Annantapur	5,800	1,900	4,000	1,600
Cuddapah	1,500	800	1,200	900
Chittoor	300	100	500	200
TOTAL	345,900	98,200	306,700	97,300
Assam—				
Cachar	691	248	750	268
Goalpara	5,103	1,607	4,500	1,446
Kamrup	7,983	2,514	8,000	2,500
Darrang	2,787	877	2,900	906
Nowgong	1,427	385	1,700	485
Sibsagar	822	295	1,100	393
Lakhimpur	1,182	273	1,200	385
Mikir and N.C. Hills	383	120	1,300	418
Garo Hills	700	252	500	161
Krg. Hills	40	12	50	16
Lushai Hills	305	109	300	94
TOTAL	21,423	6,791	22,300	7,072
Bihar—				
TOTAL	38,882	9,743	29,568	9,703
Bombay—				
Banaskantha	216	97	228	77
Mehsana	8,000	3,509	7,000	1,302
Sabarkantha	783	169	1,015	152
Ahmedabad	8,383	4,379	6,808	2,334
Kaira	86,366	21,891	101,558	32,948
Panch Mahals	1,876	433	3,811	1,033
Amreli	26	3	59	8
Baroda	16,576	3,508	17,800	4,438
Broach	2,792	509	2,914	660
Surat	276	26	528	81
West Khandesh	21	2	22	2
East Khandesh	117	4	166	18
Nasik	72	7	76	7
Ahmednagar	751	58	1,924	238
Poona	368	67	397	58
Shalapur	1,863	394	1,981	494
Satara (North)	184	41	2,448	680
Satara (South)	13,980	2,863	24,196	5,285
Kolhapur	26,656	5,598	36,946	5,067
Belgaum	45,739	8,167	56,850	9,190
Bijapur	871	81	1,594	199
Dharwar	2,280	254	4,462	701
TOTAL	218,196	52,060	272,783	64,972

23·2. Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1952-53 and 1953-54)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh—				
Sagar	94	29	115	35
Jabalpur	80	21	66	17
Mandla	302	85	280	72
Hoshangabad	91	26	138	36
Nimar	4	1	15	4
Balaghat	168	47	177	50
Betul	2	..	9	2
Chhindwara	244	57	1,081	254
Wardha	14	3	17	4
Nagpur	672	158	1,785	461
Chanda	377	98	598	155
Bhandara	7	2	4	1
Durg	468	121	391	101
Raipur	170	48	181	43
Bilaspur	298	84	292	82
Surguja	461	108	469	121
Raigarh	207	54	245	58
Bastar	2,058	580	1,941	547
Akola	98	18	111	27
Amravati	325	57	388	82
Buldana	484	91	548	129
Yeotmal	137	32	156	37
TOTAL	6,761	1,720	9,007	2,318
Madras—				
Chingleput	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	1,800	600	1,800	800
North Arcot	1,100	600	1,200	700
Salem	5,200	2,000	5,300	2,500
Coimbatore	27,700	13,000	30,000	19,700
Tiruchirapalli	2,000	700	2,500	1,300
Tanjore	2,000	700	2,000	900
Madurai	3,300	1,000	3,600	1,300
Ramanathpuram	400	100	800	300
Tirunelveli	100	..	300	100
Malabar	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	1,400	700	1,500	800
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	45,000	19,400	49,000	28,400
Orissa—				
Cuttack	1,900	570	1,900	570
Balasore	..	..	..	..
Puri	200	63	100	32
Sambalpur	800	296	1,000	350
Ganjam	800	89	800	89
Koraput	2,600	580	2,600	580
Dhenkanal	500	15	500	15
Keonjhar	100	45	100	45
Mayurbhanj	400	113	600	150
Sundargarh	200	56	200	56
Balangir Patna	700	175	700	175
Kalahandi	2,100	469	2,100	469
Bondhphulbhani	800	179	800	179
TOTAL	11,100	2,650	11,400	2,710

23·2. Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1952-53 and 1953-54)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Punjab—				
Rohtak	700	300	500	200
Gurgaon	1,200	400	1,500	600
Karnal	1,100	500	1,000	500
Ambala	400	200	300	100
Kangra	400	100	300	..
Hoshiarpur	800	300	800	400
Jullundur	500	300	500	300
Ludhiana	..	..	100	100
Ferozepur	100	..	100	..
Amritsar	100	..	200	100
Gurdaspur	200	100	200	100
Hissar	500	200	500	200
Simla	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	6,000	2,400	6,000	2,600
Uttar Pradesh—				
Dehra Dun	308	96	23	6
Saharanpur	1,404	396	743	245
Muzaffar Nagar	576	181	366	118
Meerut	2,201	757	1,252	394
Buland Shahr	1,742	501	916	259
Aligarh	2,413	769	1,447	489
Muthura	831	315	496	149
Agra	935	314	381	118
Mainpuri	2,314	728	1,019	283
Etah	5,381	1,830	3,339	827
Bareilly	1,279	417	1,072	349
Bijnor	473	155	451	154
Budaun	1,816	599	1,739	543
Moradabad	1,750	566	1,084	318
Shahjahanpur	620	204	451	142
Pilibhit	307	89	131	40
Rampur	351	111	239	72
Farrukhabad	13,630	4,763	11,464	3,343
Etawah	399	91	251	83
Kanpur	1,202	354	498	169
Fatehpur	227	74	206	70
Allahabad	1,144	357	640	253
Jhansi	819	269	387	145
Jalaun	85	25	58	18
Hamirpur	318	117	398	119
Banda	272	95	346	134
Banaras	98	29	106	36
Mirzapur	111	33	96	27
Jaunpur	859	244	644	195
Ghazipur	240	86	146	49
Ballia	332	94	82	26
Gorakhpur	49	17	46	11
Deoria	117	35	98	24
Basti	29	6	13	4
Azamgarh	390	136	328	99
Nainital	551	103	439	62
Lucknow	578	219	243	97
Unnao	699	263	436	114
Rai Bareli	502	153	304	85
Sitapur	2,523	710	2,043	600
Hardoi	570	188	283	85
Kheri	395	131	323	100
Faizabad	644	213	303	85

23·2. Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1952-53 and 1953-54)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.				
Gonda	33	10	82	25
Bahraich	537	166	353	104
Sultanpur	312	106	162	49
Partabgarh	316	95	302	107
Barabanki	925	370	748	296
Almora	800	103	800	103
Garhwal	2,340	301	2,340	301
Tehri Garhwal	1,956	559	1,956	559
TOTAL	58,703	18,543	42,073	12,083
West Bengal—				
24 Parganas	900	330	700	170
Nadia	500	160	900	170
Murshidabad	300	100	300	100
Burdwan	300	90	200	60
Birbhum	100	20	100	20
Bankura	200	50	200	50
Midnapore	400	150	400	140
Hooghly	400	160	400	160
Howrah	100	30	100	30
Jalpaiguri	6,700	2,150	5,300	1,500
Darjeeling	200	50	100	20
Malda	1,500	440	1,400	300
West Dinajpur	800	240	900	250
Cooch Bihar	27,800	8,830	27,900	7,850
TOTAL	40,200	12,800	38,900	10,820
Hyderabad—				
Hyderabad	1,327	191	729	95
Nizamabad	389	47	253	28
Medak	4,224	705	1,960	291
Mahbubnagar	1,900	232	1,183	176
Nalgonda	5,151	569	6,473	962
Warangal	3,547	574	6,025	1,313
Khammam	5,516	1,014	6,977	1,331
Karimnagar	1,163	207	1,877	409
Adilabad	944	125	695	77
Aurangabad	631	54	970	108
Parbhani	207	33	194	21
Nander	841	120	442	82
Bhir	359	37	560	63
Gulbarga	2,730	311	2,218	288
Raichur	15,164	1,201	10,916	1,622
Osmanabad	474	50	545	81
Bidar	1,260	170	647	96
TOTAL	45,827	5,640	42,664	7,043
Madhya Bharat—				
Bhind	778	244	761	190
Marena	930	175	844	178
Gird	223	39	184	27
Shivpuri	448	116	404	97
Guna	124	11	106	12
Bhilsa	207	27	228	38

2 . Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1952-53 and 1953-54)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Bharat—contd.				
Rajgarh	21	..	19	2
Shajapur	185	23	197	27
Ujjain	1,480	279	1,285	226
Ratlam	88	7	116	13
Mandsaur	155	30	133	25
Dewas	418	45	457	58
Indore	735	96	720	96
Nimar	569	100	662	199
Dhan	638	86	715	107
Jhabua	42	4	42	3
TOTAL	7,041	1,282	6,873	1,293
Mysore—				
Shimoga	125	14	126	14
Chickmagalur	168	12	166	13
Hassan	1,517	189	1,295	140
Mysore	15,830	1,652	17,869	1,858
Mandya	1,824	340	1,195	225
Bangalore	59	63	59	63
Kalar	1,522	421	2,024	445
Tumkur	1,040	140	1,841	188
Chitaldurg	3,042	784	2,509	734
Bellary	3,220	1,380	2,550	892
TOTAL	28,347	4,995	29,634	4,572
P.E.P.S.U.—				
Bhatinda	27	19	24	13
Kapurthala	68	25	60	24
Mahendragarh	436	68	505	170
Patiala (Sub. Div.)	159	32	199	28
Fatehgarh Saheb	77	20	62	17
Kandaghat (Sub. Div)	155	44	137	44
Sangrur (Sub. Div.)	280	63	157	49
Barnala	114	34	96	30
TOTAL	1,316	305	1,240	375
Rajasthan—				
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Churu	32	6	29	4
Ganganagar	32	12	15	6
Alwar	757	214	1,384	395
Bharatpur	876	193	671	143
Jaipur	1,825	557	1,825	557
Jhunjhunu	103	23	495	137
Sawai Madhopur	593	123	774	121
Sikar	434	124	553	234
Tonk	107	16	156	21
Barner	..	..	..	..
Jalore	162	12	193	82
Jodhpur	13	4	8	3
Nagour	230	73	534	178
Pali	625	231	580	444
Sirohi	349	130	430	159
Bundi	402	72	405	72

23·2. Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1952-53 and 1953-54)—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rajasthan—contd.				
Jhalwar	99	14	259	27
Kotah	1,180	84	437	33
Banswara	92	12	271	36
Bhilwara	671	70	1,126	195
Chittorgarh	899	156	685	202
Dungarpur	148	18	266	55
Udaipur	6,213	1,223	6,309	1,806
TOTAL	15,842	3,367	17,405	4,910
Surashtra—				
Gohilwad	100	39	180	24
Sorath	100	20	120	22
TOTAL	200	59	300	46
Ajmer—				
Ajmer	12	2	8	1
Beawar	3	1	3	..
Kakri	6	1	4	1
TOTAL	21	4	15	2
Bhopal	137	92	223	130
Coorg	27	5	15	1
Delhi	1,000	871	900	871
Himachal Pradesh—				
Mahasu	101	10	309	45
Sirmur	461	50	447	64
Mandi	208	32	305	32
Chamba	93	14	128	18
TOTAL	863	106	1,189	173
Kutch	10	3	10	2
Tripura	1,000	200	1,110	206
Vindhya Pradesh—				
Rewa	331	23	370	92
Satna	206	37	168	42
Sidhi	291	31	234	58
Shahdol	460	131	387	96
Datia	128	32	146	37
Tikamgarh	200	121	109	27
Chattarpur	229	41	211	53
Purnia	72	10	140	36
TOTAL	1,917	426	1,765	441

NOTES—1. District-wise details for Bihar are not available.

2. Figures for 1952-53 relate to partially revised estimate while those for 1953-54 relate to Final Estimate. Thus the figures for these two years are subject to revision.

23·3. Forest Statistics—All-India (1949-50 to 1952-53)

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Sq. miles	1,266,890(*x*)			
Area under Forests—					
(1) From Outturn point of view—					
(*a*) Merchantable					
Dedicated to timber production	,,	168,994	179,694	151,706	148,275
Other forests	,,	42,585	46,020	61,426	68,110
TOTAL	,,	211,579	225,714	213,132	216,385
(*b*) Inaccessible—					
Dedicated to timber production	,,	19,269	16,806	35,601	28,295
Other forests	,,	35,084	34,712	34,601	35,668
TOTAL	,,	54,353	51,518	70,202	63,963
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)					
Dedicated to timber production	,,	188,263	196,500	187,307	176,570
Other forests	,,	77,669	80,732	96,072	103,778
TOTAL	,,	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348
(2) By Legal Status—					
Reserved	,,	123,665	132,975	133,138	134,492
Protected	,,	37,944	45,532	47,910	52,685
Unclassed	,,	104,323	98,725	102,286	93,171
TOTAL	,,	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348
(3) By composition—					
(*a*) Coniferous	,,	13,983	14,017	13,152	12,183
(*b*) Broad leaved—					
Sal	,,	38,742	40,747	39,686	42,725
Teak	,,	16,879	16,784	19,818	18,962
Miscellaneous	,,	196,328	205,684	210,678	206,478
TOTAL	,,	251,949	263,215	270,182	268,165
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)	,,	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348
(4) For which reliable estimates of growing stock are available—					
(*a*) Exploitable	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	147,946
(*b*) Potentially Exploitable	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15,449
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	163,395
(5) Protected from fire—					
(*a*) Area attempted	,,	109,032	110,322	137,058	139,256
(*b*) Area protected	,,	104,814	105,240	130,001	135,443

23·3. Forests Statistics—All-India (1949-50 to 1952-53)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total length of artificially marked boundaries at close of the year	Miles	259,384	284,955	303,318	310,774
Actual area under sanctioned Working Plans at close of the year	Sq. miles	99,346	100,053	98,044	105,020
Area not under Working Plans but for which Plans are under preparation	,,	6,106	9,373	12,840	7,623
Area regenerated	,,	3,577	4,211	3,953	4,197
Volume of Standing Timber and Firewood and their increments in Exploitable forests—					
Volume—					
(*a*) Coniferous	'000 cubic feet	4,944,436	5,088,477	5,089,915	5,142,425
(*b*) Broad leaved	,,	26,539,977	27,155,189	29,212,379	29,419,246
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)	,,	31,484,413	32,243,666	34,302,294	34,561,671
Gross Annual Increment—					
(*a*) Coniferous	,,	64,304	70,004	70,121	73,527
(*b*) Broad leaved	,,	1,020,795	999,488	992,076	940,190
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)	,,	1,085,099	1,069,492	1,062,197	1,013,717
Natural Losses—					
(*a*) Coniferous	,,	426	417	362	409
(*b*) Broad leaved	,,	162,995	163,093	138,813	217,891
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)	,,	163,421	163,510	139,175	128,300
Outturn of Timber and Firewood—					
(1) Timber—					
(*a*) Coniferous—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	37,331	25,837	25,570	28,596
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	2,49,99	1,91,04	2,02,82	2,10,27
(*b*) Broad leaved—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	73,660	79,839	74,007	74,723
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	10,30,67	11,99,50	12,32,60	10,98,11
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	110,991	105,676	99,577	103,319
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	12,80,66	13,90,54	14,35,42	13,08,38
(2) Roundwood—					
(*a*) Coniferous—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	782	11,366	16,222	3,983
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	8	36,29	21,09	80
(*b*) Broad leaved					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	22,040	18,183	24,356	9,378
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	1,00,31	68,39	65,25	43,94
TOTAL (*a*+*b*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	22,822	29,549	40,578	13,36
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	1,00,39	1,04,68	86,34	44,74

23·3. Forests Statistics—All-India (1949-50 to 1952-53)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(3) Pulp and Matchwood—					
(*a*) Coniferous—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	..	..	22	..
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	..	..	1	..
(*b*) Broad leaved—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	95	475	439	903
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	(*y*)	61	2,58	11,80
TOTAL (*a* + *b*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	95	475	461	903
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	(*y*)	61	2,59	11,80
(4) Firewood—					
(*a*) Coniferous—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	19,622	24,987	6,923	10,172
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	27,30	14,22	225	11,73
(*b*) Broad leaved—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	352,427	369,332	351,819	315,850
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	2,94,14	3,78,25	4,42,46	3,73,36
Total (*a*+*b*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	372,049	394,319	358,742	326,022
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	3,21,44	3,92,47	4,44,71	3,85,09
(5) Charcoalwood—					
(*a*) Coniferous—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	1,711	1,517	1,314	31
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	35	44	96	7
(*b*) Broad leaved—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	26,860	26,052	18,112	7,840
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	13,64	19,33	5,99	3,41
Total (*a*+*b*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	28,571	27,569	19,426	7,871
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	13,99	19,77	6,95	3,48
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)—					
(*a*) Coniferous—					
(*i*) Quanity	'000 cubic feet.	59,446	63,707	50,051	42,782
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	2,77,72	2,41,99	2,27,13	2,22,87
(*b*) Broad leaved—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	475,082	493,881	468,733	408,694
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	14,38,76	16,66,08	17,48,88	15,30,62
Total (*a*+*b*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	534,528	557,588	518,784	451,476
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	17,16,48	19,08,07	19,76,01	17,53,49

23·3. Forest Statistics—All-India (1949-50 to 1952-53)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Outturn of Minor Forest Produce—					
(*a*) Bamboos & Canes	'000 Rs.	1,00,37	1,52,00	1,24,90	86,68
(*b*) Fibres and Flosses	,,	45	52	42	36
(*c*) Gums & Resins	,,	32,72	41,93	74,68	76,79
(*d*) Other sorts of Minor Forest Produce	,,	4,34,37	4,98,03	5,05,88	4,33,23
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*+*d*)	,,	5,67,91	6,92,48	7,05,88	5,97,06
Outturn of Timber & Fuel (By Legal Status)—					
(*a*) Reserved Forests —					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	344,915	363,585	403,737	326,188
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	13,50,00	15,07,52	16,15,97	13,86,62
(*b*) Protected Forests—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	64,143	61,677	57,608	57,631
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	1,25,57	1,37,12	1,72,97	1,67,73
(*c*) Unclassed Forests—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	29,938	34,366	34,721	53,542
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	74,96	1,15,87	1,03,12	1,28,25
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*)—					
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet.	438,996	459,628	496,066	437,361
(*ii*) Value	'000 Rs.	15,50,53	17,60,51	18,92,06	16,82,60
Outturn of Minor Forest Produce (By Legal Status)—					
(*a*) Reserved Forests	'000 Rs.	3,96,44	4,74,83	5,46,29	4,65,88
(*b*) Protected Forests	,,	49,71	90,97	79,15	77,72
(*c*) Unclassed Forests	,,	33,82	36,58	76,54	49,17
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*)	,,	4,79,97	6,02,38	7,01,98	5,92,77
Value of Major & Minor Forest Produce removed by—					
(*a*) Government	,,	5,73,09	6,79,06	7,50,50	7,67,16
(*b*) Purchasers	,,	13,13,44	15,63,83	16,93,43	13,61,32
(*c*) Free grantees	,,	22,71	31,35	26,36	27,81
(*d*) Right holders	,,	1,20,70	1,18,17	1,20,16	1,19,08
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*+*d*)	,,	20,30,49 (*z*)	23,92,41	25,90,45	22,75,37
Average number of Persons Employed per day—					
(1) Whole time—					
(*a*) By Forest Management	Number (in '000)	19,368	18,661	22,636	9,250
(*b*) In Forest Extraction	,,	129,394	102,101	106,547	39,254
(*c*) In Forest Industries	,,	55,743	60,903	44,728	23,853
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*)	,,	204,505	181,665	173,911	72,357

23·3. Forest Statistics—All-India (1949-50 to 1952-53)—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(2) Part time—					
(*a*) By Forest Management	Number in '000	41,218	26,123	26,438	14,386
(*b*) In Forest Extraction	,,	268,059	193,528	217,713	156,527
(*c*) In Forest Industries	,,	56,321	9,209	8,377	5,804
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*)	,,	365,598	228,860	252,528	176,717
Revenue & Expenditure—					
(*a*) Revenue	'000 Rs.	20,17,75	23,62,25	25,53,58	23,14,07
(*b*) Expenditure	,,	8,88,91	9,49,32	10,31,11	10,78,59
(*c*) Surplus	,,	11,28,84	14,12,93	15,22,47	12,35,48
***Total** number of animals grazed in forests*—					
(*a*) Buffaloes	Number	3,199,498	3,403,500	3,965,683	3,575,893
(*b*) Cows and bullocks	,,	15,111,678	16,358,864	16,410,399	16,839,400
(*c*) Goats and Sheep	,,	9,129,401	9,417,728	9,305,381	8,996,238
(*d*) Camels	,,	138,017	139,235	19,252	16,574
(*e*) Other animals	,,	417,921	348,256	463,626	376,956
TOTAL (*a*+*b*+*c*+*d*+*e*)	,,	27,996,515	29,667,583	30,164,341	29,805,061
Value of Imports and Exports of Forest Produce—					
(*a*) Imports—					
(*i*) Wood and Timber	'000 Rs.	3,16,10	3,03,84	6,02,27	2,63,64
(*ii*) Wood Products	,,	10,98,14	10,91,95	16,53,78	13,37,47
(*iii*) Minor Produce	,,	2,78,98	3,18,08	3,76,57	1,96,46
Total (*i*+*ii*+*iii*)	,,	16,93,22	17,13,87	26,32,62	17,97,57
(*b*) Exports—					
(*i*) Wood and Timber	'000 Rs.	90,37	1,44,66	1,70,49	2,51,92
(*ii*) Wood Products	,,	55,78	46,37	77,46	80,75
(*iii*) Minor Produce	,,	4,50,96	5,35,15	5,94,43	5,63,43
TOTAL (*i*+*ii*+*iii*)	,,	5,97,11	7,26,18	8,42,38	8,96,10

(*x*) Includes 578 square miles for Delhi.

(*y*) Included under Timber.

(*z*) Includes Rs. 55 thousand for which details are not available.

NOTES:—(1) The data given in this Table are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to change in coverage.

(2) The data for 1949-50 to 1952-53 do not tally with those published in the earlier publications due to revised figures having been received subsequently from some of the States.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	X	May 1955	XI	..	..	25	Detail	Retail
2	X	May 1955	89	..	..	11	Wiew	View
3	X	May 1955	90	..	..	46	April (1954) upto 22nd April	November, 1954 upto 22nd April)
4	X	May 1955	91	..	..	35	Kokan	Konkan
5	X	May 1955	91	..	..	43	nadequate	inadequate
6	X	May 1955	99	..	..	35	American	Punjab Abohar American
7	X	May 1955	116	..	..	12	pupose	purpose
8	X	May 1955	121	3	5	33	1,373	1,373†
9	X	May 1955	122	4	..	18	any	some
10	X	May 1955	122	4	1	43	Andhra	Andhra‡
11	X	May 1955	123	4	1	19	Madras	Madras‖
12	X	May 1955	124	4	1	10	Travancore-Cochin (Autumn)	Travancore-Cochin (Autumn)†
13	X	May 1955	124	4	2	10	800@†	800@
14	X	May 1955	124	4	2	14	1	2
15	X	May 1955	124	4	4	14	..	(+)1
16	X	May 1955	124	4	..	44	(Rabi)	(Abi)
17	X	May 1955	129	4·3	5	28	7,709	7,909
18	X	May 1955	134	4·6	..	20	(Released in April, 1955)	(Released in May, 1955)
19	X	May 1955	138	4·9	6	20	19	9
20	X	May 1955	138	4·9	7	21	(+) 127	(+) 27

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

Among the highlights of food situation during the month of August was the decision taken by the Government of India to make purchases of coarse rice as a measure of price support, at selected mandies, if the price of that quality fell below Rs. 11 per maund. Another outstanding event of the month was the conclusion of a fresh Trade Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan. The Agreement provides for trade between the two countries in a number of commodities. Important agricultural commodities mentioned in Schedule(A), relating to imports from India to Pakistan, include hard wood, soft wood, betel leaves, bidi and hooka products, bidi leaves and spices, and those mentioned in Schedule 'B' relating to exports from Pakistan to India, include raw jute hides and skins, betel leaves, fish, poultry and eggs, betel-nuts and raw cotton. Imports and exports will be allowed in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures in force in either country from time to time. A special feature of the Agreement is a provision regarding facilities for border trade between the two countries.

In the international sphere, the decision taken by the Pakistan Government to devalue her currency on 31st July 1955 merits attention. According to the official explanation given by Pakistan Government, the two important considerations leading to devaluation of currency were to ensure a reasonable return to the growers of jute and cotton and to facilitate exports so as to increase foreign exchange. It will, however, be noted that devaluation of Pakistan currency did not affect the export price of jute in terms of foreign currency which was continued to be fixed by Jute Board at £ 80 per ton. Export duties on raw jute and raw cotton were however, raised.

In India, in order to improve the competitive position of raw cotton and jute products in the foreign markets, the Government decided to reduce export duty on cotton from Rs. 125 to Rs. 50 per bale and to abolish export duty on jute products. In the case of groundnut oil, a further export quota was announced for shipment upto the end of October. 1955 but the rate of export duty was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per ton.

During the month of August, well distributed rainfall was received over a large part of the country. Floods in parts of Assam, Bihar and east Uttar Pradesh and scarcity of rainfall in Saurashtra, Kutch and in parts of Rajasthan were also reported. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the areas adversely affected either by floods or by insufficient rainfall.

Final Estimate of Pulses (gram, tur and other pulses), for the year 1954-55 became available which showed an increase in production by 0·2 per cent over the previous year. The Second Estimate of Potatoes also became available, according to which the area under potatoes showed an increase of 0·9 per cent while the output registered a decline of 1·3 per cent over the last year.

During the month under review, prices of various agricultural commodities showed a mixed trend. Market prices of rice fluctuated within narrow range. In Andhra, Assam and Hyderabad the prices showed a small increase while in West Bengal and U.P. they showed a slight fall. Generally, prices of coarse rice ranged between Rs 11 and Rs. 15 per maund. Wheat markets were generally steady except in parts of U.P. where the prices showed some increase. Prices of white wheat ranged between Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 per maund in different parts of the country. Prices of coarse grains also did not reveal any significant variations during the month.

Sugar markets continued to remain dull and featureless. Prices were generally ruling easy due to improved supply position of both the indigenous and imported sugar. At Kanpur the market opened at Rs. 30-8-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 30-2-0. Similarly, at Patna the prices declined from Rs. 32-0-0 to 31-0-0 per maund.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils prices generally ruled easy due to discouraging overseas advices and fairly well-distributed rain over the major oilseeds producing tracts. The announcement of the Government releasing additional quantity of groundnut oil for export imparted some firmness to the groundnut market. The recovery, however, was short-lived and the downward trend reasserted itself due to, among other things, increase in the export duty on groundnut oil. Thus the Bombay market for groundnut and groundnut oil closed for the month at Rs. 16-12-0 and Rs. 34-8-0 per maund respectively as against the opening quotations of Rs. 17-4-0 and Rs. 37-4-0 per maund. A similar downward trend was visible in respect of linseed and castor seed and their respective oils.

The cotton market at Bombay ruled firm throughout the month due chiefly to the devaluation of the Pakistan currency. Thus the prices of Jarilla M.G.F. cotton at Bombay which ruled at Rs. 604 per candy on the 30th July stood at Rs. 651 per candy on the 20th August 1955.

The prices of raw jute generally showed a declining trend, consequent on the devaluation of Pakistan currency. Reports of huge imports from upcountry and from Pakistan and the anxiety of the sellers to dispose of the commodity also contributed to decline in prices towards the close of the month. The extent of fall in price in the case of bottom variety of Assam jute at Calcutta was of the order of Rs. 3 per maund.

Latest available data of arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year were 6·9 lakh tons upto the end of August 1955 as against 3·4 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year; there were no imports of cereals into the country during the month of August 1955.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on August 1, 1955 showed a marked increase of 5·71 lakh tons over those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1954 upto 22nd August 1955 showed a fall of 0·82 lakh tons. Arrivals of gur at Hapur Market during August were practically nil as against 50 to 100 maunds a day during the previous month.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut kernels, linseed oil and castor oil during May 1955 were substantially higher than those in May 1954. Groundnut oil exports during May 1955 amounted to 17,755 tons while there were no exports in the corresponding month last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were slightly higher than those in the preceding season. During May 1955 imports from India and consumption of raw cotton by mills were lower while exports of raw cotton were higher than those in May 1954.

(*v*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured), exports during May 1955 were higher than those in the preceding month but were significantly lower than those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING AUGUST 1955

Well distributed rainfall was received over large part of the country during the month under review. Floods in parts of Assam, Bihar and east U.P. and scarcity of rainfall in Saurashtra, Kutch and in parts of Rajasthan were also reported.

The rainfall for the period from first June till the 31st August 1955 was in excess of the normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, east Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema. It was normal over the rest of the country except in Chhota Nagpur, Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Mysore where it was deficient.

Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, sowing of jowar, bajra, ragi, small millets, pulses, groundnut, sesamum, cotton, tobacco, chillies and turmeric, weeding and interculturing of Kharif crops and harvesting of jute were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country.

The weather conditions during the period were favourable so far for the agricultural crops over a large portion of the country and as such the condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory. However, in parts of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, East U.P., West Bengal, Saurashtra, Kutch and Rajasthan, crops were affected either by floods or by insufficient rainfall.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

An important event on the food front during the month was the decision by the Government to make purchases of coarse rice, as a measure of price support, at selected mandis, if the price of that quality fell below Rs. 11 per maund. This decision was taken at a conference of the State Officials held in Delhi towards the end of August. The necessary finance would be provided by the Central Government while the State Governments would be responsible for the purchase of the grain either in the form of rice or paddy, on behalf of the Central Government. The purchase price of paddy would be fixed after allowing due margin for the cost of conversion of paddy, in the context of the minimum price fixed for coarse rice. Purchases would be mainly confined to rail head mandis. The buying operations would follow the pattern set-up earlier by the wheat purchase scheme and would be carried out through purchasing agents appointed by the States or departmentally, as the case may be.

Another important decision by the Government during the month was to permit the export of 30,000 tons of maize outside India against advance registration of sales, subject to a maximum of 500 tons by each exporter from all ports.

There were no imports of cereals into the country during the month of August 1955. Total imports of cereals from the beginning of January upto the end of August 1955 amounted to 6·9 lakh tons comprising 2·7 lakh tons of rice and 4·2 lakh tons of wheat.

Market prices of rice fluctuated within a narrow range during the month under review. In Andhra, Assam and Hyderabad and prices showed a small increase while in West Bengal and U.P. they showed a slight fall. Generally, the prices of coarse rice ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 15 per maund.

Wheat markets were generally steady except in parts of U.P. where the prices showed some increase. Prices of white wheat ranged between Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 per maund in different parts of the country.

Prices of coarse grains also did not reveal any significant variations during the month. Generally the prices of maize ranged between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 8-0-0 of yellow jowar between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 7-4-0 and of bajra (coarse) between Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 9-8-0 per maund.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected parts of U.P. In some parts of Bombay, the crop was affected by pests.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India since the beginning of the 1954-55 season till the 22nd August 1955, amounted to 15·85 lakh tons (including the quantity of 2 thousand tons of sugar produced by Madura and Pugalur factories during their special crushing season of 1954-55 after 31st July 1955) as against 10·01 lakh tons during the entire previous season. Out of three factories which were in operation on the 22nd August 1955, two factories in Madras were in production for the 1954-55 special sugar season and the remaining one factory in Mandya (Mysore) was crushing cane for the next season *i.e.* 1955-56. No factory was, however, in operation on the same date last year.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on 1st August 1955, was about 7·88 lakh tons as against 2·17 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from the factories from 1st November 1954 to 22nd August 1955, was about 9·34 lakh tons as against 10·16 lakh tons during the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd August 1955 were 6·92 lakh tons as against 1·82 tons on the corresponding date a year ago.

The Government of India released 10·95 lakh tons of sugar out of the current season's production for sale in the free market upto the end of August 1955.

Imports of refined sugar during August 1955 amounted to 3·20 thousand tons, which were entirely imported through Madras ports. Total imports of refined sugar during the period from November 1954 to August 1955, were 4·60 lakh tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 43·2 thousand tons of raw sugar were also received during the same period.

Sugar makets continued to remain dull and featurless during the month. Prices were generally steady with an easy undertone due to improved supply position of both the indigenous and imported sugar in the market. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during August 1955.

(Rupees per maund.)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
Hapur	30 7 0	30 9 0	30 7 0	30 7 0	30 7 0
Kanpur	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	N.R.	30 2 0
Jullundur	30 13 0	31 0 0	30 10 0	30 11 0	30 8 0
Calcutta	N.R.	31 10 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
Nagpur	32 4 0	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Madras	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 8 0	31 8 0
Bombay	32 0 0	33 10 0	33 1 0	33 1 0	32 8 0
Patna	31 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during August was practically nil as against 50 to 100 mds. a day during the previous month. The total stocks of gur in Hapur market stood at 48,000 mds. at the close of August as against 55,000 mds. at the end of July.

The prices of gur continued to rule steady due to heavy stock position and reduced outside demand. Arrivals of new gur in the markets in the South was another depressing factor. The prices remained unchanged at the first week's levels, during the whole of the month at most of the centres as will be seen from the following table :—

(Rupees per maund.)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
Hapur	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Kanpur	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	N.Q.	13 0 0
Madras	8 13 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
Bombay	13 8 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 8 0	13 4 0
Patna	14 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During August, the oilseeds and oils markets generally ruled easy due to discouraging overseas advices and fairly well-distributed rain over the major oilseeds producing tracts. The announcement of the Government releasing additional quantityof groundnut oil for export on 10-8-55 imparted some firmness to the market. The recovery, however, was short-lived and the downward trend reassertd itself probably, due to the increase in the export duty of groundnut oil and the improved prospects for the current groundnut crop on account of reports of fairly good rains in areas effected by serious drought. Linseed and castorseed sections also moved more or less in sympathy with groundnuts.

(a) Groundnut

Preparation of land for sowing 1955-56 groundnut crop was in progress in the major producing States, viz. Andhra and Madras. Long spell of drought, which had held up sowing operations in the oilseeds producing tracts of Kutch, Gujarat and Saurashtra was broken by fairly well-distributed rainall over these areas. The standing groundnut crop in East Khandesh (Bombay) was reported to have been attacked by aphis.

On the export side, a further quantity of groundnut oil was released on 10-8-1955 for shipment upto the end of October 1955 both by established shippers and crushers. Simultaneously, the rate of export duty on groundnut oil was raised from Rs. 100/- per ton to Rs. 150/- per ton. The release of a fresh export quota gave a slight fillip to the market. The improvement however, was short-lived as the increase in the export duty and reports of fairly good rains in the major oil-seeds producing areas dampended the enthusiasm of the operators.

Prices of groundnut and its oil in Bombay and Madras markets put on a downward trend in the first week of the month due to low advices from Madras, absence of prospects of issue of fresh quotas for export of groundnut oil and good showers of rain in the oilseeds producing areas of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch. In the middle of the month some recovery was registered, due to the release of a further export quota of groundnut oil and encouraging advices from overseas. Later, however, the markets again became easy due to the slackened enthusiasm of the operators which was caused by reports of the satisfactory rains and discouraging overseas enquiries for edible oils.

At European ports, prices of both Indian and South African varieties ruled easy.

The following table gives prices of groundnut and groundnut-oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund.)

	Weeks ending				
	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (bold)	17 10	17 4	17 8	17 7	16 12
Madras	16 9	16 7	17 6	17 6	16 9
Groundnut oil					
Bombay	38 9	37 4	37 0	37 8	34 8
Madras	34 1	33 7	35 1	35 6	34 1
European Ports					
India Crude 3% bulk	54 10	53 14	53 14	52 14	52 10
South African 2%	61 4	60 12	60 12	60 12	54 14

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during May 1955 amounted to 2,921 tons and 17,755 tons respectively. There were no exports of groundnut-oil in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of groundnut kernels in May 1954 were of the order of 1,617 tons. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the two months April-May 1955 aggregated 7,751 and 29,835 tons as against 5,921 tons of groundnut kernels during the corresponding period of 1954. No Exports of groundnut-oil were made during April-May 1954.

(b) Linseed

The linseed and linseed oil markets in India generally showed a declining trend during August 1955, partly in sympathy with groundnut and partly due to lack of demand and expected longer crops in Canada and the U.S.A. At European ports also the price of Indian linseed oil exhibited a downward trend. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices at different centres in the country during the month under review:—

(Rs. per maund.)

	Weeks ending				
	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	19 5	18 6	17 1	17 2	N.Q.
Calcutta (Small)	18 12	18 10	18 0	18 2	17 8
Kanpur (Bold)	18 0	18 8	17 12	16 8	16 12
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	46 5	42 10	43 0	40 13	39 10
Kanpur	42 0	40 0	41 0	38 8	38 8
European Ports (Indian variety, c.i.f.)	51 15	49 0	47 0	44 9	46 1

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of Linseed oil during May 1955, were significantly higher at 13,380 tons than those in May 1954, when only 180 tons were exported. Total exports during April-May 1954 and April-May 1955 were 393 tons and 17,785 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Sowings of the 1955-56 castor crop were still in progress in parts of Andhra, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh while weeding and interculturing operations were also reported to have commenced in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Condition of the standing crop in all the producing States was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of West Godavari district in Andhra where crops were affected for want of adequate rains and eastern districts of U.P. where crops were damaged by floods.

Castorseed market generally ruled easy during the month and prices moved within narrow limits. Castor oil section also exhibited a weak trend. Discouraging foreign enquiries for oil were reported to be the main reason for this easy market trend. At European ports also, castor oil prices recorded an erratic trend with an easy undertone. The table below gives the weekly prices of castor seed and castor oil during August 1955 :—

(Rs. per maund.)

	Weeks ending				
	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
Castor seed					
Bombay (Small)	13 0	12 11	12 5	12 14	N.Q.
Madras (Salem)	14 15	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Kanpur	10 0	10 12	10 0	N.Q.	9 8
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	11 2	11 1	11 2	10 15	10 14
Castor Oil					
Bombay	28 10	30 2	29 0	27 14	27 9
Kanpur	26 0	26 0	26 0	N.Q.	23 8
Madras	28 0	26 12	27 3	27 3	27 3
European Ports (Indian commercial c.i.f.)	44 1	44 1	42 10	43 2	42 2

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of castor oil during May 1955 amounted to 3,635 tons as against 939 tons in the corresponding month last year. Total exports of castor oil during the two months April-May 1955, were significantly higher at 8,796 tons than those in the corresponding period of last year when a quantity of 2,909 tons only moved out.

(*iv*) COTTON

An important news of the month which affected Karachi as well as Bombay cotton markets was the announcement made by the Pakistan Government on 31st July 1955 to devalue her currency and thus bring it on par with Indian currency. One of the considerations leading to this decision was to ensure a reasonable return to Cotton growers in Pakistan and to facilitate exports from that country. This decision was followed by an announcement to increase export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 90 per bale to Rs. 135 per bale. The duty on desi cotton, however, remained unchanged.

The Government of India too made an announcement which was expected to facilitate the export of Indian cotton. According to the announcement, export duty on cotton was reduced from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 50/- per bale. Further, the Government of India granted to China a special export quota of 30,000 bales of cotton of 13/16″ staple with the stipulation that the 13/16″ staple cotton will have to pay an export duty of Rs. 125/- per bale. In addition to this, 10,000 bales of cotton of 25/32″ staple were also allowed to be exported to China.

The Government of U. S. A. also decided upon a step for encouraging cotton export from that country. Thus on 13th August, the U.S.A.'s Secretary of Agriculture announced that the American Government would offer for export upto one million bales of low quality of short staple cotton at competitive prices by the beginning of the year 1956.

According to trade estimates at the end of July 1955, the production of cotton in India during 1954-55 was 53·92 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 46·48 lakh bales in the previous year.

During the month of August, the monsoon was very active over the cotton growing tracts, and a break in the rains was needed particularly in the Gaorani tracts. No damage to the crop was, however, reported during the month. The crop in Punjab and PEPSU was progressing satisfactorily. Favourable reports were received from Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Bombay.

Imports of raw cotton into India during May 1955 remained steady at the April level 56,000 bales which were only about 49 per cent of the imports of 114,000 bales during May 1954. Total imports of cotton into the country since the commencement of the season, *i.e.* from 1st September 1954 to 31st May 1955 amounted to 413,000 bales only, as against 507,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during May 1955 were 24,000 bales as against 22,000 bales in the preceding month and 6,000 bales in May 1954. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 31st May 1955 amounted to 183,000 bales as against 115,000 bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian mills during May 1955 aggregated to 3·84 lakh bales, as compared to 3·93 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3·86 lakh bales during May 1954. Cumulative total of monthly consumption by mills of all varieties of cotton since the commencement of the season on 1st September 1954 upto 31st May 1955 is placed at 35·46 lakh bales as against 34·34 lakh bales consumed during the corresponding period of last season. Towards the close of May 1955, stocks of raw cotton, indigenous and foreign, held by the mills stood at 17·33 lakh bales as against 16·17 lakh bales at the end of April 1955 and 14·89 lakh bales at the close of May 1954. The following table gives the details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton by Indian mills:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each.)

Description	Consumption				Stocks with Mills	
	May 1955	May 1954	Total from 1-9-54 to 31-5-55	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-5-54	As on 31-5-55	As on 31-5-54
Indian Cotton . .	3·36	3·21	30·55	29·08	15·87	12·80
Pakistan Cotton . .	..	..	0·05	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egyptian Cotton . .	0·15	0·26	1·53	2·15	0·34	0·98
Other foreign cottons .	0·33	0·39	3·33	3·11	1·12	1·11
Total .	3·84	3·86	35·46	34·34	17·33	14·89

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 is indicated below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-54 to 18-8-55	1-9-53 to 18-8-54
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	20·57	19·18
Cotton consumption of Bombay Mills	12·02	12·10
Stocks with exporters, Mills and Merchants	7·78	6·56

The devaluation of Pakistan currency had an immediate effect on the Bombay market which displayed a firm tendency. There was good demand for Vijay Variety which firmed up from Rs. 170/- to Rs. 255/- on August contract. The I. C. C. Contract itself gained in strength both for August and February. The I. C. C. (August) which was quoted at Rs. 580 on 20th July 1955 advanced to Rs. 700/- on 25th August under pressure of short covering. During the latter half of the month, the spot market at Bombay was quiet with moderate demand from mills and shippers. Trading in the new crop varieties was limited with both sellers and buyers watching the position as regards the progress of the crop.

The week end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as follows:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar	
			Desi	American
30-7-55	604	620	N.A.	N.A.
6-8-55	606	611	515	648
13-8-45	613	N.A.	515	648
20-8-55	651	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27-8-55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of Kapas in some of the centres:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Hyderabad Nanded G. 6	Mysore Davanagare Laxmi
30-7-55	204	N.Q.	250
6-8-55	204	,,	227
13-8-55	192	,,	204
20-8-55	196	,,	175
27-8-55	210	,,	177

N.Q.—Not quoted.

In Karachi, cotton market, the immediate effect of devaluation of Pakistan currency was a sharp rise in spot prices. Later, the scaling up of export duty reacted on the price level by bringing it down. The week-end price quotations from the Karachi Market were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

	4F Punjab R.G.
28-7-55	685*
4-8-55	857
12-8-55	831/8/
18-8-55	848
25-8-55	833

*Prior to devaluation of Pakistan Rupee.

A firm trend was in evidence in the New York cotton market, which was aided by reports that the Administration had temporarily shelved the cotton export subsidy plan. Later, a downward tendency was noticed. The following are the latest available week end spot price quotations:—

Week-ending	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
28-7-55	34·20	1,292
4-8-55	34·50	1,285
11-8-55	34·45	1,283
18-8-55	34·30	1,296
25-8-55	34·50	1,285

(*v*) JUTE

In taking a decision to devalue her currency on 31st July 1955, Pakistan Government was also influenced by the consideration of ensuring a reasonable price to the Jute cultivator and of facilitating jute exports. The benefit of devaluation to the foreign consumers of jute was, however, offset by the decision of the Pakistan Government to maintain the minimum prices of jute exports in sterling. Further, the export duty on raw jute was raised from Rs.3/- to Rs. 4/- per maund with effect from 22nd August 1955.

In India, an important announcement was made with a view to improving the competitive position of the Indian jute products in the foreign markets. According to this announcement, export duty on jute goods was abolished from August 2. The existing rates of export duty were Rs. 80 and Rs. 120 per ton on sacking and hessian respectively. It was for the first time in 40 years that the exports of Indian jute goods became duty-free. The duty was first levied in World I and had been maintained at various levels since then.

Mention may also be made of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, in so far as it provides for the imports of raw jute from Pakistan. Under this Agreement India is to import 18 lakh bales of raw jute from Pakistan uptil 31st August 1956. In this connection, it would be recalled that under the terms of the earlier Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement concluded on the 20th

March 1953, India had agreed to permit the imports of at least 18 lakh bales during each of the coming three years, commencing from the 1st July 1953 with a provision that in case, larger quantities be required by India, Pakistan would facilitate the exports of raw jute upto 25 lakh bales a year.

In the first week of August, weather conditions were reported to be generally favourable although more rainfall was still required in some parts of West Bengal to provide adequate steeping water. Harvest operations continued in most of the jute growing areas. In Assam harvesting operations were suspended due to floods, which, however, receded as the month advanced.

The prices of raw jute generally showed a declining trend during the month of August. In the first week, the prices of raw jute declined somewhat sharply consequent on the devaluation of Pakistan currency. They, however, showed some improvement by the middle of the month on reports of floods from Assam and later from East Pakistan and also because of keen mill interest. By the end of the month the prices again slumped on reports of large imports both from upcountry and from Pakistan, and the anxiety of the sellers to dispose of the commodity. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:—

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Weeks-ending				
	30-7-55*	6-8-55†	13-8-55‡	20-8-55‡	27-8-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	29 0 0	27 0 0*	27 8 0*	27 0 0*	26 0 0*
Northern	29 8 0	27 8 0*	28 0 0*	27 8 0*	26 8 0*
Orissa	29 0 0‡	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	26 0 0†
Murshidabad . . .	28 8 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	25 0 0†
Western	27 8 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	24 8 0†
Jungli	27 8 0	25 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0†
Daisee	28 8 0(*a*)	26 8 0(*a*)	26 8 0(*a*)	26 8 0 (*a*)	25 8 0(*a*)
U. P.	27 8 0	25 0 0*	25 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0

*August/September delivery.
† September/October delivery.
‡ October/November delivery.
(*a*) October/December delivery.

In the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market, prices generally showed the same trend as loose jute sector. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:—

(August/September delivery) (Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Weeks-ending				
	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mill firsts	185 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	170 0 0
Mill lightnings . . .	170 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	155 0 0
Daisee L. G. . . .	160 0 0†	155 0 0†	155 0 0†	155 0 0†	145 0 0†
Indian N. C. . . .	107 8 0	110 0 0	105 0 0	107 8 0	105 0 0

†October/November delivery.

In the upcountry markets, receipts were reported to be small due to the floods and difficult transport situation. Little business was transacted. The prices at Belakoba (W. Bengal) and Danpur (Orissa) after the initial decline, gained some firmness in sympathy with the Calcutta jute market and availability of ready buyers. On the other hand, the prices at Purnea (Bihar) and Nowgong (Assam) continued to exhibit downward tendency. The following table indicates the prices of the bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Weeks ending				
	28-7-55	4-8-55	11-8-55	18-8-55	25-8-55
(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Purnea (Bihar) . . .	27 4 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 13 0	24 10 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal) .	21 5 0	22 0 0	22 4 0	22 11 0	21 9 0
Nowgong (Assam) . .	26 1 0	23 4 0	23 11 0	22 13 0	20 15 0
Danpur (Orissa) . .	20 0 0*	20 8 0*	21 1 0*	22 7 0*	22 0 0

*Old crops.

The jute goods sector of the Calcutta market was much influenced by the prospects of foreign purchases and the prices exhibited a mixed trend. In the last week, however, the prices of jute goods definitely moved down due to little activity in the goods market and on reports that Pakistan had done business with America to the extent of 20 million yards of hessian at a price well below that quoted by India. The following table gives the week-end quotations of jute goods at Calcutta:—

Variety	Weeks-ending					
	Unit	30-7-55	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hessian 40″ × 10 oz. . .	Rs. per 100 yds.	42 8 0	42 13 0	41 14 0	42 3 0	40 9 0
Sacking "B" Twill" . .	Rs. per 100 bags	112 12 0	114 6 0	111 8 0	113 6 0	108 14 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During July, harvesting and curing of 1954-55 tobacco crop were in progress in Belgaum district of Bombay and in Ferozepur district of Punjab. During the same month, rainy weather in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra was favouable for the late planted variety of tobacco. Condition of the standing crop, according to available information, was generally satisfactory upto the end of August.

According to Guntur Market Committee report, the purchases made at Guntur market by the major companies, and others during July amounted to about 1·0 million lbs. of flue cured Virginia tobacco, 0·5 million lbs. of sun cured Virginia tobacco, 1·7 million lbs. of sun-cured country tobacco and 0·2 million lbs. of gulla, etc. During the same month, about 10 thousand lbs. of flue-cured Virginia gulla tobacco and 1·3 million lbs. of natu tobacco arrived in the markets of Krishna district. Towards the end of the month, about 1 million lbs. of tabacco were lying unsold in stocks with the traders in

East and West Godavari districts of Andhra while about 1·2 million lbs. of flue cured virginia tobacco and 4 million lbs. of natu tobacco were held in stock with traders in Krishna district of Andhra; stocks of about 0·25 million lbs. of chewing tobacco and 0·2 million lbs. of Cigar tobacco were also reported to be lying with the merchants in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras.

During July, prices of different varieties of country tobacco in Guntur and East and West Godavari district tended to move upwards due to increased demand for local consumption and inland exports. In Coimbatore district of Madras an upward trend in the prices for different varieties of chewing and cheroot tobacco was also reported. The price of superior varieties rose by about Rs. 50 per candy of 500 lbs. while the increase in medium and inferior varieties ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per candy. The market expectations were that the present trend in prices was likely to ease with the arrivals of the new crop in the market. The prices in other markets remained more or less steady.

The month of August witnessed some advance in the prices of different grades of 1955 flue-cured virginia tobacco; at Guntur, grade nos. 3, 4, LG, LBY, LMG redried strips closed for the month under review at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 1-4 and Re. 0-11 per lb. respectively as compared to Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-1, Rs. 1-4-6, Rs. 1-4 and Re. 0-10-6 per lb. at the close of July.

According to press reports, there is some scope for the reintroduction of Indian tobacco in Trinidad, a major portion of whose requirements is currently being met by imports from dollar area. Trinidad used to be good market in the past for Indian tobacco. Intending exporters of Indian tobacco have been advised by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee to contact the Indian Commissioner in the British West-Indies, Port of Spain, Trinidad for suitable trade connections.

About 16·4 million lbs of tobacco were graded for export during June against 16·4 million lbs. in the preceding month. Of the tobacco graded for export during June, 14·7 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 0·6 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, 0·3 million lbs. of sun-cured natu country, and the balance 0·8 million lbs. included white burley, jutty and motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during May 1955 amounted to 1·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs as against 9·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 187 lakhs in the same month of the previous year. Of the quantity of 1·7 million lbs. exported during May 1955 U.K. accounted for 0·5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 14 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first two months of 1954-55 i.e. April and May 1955 amounted to about 2·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 41 lakhs, against 11·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 214 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. schemes during July 1955 as reported by various States was as follows:

The Government of West Bengal completed 40 schemes for the construction and improvement of dams and channels which irrigated an area of 16,253 acres. In addition to this, the Irrigation and Waterways Department also brought under irrigation an area of 4,700 acres. In Andhra, 4 oils engines and 2 electric motors were installed on wells for irrigation purposes. Besides, 20 noteworthy borings were put down by the Industries Department which benefited an area of 118 acres. In Madhya Bharat, the progress of irrigation schemes stood suspended due to rains. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 8 wells was completed and 2 rahats were installed at the sites of cultivators' fields.

Under land improvement schemes, an area of 966 acres of land was reclaimed in Andhra with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. The Government of West Bengal brought under cultivation an area of 576 acres with the help of State-owned tractors. 788 acres of rabi were embanked and 540 acres of paddy land were bunded in Vindhya Pradesh. Besides in this State, 1,086 acres of land were reclaimed by private parties and 294 acres were reclaimed by bullock power. In Madhya Bharat, the Bhilsa Tractors Section undertook a programme of mechanical dis-charrowing over an area of about 500 acres.

30 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 3 tons of super-phosphate and 6 tons of fertilizer mixture were distributed in Vindhya Pradesh. The quantity of fertilizers distributed in Andhra was 2,856 tons of which 2,750 tons were ammonium sulphate and 106 tons were super-phosphate. A quantity of 9,643 tons of compost was also utilized in the State for raising crops. In Madhya Bharat, due to short supply and freakish weather, only 9 tons of fertilizers could be distributed for Grow More Food purposes.

The West Bengal Government distributed 42 tons of paddy seeds to the growers through Government seed stores. About 6 tons of paddy seeds and 15 tons of jowar seeds were distributed in Madhya Bharat. In Andhra, 443 tons of paddy seeds and 27 tons of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots.

Locust activity was at a low ebb and there were no incursions of swarms into India from the West during the second fortnight of July. Only one swarm was observed in Rajasthan and no gregarious breeding was reported from any part of India.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of Orissa published a Bill on 12th August 1955 to amend the Orissa Compulsory Labour Act, 1948. The new Bill entitled the Orissa Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill 1955, which is to be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly will bring the Act of 1948 in conformity with the I.L.O. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour. The I.L.O. Convention prohibits the exaction of forced or compulsory labour unless required under exceptional circumstances. The Convention further provides that wherever such forced labour is required either in an emergent case or for public and minor communal purposes, the members of the community or their direct representatives must be consulted before such services are actually requisitioned. The Act of 1948 contains a provision for the exaction of forced labour from the members of the village communities for purposes of oridinary work of irrigation, drainage, etc. The new Bill which proposes to amend this provision of the Act, provides "that the Officer-in-charge of embankment shall, before he makes an order directing such a requisition for such joint labour by members of a village community, consult the Headman, Makaddam or the President of the Panchayat, as the case may be, regarding the necessity of enforcing such customary labour".

The Government of Saurashtra have introduced a Bill in the State Legislative Assembly, to amend the Saurashtra Gharkhed Tenancy Settlement and Agricultural Land's Ordinance 1949. The Bill proposes the inclusion of the terms "Maldhari and landless labourers employed in agricultural operations" in the explanation of the term "Agriculturist" so far as it relates to the sale or lease of land. This amendment will enable transfers of land by sale or lease to the landless labourers employed in agricultural operations, who were hitherto deprived of this privilege.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Madras have published a Bill to be entitled the Madras Cultivating Tenants protection Act, 1955 which aims at protection from eviction of cultivating tenants in certain areas in the State of Madras. It has been found by the State Government that in anticipation of land reforms legislation contemplated by it, the owners of land are evicting cultivating tenants with a view to bringing the lands under their personal cultivation. It is apprehended that such large scale evictions, if allowed to continue, might lead to agrarian trouble and disturbance. The object of the Bill is to protect the tenant from unjust eviction for a period of one year. A tenant will not however be entitled to protection if he is in arrear of rent or has done any act which is destructive of, or injurious to, the land or any crop thereon, or has ceased to cultivate the land or has used it for any purpose other than that for which it was let out to him. Provision has also been made for restoring land to any cultivating tenant who was in possession of it on the 1st December 1954.

The Madras Government have also published a Bill to facilitate the donation of lands for the Bhoodan Yagna and the transfer and settlement of such lands in the State of Madras. The object of the Bill is to facilitate the donation of lands to the Bhoodan Yagna movement initiated by Shri Vinoba Bhave and for that purpose to simplify the legal formalities necessary for transfer of lands. The Bill provides that any owner who is legally competent to donate the land may, on a declaration made in the prescribed manner, donate his land for the Bhoodan Yagna. On such a declaration being confirmed by the appropriate authority after an enquiry the land shall vest in the State Bhoodan Yagna Committee. Provision has been made for any person whose interests are affected by the donation of lands to institute a suit in the Civil Court to have an order confirming a donation set aside. The State Committee will be a body corporate with power to enter into contracts and to acquire, hold, administer and transfer property. Power has been taken to constitute Local Committees which will exercise such powers, duties and functions as may be delegated to them by the State Committee. The lands vested in the Committee may be granted by it to landless poor persons who are able and willing to cultivate them or to the Government or to a Local Authority for community purposes. Provision has been made also for legalising donations already made. Every donation or grant of land under the Bill will be exempt from the payment of stamp duty and of registration fee or of fee payable for attestation of power-of-attorney.

The President has assented to the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1955. An important feature of this legislation is that it provides for payment to the institution owning the inams an annual allowance equal to the net income derived by it from the inam lands which cease to vest in the institution under this law.

(*iv*) LAND TAXATION

The Government of Vindhya Pardesh has introduced in the legislative assembly, the U.P. Agricultural Income-tax (V.P. Amendment) Bill, 1955. The Bill seeks to amend the U.P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 (U.P. Act. III of 1949) as extended to Vindhya Pradesh. So far much of the work of assessment in the State has been assigned to Tehsildars who due to multifarious reasons were unable to give proper attention to it. However, with the appointment of Deputy Collectors in all the districts under the re-organisation scheme, it had been decided to entrust this work to them. The purpose of the amending Bill is to authorise a Deputy Collector to exercise powers of an assessing authority under the Act and to improve the quality of work and bring the assessment work in line with Uttar Pradesh where this work is entrusted to an Assistant Collector in-charge of a sub-division.

The Government of Madras proposes to introduce in the State Legislative Assembly a Bill to be known as the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955 to provide for the levy of an additional surcharge on land revenue in the State. The additional revenue so realised will be used to assist local bodies in their task of maintaining and improving rural communications and providing other amenities. Paucity of funds with the Local Bodies did not permit them to provide funds for this important activity to the desired extent. As it may take time to find ways and means of augmenting their revenues on a long-term basis, it has been considered necessary to give financial assistance to these bodies by the imposition of such a levy. The Bill also deletes Section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 relating to grants to Class II Panchayats.

(v) PANCHAYATS

The Government of Bombay has published a Bill entitled The Bombay Local Boards and Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill 1955, the object of which is to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 and the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933. The various amendments proposed in the Bill aim at (*a*) removing business and taxation qualifications for election to local district boards in view of the extensions of adult franchise to local bodies (*b*) empowering the Collector, pending election of the President, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the President in cases where both the Offices of the President and vice President fall vacant simultaneously (*c*) entrusting the collection of Profession Tax to Village Panchayats in cases where district local boards levy the tax and allocation of 50% of the gross collection to the Panchayats responsible for the collection of tax. This measure is intended to avoid double taxation by these two agencies and (*d*) Setting up of a common cadre for engineers of the district local boards with a view to ensuring efficiency and improvement in the working of the engineering sections of district local boards.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) **Diary of Important Events of the Month of August 1955.**

1st August 1955	Decision taken to continue free licensing of cotton seed oil till the end of September 1955.
2nd August	Export duty on Jute goods and Jute manufactures abolished.
3rd August	(*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) Export duty on Cotton reduced from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 50 per bale.
4th August	(*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1954-55 released. (*ii*) All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1954-55 released. (*iii*) All-India Final Estimate of Cereals, 1954-55 released.
5th August	All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1955-56 released.

8th August	(*i*) Decision taken to release 30,000 bales of Indian raw cotton of 26/32 inches staple length for export to China. (*ii*) Decision taken to permit the export of 30,000 tons of maize outside India against advance registration of sales subject to a maximum of 500 tons by each exporter from all sorts.
9th & 10th August	Conference of Livestock Census officers held at New Delhi.
10th August	(*i*) Further quantity of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) released for export upto the end of September 1955. (*ii*) Further quantity of groundnut oil released for export upto the end of October 1955. (*iii*) Export duty on groundnut oil increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/-per ton.
16th August	The Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement has been further extended upto December 31, 1955.
17th August	A post graduate training course for the marketing of livestock and livestock products inaugurated in New Delhi by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
18th August	All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55 released.
19th August	Export policy with regard to Chillies reviewed. Decision taken to release quotas for export from the States of Madras, Andhra, Bombay, Bihar, Saurashtra, Punjab, Mysore and Hyderabad.
23rd August	At the second day of the Conference of State Officials decision taken that the State Governments in the rice growing areas would make purchases of coarse rice as a measure of price support, at selected mandies if the prices of that quality sagged below Rs. 11 per maund.
26th August	Decision taken to release a further quantity of wool for export till the end of October 1955. Allotments will be made only to such parties as have fully shipped their April—September, 1955 quotas.
27th August	(*i*) Ratification of the Trade Agreement signed by the Traders of the Delegations of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan in Karachi on the 19th July 1955 announced. It was also announced that it would come into force from the 1st September 1955. (*ii*) All-India Final Estimate of pulses, 1954-55 released.
30th August	Export policy with regard to onions reviewed. Decision taken to release quotas for export from the States of Madras, Andhra, Bombay, Mysore, Saurashtra, Patna, Hyderabad and Pondicherry.

(b) Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement

A fresh Trade Agreement has now been signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan. This Agreement came into force with effect from 1st September 1955 and shall remain valid for one year till 31st August 1956. Schedules A and B to this Agreement indicate the names of the commodities for which import/export licences shall, wherever necessary, be granted by the two countries in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures in force in either country from time to time to permit their import/export up to the quantity/value mentioned against each item. The trade in these commodities, mentioned in Schedules A and B shall normally take place through ordinary commercial channels, except where either Government find it necessary to buy and sell part or whole of the quantity/value on Government account. Such purchases and sales shall be reckoned as being within the terms of this Agreement.

Important agricultural commodities mentioned in Schedule 'A' Imports from India to Pakistan—include hard wood (excluding sal and Teak, such as gurjan etc. 5,000 tons), soft wood (10 thousand tons), betel leaves (up to 20,000 lbs. per day), biri and hokka tobacco, biri leaves and spices, (pro memoria). Commodities mentioned in Schedule B—exports from Pakistan to India—include raw Jute (18 lakh bales), hides and skins (raw cow hides—1 million pieces, raw sheep skins—1 million pieces, raw goat skins —1 lakh pieces), betel leaves (up to 20,000 lbs. per day), fish, poultry and eggs (Rs. 2 crores, Indian), betelnuts (Rs. 5 lakhs, Indian) and raw cotton 15/16" (7/8") staple and above (pro-memoria).

A special feature of this Agreement is a provision regarding border trade between the two countries. These facilities shall apply only to trade across the land custom frontiers between East Pakistan on the one hand and West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Tripura on the other. These facilities shall be available only to persons holding 'A' category visas. The important commodities covered in these provisions relate to til seed, raw cotton, chillies, forest produce, fresh fruits, milk and milk products, gur, pulses, fish, poultry and eggs, betelnuts and betel leaves, spices, tobacco, tea, etc. The carriage of these goods shall be free from import, export and exchange control restrictions, as well as custom duties and custom formalities. These arrangements shall be subject to review after a period of six months to consider whether they should be extended or amended in any way. Before the expiry of this period of six months if either country feels the need to withdraw or modify the facilities contained in the provisions of Schedule 'C', it would enter into immediate consultations with the other country before taking such measures as it considers necessary.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) World Cotton Crop Record in sight

Indications that the 'free world's cotton crop may record a further significant increase during the present season are mentioned in the August review issued by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Substantial increases in cotton acreage have been reported in many countries including Mexico, Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey, Syria and Greece.

An all-time record in production and consumption of cotton occurred during 1954-55, but international trade in the commodity showed a sharp drop. The first official production estimate indicated a United States crop of 12·6 m. running bales. Elsewhere, production reached a record of 15·4 m. bales, showing an increase of 1·5 m. bales over previous year from a year earlier.

'Free world' cotton consumption in 1954-55 was at an all-time high level of 27·4 m. bales, an increase of 500,000 bales over the previous season. U.S. consumption rose by roughly 250,000 bales to nearly 3·9 m. bales. Overall consumption in Western Europe remained unchanged at the 1953-54 figure of 7·3 m. bales.

International trade in cotton totalled 10·5 m. bales, as compared to 11·7 m. in 1953-54.

The Financial Times, 18th August 1955.

(b) U.S. Cotton Stock Disposal Plan

United States Secretary of Agriculture announced on August 14, that this Department may offer to sell for export upto 1 m. bales of its lower—quality short staple cotton stocks at competitive world prices "on a gradual basis" after 1st January 1956. Detailing the long-awaited marketing plans for the cotton year which began on 1st August he said that the rest of the U.S. surplus, of 78 m. bales would continue to be offered at higher prices than the domestic market. There would be no dumping of U.S. cotton on world markets, he declared.

He noted that the U.S. had slipped from its normal and historical position in the world cotton trade and was not competitive on world markets. Exports in the cotton year which ended on July 31, 1955 were only about 3·5 m. bales as compared with a much larger volume in past years. He added that his department was making every effort to find ways of maintaining for the U.S. a "fair share" of world markets. Authority had been given for shipment between 1st August and 31st December this year of 600,000 bales of cotton which would be sold for foreign currencies. The International co-operation Administration had also authorised shipment of over 500,000 bales by the end of the year for foreign currencies.

The Financial Times, 15th August 1955.

(c) Tobacco Production in Iraq

A long-term policy designed to develop tobacco cultivation in Northern Iraq and improve the manufacture of cigarettes both for local consumption and for export has been put into force by the Government Tobacco Monopoly Administration. The Iraqui Government is working hard to train tobacco farmers, to produce better quality tobacco, introducing agricultural machinery, sending Iraqui farmers to Turkey and Greece for training and visiting tobacco farmers from Greece and Turkey in order to develop the cultivation of tobacco.

The Eastern Economist 26th August 1955.

VI—SPECIAL NOTES

(i) INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA*

The Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India (covering 28 principal agricultural commodities) for the years 1950-51 to 1953-54 with 1949-50 as the base were published in the April 1955 issue of the monthly journal, "Agricultural Situation in India". The Final Estimates of production for 1954-55 and the Partially Revised Estimates of production for 1953-54 have become available since then. The Index Numbers for 1953-54 (revised) and 1954-55 have, therefore, been compiled. The Index Numbers for the years 1950-51 to 1954-55 are given in Statement I.

2. *Trends in Agricultural Production*—The trends in over-all agricultural production during 1949-50 to 1954-55 are given below :—

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

Year	Foodgrains	Non-Foodgrains	All Commodities
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	90·5	105·9	95·6
1951-52	91·1	110·5	97·5
1952-53	101·1	103·8	102·0
1953-54	118·4	105·5	114·1
1954-55	112·2	117·3	113·9

The over-all agricultural production in India during 1954-55 was higher than that during 1949-50 by 13·9 per cent. There was a fall in the agricultural production during 1950-51 and 1951-52, particularly in the case of foodgrains, due to widespread drought, floods in some areas and other adverse seasonal conditions. The crops other than foodgrains, however, showed some increase during the two years. During 1952-53, whereas the production of foodgrains more or less regained the level of 1949-50, that of the non-foodgrains showed a decline as compared to the previous two years mainly due to the extremely low level of prices prevailing in March-April 1952, which affected the production of commercial crops adversely. During 1953-54, there was a marked increase in the production of both food and non-food crops as a result of favourable weather conditions and also due to efforts made under the First Five Year Plan. During 1954-55, while the production of non-food crops showed a marked increase even as compared to 1953-54, the production of foodgrains was lower than the high level reached during 1953-54. The fall in foodgrains production during 1954-55 as compared to 1953-54 was due mainly to floods in the northern districts of Bihar and West Bengal, eastern districts of U.P. and parts of Assam. the floods in the northern districts of Bihar and West Bengal were followed by drought. Scarcity of rains was also experienced in Orissa and the southern districts of Bihar and West Bengal.

3. The trends in the sub-group indices will be seen from the following table:—

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Cereals—						
Kharif	100·0	87·7	90·4	98·5	119·1	108·7
Rabi	100·0	102·0	95·1	114·5	120·4	127·7
Total	100·0	90·3	91·2	101·4	119·3	112·1
Pulses	100·0	91·7	90·3	98·8	112·1	113·0
Oilseeds	100·0	98·5	97·4	91·9	106·7	115·1
Fibres	100·0	108·6	128·3	128·4	133·5	146·4
Plantation Crops	100·0	104·0	109·4	115·7	102·6	106·4
Miscellaneous crops	100·0	110·3	114·0	101·5	97·1	112·7

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*For details regarding the scope and method of construction of this Index, please see the special article on the subject published in the July 1954 issue of this journal.

The table shows that during 1950-51 and 1951-52 the effect of adverse seasonal conditions was more marked on the Kharif cereals because the monsoon on which the principal Kharif crops are dependent had failed over large parts of the country. The Rabi cereals were generally better than Kharif cereals. During 1953-54, the increase in the Kharif cereals production was of the order of 19·1 per cent as against an increase of 20·4 per cent in Rabi cereals. During 1954-55, the effect of adverse seasonal conditions was again more marked on the Kharif cereals because the production of rice and bajra crops recorded a considerable fall as compared to the record levels achieved in 1953-54. The Rabi cereals, on the other hand, recorded an appreciable increase even as compared to 1953-54. The trends in production of pulses were more or less similar to those of cereals except for the fact that the 1954-55 production had shown a slight increase as compared to 1953-54. The production of oilseeds was the lowest in 1952-53 mainly because of the slump in oilseeds prices during March-April 1952. During 1954-55, however, the production showed an appreciable increase of 15·1 per cent over 1949-50. The fibres group, which showed an impressive increase of 33·5 per cent in 1953-54, has still further gone up and shown an increase of 46·4 per cent over 1949-50. The increase in production was mainly due to efforts made under the cotton and jute development schemes and also to the planned diversion of areas from foodgrains to these crops. The production of plantation crops was higher by 15·7 per cent in 1952-53 but fell down almost to the 1949-50 level during 1953-54. During 1954-55, however, the production showed an increase of 6·4 per cent as compared to 1949-50. The production of miscellaneous crops was below the 1949-50 level during 1953-54 but had shown an appreciable increase of 12·7 per cent during 1954-55.

4. The following facts emerge from a study of the Index Numbers of Production for each individual crop given in Statement I:—

(*i*) While the production of rice during 1953-54 was higher than that during 1949-50 by 18 per cent that during 1954-55 was only 3 per cent higher than that in 1949-50. The corresponding figures for bajra—34·5 per cent and 7 per cent—indicate a similar trend for that crop.

(*ii*) Jowar and wheat crops in 1954-55 showed an increase of 34 per cent and 30 per cent respectively over 1949-50.

(*iii*) The production of gram crop has gone up by 35 per cent.

(*iv*) The production of groundnut has gone up by 13 per cent and that of sesamum and rape and mustard by 36 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

(*v*) Cotton production has increased further and in 1954-55 it was 66 per cent higher than in 1949-50.

(*vi*) As in 1953-54, the production of jute stood at about the base level after having been about 50 per cent higher during 1951-52 and 1952-53.

(*vii*) During 1953-54 the production of sugarcane was about 10 per cent lower than the base level. During 1954-55, however, the production was higher than that in 1949-50 by about 12 per cent.

(*viii*) Tobacco production has remained uniformly below that in the base year.

(*ix*) The production of potatoes did not show any significant variation as compared to 1953-54 and has thus maintained the gains achieved upto that year.

5. A chart depicting the Index Numbers pictorially is also appended.

STATEMENT I

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(Agricultural year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
I. *Foodgrains*—						
(*a*) *Cereals*—						
(*i*) *Kharif*—						
Rice	35·3	87·9	90·1	96·8	117·7	103·4
Jowar	5·0	89·8	96·4	106·6	116·4	133·7
Bajra	2·7	83·8	75·8	94·8	134·5	107·2
Maize	2·1	84·4	101·3	123·3	129·0	128·1
Ragi	1·2	87·6	80·4	82·0	113·3	110·8
Small-Millets	1·5	88·9	97·4	97·9	125·4	125·2
Total Kharif Cereals	47·8	87·7	90·4	98·5	119·1	108·7
(*ii*) *Rabi*—						
Wheat	8·5	101·1	93·9	112·7	119·8	129·9
Barley	2·0	105·6	100·0	122·4	123·1	118·1
Total Rabi cereals	10·5	102·0	95·1	114·5	120·4	127·7
Total Cereals	58·3	90·3	91·2	101·4	119·3	112·1
(*b*) *Pulses*—						
Gram	3·7	98·0	88·2	109·2	125·9	135·1
Tur	1·1	91·8	97·7	90·9	99·1	90·1
Other Pulses	3·8	85·6	90·2	90·9	102·5	98·0
Total Pulses	8·6	91·7	90·3	98·8	112·1	113·0
Total Foodgrains	66·9	90·5	91·1	101·1	118·4	112·2
II. *Non-Foodgrains*—						
(*a*) Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	93·0	85·3	105·7	115·1
Sesamum	1·2	101·6	103·2	106·9	127·2	136·4
Rape and Mustard	2·0	94·6	116·0	105·5	106·9	120·3
Linseed	0·8	87·8	77·1	86·0	87·9	91·2
Castorseed	0·2	80·5	82·8	79·7	84·4	87·5
Total Oilseeds	9·9	98·5	97·4	91·9	106·7	115·1
(*b*) *Fibres*—						
Cotton	2·8	110·7	119·2	121·0	153·3	166·2
Jute	1·4	106·3	151·4	148·6	101·3	102·1
Mesta	0·3	100·0	104·8	103·3	99·4	167·6
Total Fibres	4·5	108·6	128·3	128·4	133·5	146·4

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

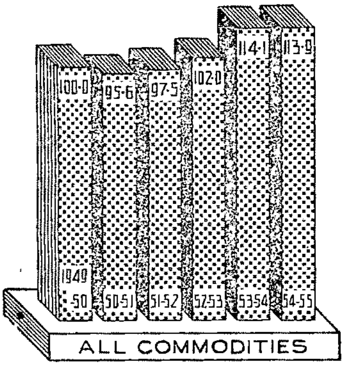
Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(c) *Plantation crops*—						
Tea	3·3	103·8	109·6	115·4	100·6	105·7*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	112·7	125·9	121·8	104·0*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	94·4	106·1	131·7	133·9*
Total Plantation crops .	3·6	104·0	109·4	115·7	102·6	106·4
(d) *Miscellaneous*—						
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	122·8	101·6	90·3	112·2
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	78·0	91·3	97·0	95·0
Potato	1·0	107·4	110·8	128·9	129·2	127·5
Pepper	1·2	97·2	107·5	102·8	112·1	121·4
Chillies	2·0	119·4	118·4	98·0	102·9	123·3
Ginger	0·3	94·4	96·0	89·6	89·6	83·2
Total Miscellaneous .	15·1	110·3	114·0	101·5	97·1	112·7
Total Non-Foodgrains .	33·1	105·9	110·5	103·8	105·5	117·3
All Commodities .	100·0	95·6	97·5	102·0	114·1	113·9

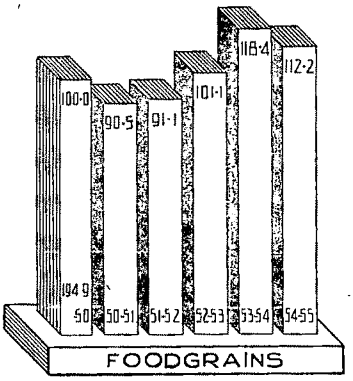
* Provisional.

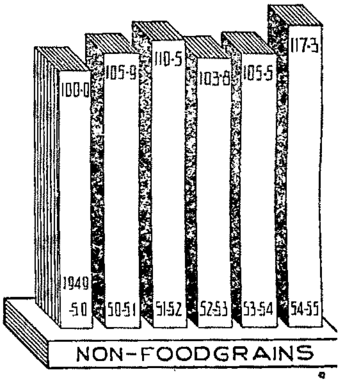
NOTE—The indices for 1953-54 are based on the Partially Revised Estimate and those for 1954-55 are based on the Final Estimate and are therefore subject to revision.

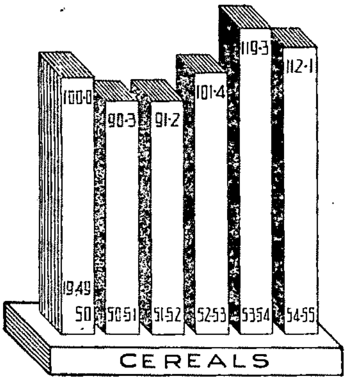
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

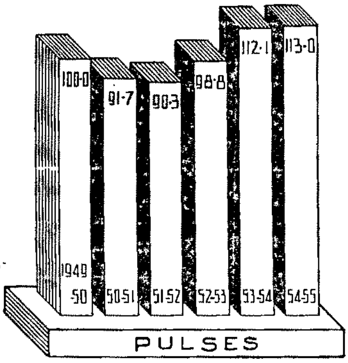
BASE:— AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949-50=100

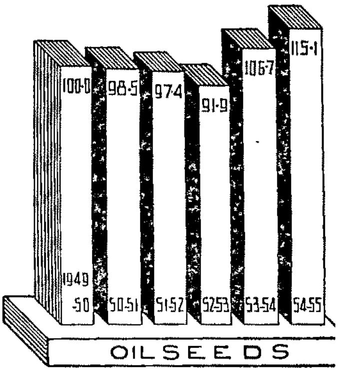


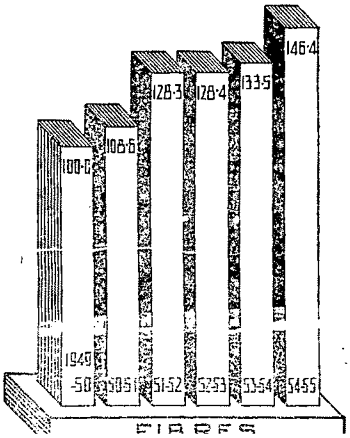


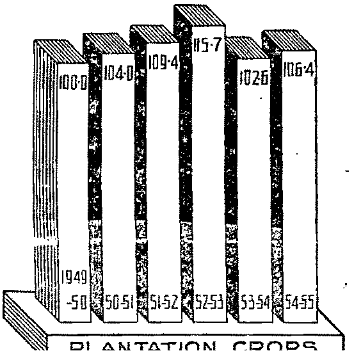


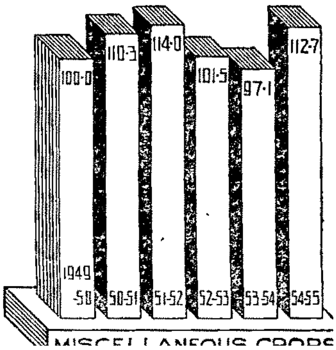












(ii) WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS IN INDIA 1954-55

Agriculture is the main occupation in India, maintaining, as it does, di ectly about 70 per cent of her total population. Even a considerable portion of her non-agricultural population depends indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood. Yet, only about 20 per cent of the area under cultivation receives artificial irrigation, the remaining 80 per cent depending entirely upon the mercy of the rains every year for the cultivation of various agricultural crops. Thus, rainfall plays a large part in the agricultural production not only in terms of the total quantity of rain received but also its distribution over the year.

In India, the agricultural year generally extends from 1st July to 30th June. The rainfall year, however, commences with the setting in of the south-west monsoon in June. The four main rainfall seasons together with the share of each in the total annual rainfall are as under:—

Season	Duration	Percentage of total annual Rainfall
I—South-west monsoon	June to September	75
II—Post-monsoon	October to December	13
III—Winter	January to February	2
IV—Pre-monsoon	March to May	10

The South-west monsoon season during which 75 per cent of the total annual rainfall is received is the most important rainfall season. The monsoon sets in June, spreads almost all over the country by July and August and gradually gets weakened in September. During this period, rains are very important because they provide the necessary moisture for agricultural operations for sowings of Kharif crops, which account for more than 80 per cent of the total area sown to crops. Thus, the setting in of the south-west monsoon marks the beginning of the agricultural operations over a wide area. The rainfall received during this period influences the agricultural production considerably.

The south-west monsoon generally spreads through two of its branches, *viz.*, the Arabian Sea Branch and the Bay of Bengal Branch. The former brings rainfall to the southern and western parts of the country, but, as the monsoon advances, it penetrates further into the central and north-west India. This Branch of the monsoon comes first into the country in the southern-most tip, *viz.*, Travancore-Cochin, generally at the end of May. The Bay of Bengal Branch of the monsoon comes slightly later and confines itself to Assam, West Bengal and north-eastern India.

The approximate normal dates of the onset of south-west monsoons in the different States are as under:—

Bombay	1st June	Bihar	15th June.
Assam	5th June	U.P. East	20th June.
Madras and Andhra	7th June	U.P. West	25th June.
West Bengal	10th June	Punjab and Pepsu	1st July.

The post-monsoon season begins with October and extends upto the end of December. It provides roughly 13 per cent of the annual rainfall. Normally, good post-monsoon showers are received in these three months in the eastern region comprising Assam, West

Bengal, and Orissa Madras, Andhra, Konkan and Malabar. In other parts of the country only light occasional showers are received and the intensity of these showers decreases from east to west. But these slight showers are very important for the growing of the late sown kharif crops, especially in the southern India, as well as for sowing of rabi crops. In Madras and Andhra, the rainfall during this period is popularly known as the North-East monsoon. The rains during this period are of considerable local importance.

Winter monsoon commences in January and lasts upto the end of February. The amount of rainfall received during this period is the lowest (about 2 per cent of the annual rainfall). Yet this is important for the proper growth of rabi crops of wheat, barley, gram and rabi pulses in the northern India especially in Punjab, Pepsu, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and some parts of Assam.

Pre-monsoon showers during March to May amount roughly to 10 per cent of the annual rainfall. This period of the year is generally dry over the land mass of northern and peninsular India where rabi crops are harvested and the irrigated crops like sugarcane, cotton, summer rice and vegetables are sown. But stronger winds near the sea coast, which increase in strength as the season advances, bring rains to the north eastern parts of the country consisting of Assam, West-Bengal, Orissa and Bihar and the north-west coast of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and south-east Madras. In the north-east region, they help the sowing of autumn paddy and maize while in the southern areas, these rains are beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and some vegetables on lands where irrigation facilities are available.

WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING 1954-55.

The rainfall, in order to be useful for agricultural operations and for the standing crops, should be timely, well distributed and adequate. In between the rains there should be breaks of clear sun-shine so that any damage done to the crops by continuous and excessive rains can be mitigated to a great extent. The rainfall during 1954-55 has been more or less normal, adequate, well distributed and also timely. The rainfall conditions during 1954-55 are given in Appendix 1.

I. *South-West monsoon*—The south-west monsoon rains of 1954, even though it was not as favourable as in 1953, have been favourable for agriculture in the country as compared to the last three seasons ending 1952-53. The rainfall during 1954 south-west monsoon on the whole was more or less normal, adequate and also timely. But rains were somewhat erratic in the month of August. They were excessive in the Western India while deficient in northern and north-eastern India.

In 1950, this period was characterised by excessive rains and floods in June in West Bengal and Bihar, in July in Saurashtra and Kutch and in the middle of August in U.P. and Punjab. Assam had a severe earthquake on the 15th of August 1950, which blocked the flow of rivers resulting in floods which caused serious damage to the standing crops. From mid-September onwards drought prevailed in parts of Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Madras and Hyderabad, which seriously reduced the outturn of Kharif crops in these parts of the country.

In 1951 again, there were heavy rains and riverine floods in June and July in Assam and Bihar and a prolonged spell of droughts over a 300 miles broad belt stretching from Saurashtra to the South Punjab commencing in the third week of August 1951 and continued thereafter during this period. Consequently, the standing crops were adversely affected.

In 1952, the rainfall during this period was on the whole normal throughout the country, expect in the southern States of Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Deccan Desh of Bombay, where it was below normal. In Southern States and Deccan Desh of Bombay, kharif crops suffered due to inadequate rains. Kharif crops were also damaged by riverine floods in Assam and West Bengal in July and in Bihar in August, but this has been a normal annual feature in these parts.

In 1953, the rainfall during this period has been normal over a large part of the country. Excessive rains in July and August in east U.P., north Bihar, Assam and Andhra caused slight damage to crops. This was followed by bright sunshine in September, thereby improving the prospects of the crops and neutralising the harmful effects of the excessive rains to a great extent.

In 1954, the season commenced in right time. The rains during June, July and September were timely and well distributed. They were erratic in August; they were excessive in the western part of India and they were deficient in South Bihar, Orissa, West U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and west Rajasthan. Excessive rains in the eastern Himalayas in July and August also caused riverine floods in Assam, North Bihar, northern districts of West Bengal and in parts of eastern U.P. The recession of flood waters from the affected parts and adequate and well-distributed rainfall in September in the drought-affected parts of south Bihar, Orissa and other parts helped to improve the position of the standing crops and also proved to be beneficial for resowing of fields which were washed away by floods. On the whole, the South-West Monsoon in 1954 was, if not better than 1953, favourable for agricultural operations.

The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon advanced into Travancore-Cochin on the 31st of May. It gradually strengthened and advanced into Malabar and south Kanara on the next day. But the end of the first week of June, the monsoon had extended to south Konkan, south Deccan Desh south and northwest Hyderabad and most parts of the South Peninsula. By the middle of June, the monsoon has already extended to the whole of Western Coast right from Travancore-Cochin to Saurashtra and Kutch. The Bay of Bengal-branch of the monsoon advanced to the north eastern part of India by 29th May. The monsoon extended to Assam on the 1st June. The monsoon was restricted to this area till 8th June, it extended to West Bengal and Orissa, north Coastal Andhra Desh, Chotanagpur, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and South Madhya Bharat by the middle of June, and thereafter, it was active in Madhya Pradesh, Deccan Desh and Hyderabad during the second fortnight of June. Heavy monsoon rains in the eastern Himalayas caused floods in the Brahmaputra and her tributaries and flooded some parts of Assam. The rainfall during June was in excess in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Malabar, South Kanara, West Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch and Coastal Andhra (Desa). It was normal in Assam, Orissa, the Konkan, Deccan (Desa), North Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Mysore, Chotanagpur, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnad and scanty in U.P., Madhya Bharat and Rayalaseema. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall during June was 14% deficient.

Heavy rains were recorded in the north Konkan, south Gujarat, south-west Madhya Pradesh and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal in the beginning of July. The monsoon advanced into east U.P. by the 3rd of July. Heavy rains in the eastern Himalayas caused floods in the Kosi river inundating large areas in most of the districts of north Bihar. Riverine floods were also reported in Assam, West Bengal and East U.P. The monsoon was more or less active during this month in most parts of the country. The rainfall during July was in excess of the normal in Konkan, Deccan (Desh), Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Mysore, Assam, south Himalayan, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, east Rajasthan, west Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, Hyderabad and Coastal Andhra Desa; normal in U.P., Madhya Bharat, Gujarat and Malabar South Kanara; deficient in west Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin and scanty in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa and Chotanagpur. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall during July was 8% in excess.

In August the rainfall was erratic. It was excessive in the western parts of the country viz., Bombay, Hyderabad, Coastal Andhra Desa, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and South Kanara and Mysore. It was deficient in south Bihar, Orissa, western U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and west Rajasthan as a result of which the argricultural operations as well as the standing crops were affected adversely.

In September, adequate rainfall was received all over the country and especially during the latter part of the month. It was also well-distributed.

The south-west monsoon withdrew from the country by the end of September. The rainfall conditions in the different rainfall divisions during the south-west monsoon in 1954 were as under:—

States	Rainfall Conditions
Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), Coastal Andhra Desa and Malabar South Kanara	Excess.
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura), West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Pepsu and Delhi), Rajasthan (including Ajmer and Bhopal), Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin	Normal.
Chotanagpur	Deficient.

The south-west monsoon of 1954 was thus favourable for the sowing as well as for the growth of kharif crops in the country except in the flood-affected parts of Assam, North Bihar and West Bengal. The season was also somewhat free from attacks of pests and crop diseases. However, slight attack of insects and pests on standing crops was reported from parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore. In parts of Bomay, Rajasthan, Punjab, Pepsu, U.P. and Delhi, locust invasion was also reported, but damage to crops on this account was, however, negligible.

II. *Post Monsoon 1954*—

Unseasonal heavy rains towards the close of September and early October was experienced in west Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. This had delayed preparation of land for rabi sowings but was helpful for rabi crops sown later in the season. The seasonal light showers during October and November were generally deficient over the country as a whole.

The north east monsoon rain was markedly deficient in the south although good rainfall was received in Tamilnad and Coastal Andhra Desa during December.

North-east monsoon set in the Madras State on 11th October 1954 causing widespread rainfall on the 12th October. Monsoon was weak during November. The monsoon revived early in the second week of December and was satisfactory during the latter part of December. On the whole, north-east monsoon rains during 1954 had been somewhat weaker than the last season but even then the weather had been very favourable for agricultural crops in the State. The yield per acre in almost all the districts of the State in 1954-55 was generally higher than the average yield per acre obtained for the preceding five years as a result of which cereal production in the State recorded an increase of 33% over the average production for the last preceding five years.

The rainfall conditions during this season in the different regions of the country were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Orissa, west U.P. and Punjab,	Excess.
Assam, Gangetic west Bengal, east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Gujerat, Coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Mysore	Normal.
Rest of the country	Below normal.

Rabi crops were sown under very satisfactory weather conditions in the central, north and north-eastern parts of the country. In the South also, paddy, small millets, pulses and cotton were sown under favourable weather conitions during the north-east monsoon.

III. *Winter Monsoon 1955*—During January aud February 1955, normal winter rains were received in northern and central parts of the country. The rainfall conditions during this season in different regions were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall Conditions
East U.P., Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh	Excess.
Bihar, west U.P., Punjab and Tamilnad	Normal.
Rest of the country	Below normal.

Winter monsoon rainfall in Bihar was inadequate. The rainfall during south-west monsoon also was poor and drought prevailed over south Bihar as well as in north Bihar as a result of which rabi crops like wheat, rabi pulses were affected adversely.

IV. *Pre-Monsoon 1955*—The usual dry weather prevailed during March. Generally speaking, in north India the summer showers during April and May were sufficient except in Bihar. In Bihar, agricultural operations for the next seasons's kharif crops especially autumn paddy and maize were affected due to want of sufficient rainfall.

The rainfall conditions during this season in the different regions were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Deccan Desh, Coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Malabar South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore Cochin	Excess.
Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and north Hyderabad	Normal.
Rest of the country	Below normal.

The pre-monsoon showers were thus more or less satisfactory and agricultural operations for the sowing of next season's kharif crops such as autumn paddy and maize in the north-eastern regions except Bihar progressed satisfactorily; while in the southern areas, the rains during this season proved to be beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and vegetable on lands where irrigation facilities were available.

EFFECT OF RAINFALL ON CROP PRODUCTION

I. *Kharif Crops*—The kharif crops in 1954-55 generally fared well in different parts of the country under favourable weather conditions both at the sowing and growing time except in parts of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, east U.P., Punjab, Pepsu, west Madhya Pradesh and west Rajasthan due to floods and droughts. Over most parts of the country, the season was characterised by copious rains which provided ample soil moisture causing good germination and growth of late crops. The favourable character of the season was reflected in an appreciable increase in area and production of all important kharif crops except cereals as will be seen from the following table:—

Kharif Crops	Area (Million acres)			Production (Million tons)		
	1949-50	1953-54	1954-55	1949-50	1953-54	1954-55
Cereals	163·5	179·8	174·0	37·5	47·1	44·0
Pulses	..	16·8	16·6	..	1·7	1·7
Sugarcane	3·6	3·5	3·9	4·9*	4·5*	5·6*
Oilseeds	16·3	18·6	20·4	3·9	4·2	4·5
Cotton	12·2	17·2	18·3	2·6†	4·0†	4·3†
Jute	1·2	1·2	1·3	3·1‡	3·1‡	3·2‡

*In terms of gur.
†In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.

It will be seen from the above table, that even though kharif cereals production declined by 3·1 million tons over 1953-54 level, it recorded an increase of 6·5 million tons over 1949-50. In the case of sugarcane, oilseeds cotton and jute, production during 1954-55 showed considerable increase over the preceding year. In the case of cotton, the production during the year was an all time record. The season was also somewhat free from attacks of pests and crop diseases. However, slight attack of insects and pests on standing crops was reported from parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore. In parts of Bombay, Rajasthan, Punjab, Pepsu, U.P. and Delhi, locust invasion was also reported. Damage to crops on these accounts was, however, negligible.

II. *Rabi Crops*—Rabi crops during the season also fared well under favourable monsoon conditions. Both area and production of wheat during the season touched record levels. The area and production under main rabi crops recorded appreciable increase during 1954-55 as will be seen from the following table:—

Rabi Crops	Area (Million acres)			Production (Million tons)		
	1949-50	1953-54	1954-55	1949-50	1953-54	1954-55
Cereals	32·0	35·0	34·8	8·5	10·8	11·3
Pulses	..	36·9	37·4	..	8·7	8·8
Oilseeds	8·5	8·9	9·0	1·2	1·3	1·4

However, cold, frost and hailstorms during January affected slightly, the standing crops in parts of Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Crop diseases and pest attacks were reported from parts of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Saurashtra but damage to crops on this account was, however, negligible due to timely and adequate measures taken by the State authorities.

Estimates of area and production of principal crops in India during 1954-55 as compared to 1953-54 and 1949—50 are also given in Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

Seasonal conditions during 1954-55

Rainfall division	Rainfall seasons			
	South-west Monsoon (1st June '54 to 30th Sept. 1954	Post-Monsoon (1st Oct. '54 to 31st Dec. 1954	Winter Monsoon (1st January 1955 to 28th Feb. 1955)	Summer or Pre-Monsoon (1st Mar. 1955 to 31st May 1955)
Asaam (incl. Manipur and Tripura)	N	N	S	N
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	N	S	S	N
Gangetic West Bengal	N	N	S	F
Orissa	N	EX	S	F
Chota Nagpur	N	S	N	S
Bihar	F	S	N	F
Uttar Pradesh, East	N	S	EX	S
Uttar Pradesh, West	N	EX	N	N
Punjab (incl. Pepsu and Delhi)	N	EX	N	EX
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	EX
Rajasthan, West	N	F	S	F
Rajasthan, East (incl. Ajmer)	N	N	F	S
Madhya Bharat (incl. Bhopal)	N	N	EX	S
Vindhya Pradesh	N	S	EX	S
Madhya Pradesh, East	N	S	EX	F
Madhya Pradesh, West	N	S	EX	F
Gujarat	EX	N	S	S
Saurashtra and Kutch	EX	S	S	S
Konkan	EX	F	S	N
Deccan (Desh)	EX	F	S	EX
Hyderabad, North	N	S	S	F
Hyderabad, South	N	F	S	N
Coastal Andhra desa	EX	N	S	EX
Rayalaseema	N	N	S	EX
Tamilnad	N	N	N	EX
Malabar and South Kanara	EX	F	F	EX
Mysore	N	N	S	EX
Travancore-Cochin	N	F	F	EX

EX—Excess—i.e. 120% of the normal and above.
N—Normal—i.e. 119% to 81% of the normal.
F—Fair or deficient—i.e. 80% to 41% of the normal.
S—Scanty —i.e. 40% of the normal and below.
N.A.—Not Available.
Source:—Weekly, Weather Report issued by the India Meteorological Department, Poona.

APPENDIX II

Area and production of principal crops in India

Crops	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1949-50	1953-54	1954-55	1949-50	1953-54	1954-55
CEREALS						
Rice	75,414	77,032	74,424	23,170	27,561	24,209
Jowar	38,335	43,657	43,456	5,777	7,913	9,092
Bajra	22,881	30,094	27,350	2,790	4,459	3,555
Maize	8,061	9,360	9,325	2,014	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,450	5,714	5,747	1,520	1,819	1,778
Small Millets	13,382	13,979	13.680	2,242	2,427	2,424
Wheat	24,114	26,310	26,842	6,290	7,873	8,539
Barley	7,860	8,721	7,999	2,215	2,904	2,786
Total Cereals	195,497	214,867	208,823	46,018	57,920	55,327
PULSES						
Gram	20,497	19,754	20,991	3,667	4,775	5,125
Tur or Arhar	5,559	5,931	5,944	1,000	1,827	1,661
Other Pulses	23,777	28,030	27,069	3,363	3,856	3,688
Total Pulses	49,833	53,715	54,004	8,030	10,458	10,474
Total Foodgrains	245,330	268,582	262,827	54,048	68,378	65,801
Sugarcane	3,624	3,498	3,932	4,938*	4,464*	5,546*
Ginger (Dry)	57	45	44	24	14	13
Pepper (Black)	196	208	208	21	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,269	1,326	1,472	289	297	356
OILSEEDS						
Groundnut	9,832	10,869	12,647	3,379†	3,573†	3,823†
Castorseed	1,458	1,373	1,273	128	108	112
Sesamum	5,055	6,346	6,460	431	552	592
Rape and Mustard	4,781	5,534	5,665	793	855	962
Linseed	3,759	3,360	3,290	411	374	388
Total Oilseeds	24,885	27,482	29,335	5,142	5,462	5,877
FIBRES						
Cotton	12,173	17,182	18,346	2,628	3,965‡	4,298‡
Jute	1,163	1,196	1,273	3,089	3,129§	3,153§
Mesta	N.A.	468	571	N.A.	656§	1,106§

*In terms of raw sugar or gur.

†In terms of nuts in shell.

‡In thousand bales of 392 lbs. of cotton lint each.

§In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

VII—SPECIAL ARTICLE

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX IN INDIA

By

SHRI N. C. AHUJA

BACKGROUND

The levy of agricultural income-tax, as an auxiliary to land revenue, is of recent origin in India. Except for a brief period of nine years in all (1860—1865 and 1869—73) incomes from agriculture have, till recently, remained exempt from the levy of a tax. Taking both Central and Provincial revenues together, land revenue was then the principal source of revenue. A new stage in the financial history of the country set in, in 1951, with the introduction of the system of 'Diarchy' by which a complete separation of the Central and Provincial budgets was effected. Land revenue was still the only major charge on agricultural land and income-tax was regarded as merely the industrial or professional complement to it. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India, in 1925, considered the broader aspects of land taxation and pointed out that there was "no historical or theoretical justification for the continued exemption from the income-tax of incomes derived from agriculture". No development, however, took place until Provincial autonomy on the basis of the Government of India Act, 1935, was introduced on 1st April 1937, when for the first time, agricultural income-tax was added to the list of taxes which the States (then Provinces) could levy for their own purposes.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE LEVY

The imposition of income-tax on agricultural incomes is a belated recognition of the fact that simultaneously with the collection of revenues for the State, the State's fiscal policy in any sector should also aim at securing social justice in as large a measure as possible. So long as land was, by and large, owned and cultivated by the same persons and rents were only nominal, land-revenue could roughly serve both the purposes. But the emergence of large estates or big plantations of a commercial character and of the richer landlords tended to aggravate economic inequality among the agricultural classes and by the end of the nineteenth century, an element of steep stratification had already entered the distribution of incomes in the rural areas. These inequalities in incomes provided the basic justification for a progressive tax on incomes in the agricultural sector. Also compared to non-agricultural incomes, the land-tax has remained static despite recent shifts of income in favour of agricultural classes particularly the large estate-holders. Higher incomes from agriculture did not contribute to the exchequer to anything like the corresponding non-agricultural incomes, and the imposition of the income-tax on agricultural incomes was the most direct method of correcting this anamoly. This tax can also serve as a more elastic instrument than land revenue for the regulation of economic activity.

THE LEVY IN STATES

It was natural that the States with the large permanently-settled areas where yield from land revenue was small and inelastic should have been the first to introduce agricultural income-tax in their areas. Bihar was the first State to introduce legislation for the levy of agricultural income-tax in 1938. Other factors perculiar to this State which

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NOTE—Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

necessitated such a levy were (a) the separation of Orissa whereby the needs of the Provincial Government for additional revenue had increased and (b) introduction of Prohibition in certain areas of the State resulting in shortfall in revenue receipts. The States to levy the tax next were Assam and Bengal which enacted the necessary legislation in 1939 and 1944 respectively. An additional argument for the imposition of this tax in these States was provided by the existence of large tea plantations. The bulk of the agricultural income-tax in these States is derived from assessees having tea-income and the existence of large tea plantations and companies in these states had probably provided an argument for the levy of this tax in their areas. Other States which have enacted agricultural income-tax legislation are Orissa, U.P., Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan, Coorg, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. In all, 13 States now levy the agricultural income-tax. The need for taking all possible measures for curbing inflationary trends provided yet another argument for the imposition of this tax. In U.P. the tax was introduced partly as an anti-inflationary measure and partly to draw into public exchequer a part of the money-incomes of land holders which had increased very considerably because of the war-time rise in prices. In the erstwhile States of Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin tax was levied on the total income consisting of agricultural and non-agricultural income; after they became Part B States of the Indian Union, the tax on Agricultural incomes was separated from that on non-agricultural incomes. In Madras, in conformity with the findings of the Land Reforms Committee, the levy is at present applied to coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and cardamom plantations only.

SALIENT FEATURES

A. Link with the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922

The basic structure of agricultural income-tax legislation is similar to that of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Generally speaking, the schedules of the rates of agricultural income-tax in different States vary only slightly from the basic rates of income-tax under the Indian Income-tax Act. The Constitution of India under Article 366, specifies that "agricultural income' shall mean agricultural income as defined for the purposes of enactment relating to Indian Income-tax. Accordingly legislative enactments relating to agricultural income-tax in States where such enactments are in force, incorporate the definition contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, with a few slight modifications to suit local conditions. A comparative study of the two typesof legislations, would point to the existence of a marked degree of similarity and a link between their provisions ; in the case of Assam it may be mentioned that in respect of agricultural income derived from tea, the computation made by the Central Income-tax Department according to the Indian Income-tax Act, is followed.

B. Limits of Taxable income

The Acts specify the levels below which incomes from agriculture are exempt from the payment of a tax. The lowest exemption limit and also the most commonly adopted one, is Rs. 3,000. Rajasthan has the highest exemption limit of Rs. 6,000. These exemption limits have varied from time to time in the various States due to different reasons. When Bihar first levied the tax in 1938, the exemption limit was Rs. 5,000 ; it was brought down to Rs. 3,500 in 1948 and was reduced further to Rs. 3,000 in 1949. In Travancore-Cochin after the financial integration of the State with the Centre, the taxable limit was raised from its previous level of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. U.P. has recently enhanced the limit from

Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200. Madras and Travancore-Cochin allow exemptions to Hindu undivided families on incomes upto Rs. 6,000. Similar exemptions are allowed in Coorg and Mysore upto a limit of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,400 respectively. The exemption limit in the case of supertax is Rs. 25,000 except in the case of Rajasthan where it is higher at Rs. 30,000.

Certain States have specified some further exemptions related to the size of the holdings. The Bengal Act, for instance, exempts an individual or a family from the payment of agricultural income-tax if the area of the holding does not exceed 80 bighas. In U. P. exemption is allowed to a person who does not cultivate more than 30 acres of land and his income from rentals does not exceed Rs. 50. Similar exemption limit set under the Rajasthan Act is 60 acres of irrigated land or 180 acres of unirrigated land, while that under the Mysore Act is 100 acres of first Class land or an extent equivalent thereto of any other class. Exemption limit provided for in the Madras Act is 5 acres for a plantation used for growing tea and 15 acres for growing any other crop.

C. Rates of Levy

Rates of agricultural income-tax and super-tax are fixed according to the slab-system and apply differently to different types of assessees. There are (*a*) ordinary rates applicable to an individual, firm or other association of persons (*b*) concessional rates in the case of a Hindu undivided family consisting, for instance, of brothers only (*c*) maximum rates for companies and (*d*) lump-sum rates for composition of agricultural income-tax. Rates of levy are the lowest in Rajasthan and Hyderabad and the highest in Orissa and U.P. where they follow a steep progression, rising from a minimum of 6 pies and 1 anna in the rupee respectively on the lowest slabs to 12½ annas and 10 annas in the rupee respectively on parts of incomes above. The case of a Hindu undivided family comes for special treatment in almost all the Acts. Its income is usually assessed as that of a single individual but is subjected to special low rates if the share of a brother is less than the prescribed amount. In Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, for instance, in the case of a Hindu undivided family consisting of brothers only, flat rates varying from 3 pies to 5 pies in the rupee are applicable if the share of income of a brother is Rs. 3,000 or less in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and Rs. 6,000 in Assam. In the case of companies the rates vary from 4 annas in the rupee to 6 annas in the rupee in Assam, West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Mysore and Madras. These rates are not given separately for the rest of the States, where it appears the agricultural income of a company is treated like that of an individual and is assessed as such. Lump-sum rates for the composition of agricultural income-tax applicable to a certain specified extent and class of land are given in the Acts of Madras and Mysore only. In Madras the rates very from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 per acre in case of plantations used for growing tea and from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre for other plantations. Lump-sum rates in respect of first class of land in Mysore range between Re. 1 per acre to Rs. 9 per acre depending upon the extent of acreages held by assessees. In addition to the usual tax, Bihar, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bhopal, impose a special super-tax on incomes above Rs. 25,000. The minimum rate of super-tax is 1 anna and the maximum 6¼ annas in the rupee. In Bhopal and Travancore Cochinsuper-tax is also chargeable from companies at the flat rates of 1 anna and 2 annas in the rupee respectively.

Detailed information regarding these rates for 1955-56 is given in Statistical Appendices I to III.

D. Computation of Tax and Allowances

The method followed for the computation of assessable agricultural income is generally the same in the different States. The Acts of U. P. and Bhopal also provide for an alternative method for computing the taxable income. Usually the practice is to assess first the actual gross agricultural income of the assessee on the basis of farm accounts and from such other information as may be available regarding the average produce of each crop etc.—and from the gross income so arrived deduct such allowances as are admissible under the respective Acts to arrive at the net income. The tax is leviable on net agricultural income only. The following principal deductions are allowed by the States in calculating the taxable part of the total income:—

(*i*) *Land revenue or rent*—All payments made on account of land-revenue to the State or of rent to a superior landlord including payments for local rates and cesses are to be deducted. Some States allow further payments to be deducted under this head e.g. payments made on account of chowkidari rate in Assam and Bihar, municipal taxes in U. P., water rate or water cess, municipal taxes and chowkidari rate in Orissa, water cess in Hyderabad and Rajasthan, Edavagai, the sripandravagai or sripadam, Jenmikaram, thiruppuvaram and municipal taxes in Travancore-Cochin, municipal taxes and excise duty on agricultural produce in Coorg, abwab and other cesses in Bhopal and municipal taxes in Madras and Mysore.

(*ii*) *Collection charges*—Collection charges are allowed at a certain specified percentage (usually—ranging between 10 and 20 per cent) of the total amount of rent or revenue. The Acts of Bengal and Rajasthan also allow the cost of maintenance of any Katcheri or other capital asset and any expenses incurred on litigation to be deducted along with the collection charges. These Acts further provide that collection charges be deducted at 20% of the total amount of rent or revenue (instead of 15 per cent normally) in case the assessee can produce his accounts properly audited. Provisions the Acts in Travancore-Cochin and Coorg do not specify any percentage but allow actual expenses incurred in the process of collection to be deducted from the total income.

(*iii*) *Interest on mortgage etc.*—All sums paid as interest on (a) mortgage or other capital charge (including any debt whether secured or not) incurred for the purpose of acquiring the property (*b*) any borrowed capital used exclusively for the benefit of land from which agricultural income is derived, and (*c*) any loans taken under the Agriculturist's Loans Act 1884 or the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, are to be deducted. The rates of interest allowed in Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad are subject to the regulations of the Money-Lenders' Acts in force in these States. Madras has confined the rate to 6 percent on any amount equivalent to 25 percent of the agricultural income from plantations whereas Mysore has prescribed a maximum of 12 percent per annum.

(*iv*) *Maintenance of any irrigation or protective works*—Any amounts disbursed in respect of the maintenance of any irrigation or protective work or other capital asset (used either for the collection of rent or revenue or for the benefit of the land) are to be deducted.

(*v*) *Depreciation*—The Acts provide for depreciation at such rates as may be prescribed by the State Governments on the written down value of any irrigation or protective work, building, machinery, plant or other capital asset constructed or acquired for the benefit of land from which agricultural income is derived. In Assam, however, depreciation allowance is calculated at such rates as may be prescribed by the Central Government for computing profits or gains of any 'Business' for assessing income-tax thereon.

(*vi*) *Insurance*—Any sums paid as premia towards any insurance against loss of, or damage to crops or property, are to be deducted. Any income received by an assessee in respect of such insurance is, however, deemed to be agricultural income and is liable to agricultural income-tax after deducting the portion assessed to income-tax.

(*vii*) *Tax on cultivation or sale etc.*—Any amounts paid as tax rate or cess on the cultivation or sale of crops are to be deducted. Deductions are also allowed in Assam, Bihar, U.P. and Hyderabad for the payment of any malikana or some similar levy.

(*viii*) *Expenses of cultivation etc.*—All expenses incurred (a) in the process of cultivation (*b*) in transporting the produce to the market and (*c*) in maintaining agricultural implements and machinery in good repair including the upkeep of cattle, are to be deducted. In the case of Bengal and Rajasthan, however, this allowance is equivalent to 50 per cent of the market value of the produce provided that the lands from which agricultural income is derived, are owned and cultivated by an individual or members of a Hindu undivided family. The Acts of Madras and Mysore limit the total replanting expenditure to such amount as would be necessary for replanting a prescribed portion of acreage.

(*ix*) *Adjustment in respect of obsolete machinery*—In respect of any obsolete machinery, plant or cattle which has been sold, discarded or replaced, enactments in Bengal, Assam, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Rajasthan provide for the adjustment of difference between the written down value (as defined for the purposes of Indian Income-tax Act) and the amount for which the machinery or plant or cattle is actually sold or its scrap value.

The successful operation of the above system envisages a systematic maintenance of farm-accounts. In view of the fact that many of the agriculturists do not maintain any proper accounts, certain States (e.g. U. P. and Bhopal) have in the past incorporated an alternative system in their Acts. According to this system, instead of going into details regarding the value of the produce, costs of cultivation, calculations of depreciation allowances etc. the net assessable income is presumed to be a certain multiple of the rent of the land calculated at the latest sanctioned rent-rates applicable to cultivators or hereditary tenants of a similar class of soil. The system formerly adopted in 4 States namely Bihar, Bengal, U. P. and Bhopal, fixed the multiple at 7½ times the rent of the land. The system now operates only in the two last mentioned States, viz. U. P. and Bhopal; U. P. has since enhanced the multiple to 12½ times in view of the recent increases in the prices of agricultural commodities.

The procedure followed with regard to the computation of tax on mixed incomes deserves a special mention. In Assam, prior to the imposition of agricultural income-tax, income from tea plantations was divided, under the Indian Income tax Act, into income from manufacture and income from land and the latter was exempted from income-tax. The agricultural income-tax now brings under its purview the tax-free portion.The procedure followed by the State in respect of agricultural income from tea (which alone contributes about 97% of the total receipts from this tax) is that the Central Income-tax Department determine the whole of the income from tea and levy income-tax on 40 per cent of the income so computed leaving out 60 per cent as agricultural income. The State Department then levies the agricultural income-tax on the portion so earmarked. The Bengal and the Rajasthan Acts too include specific provisions for the taxation of mixed incomes.

E. Exemptions

Apart from allowing deductions of the type mentioned above the Acts exempt the following main categories of inc me from the payment of tax—

(a) any sum received by a person as a member of a Hindu undivided family the agricultural income of which has already been taxed.

(b) any agricultural income derived from and applied to property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for religious or charitable purposes including agricultural income from Muslim Trusts.

(c) any sum which a person receives either as a dividend from a company or as his share from a firm, association of persons or some other source if such company, firm, association or other source has already paid the agricultural income-tax.

(d) amount paid as insurance premia on the life of the assessee etc. or subscription to Provident Funds provided that the aggregate deduction in such cases is limited to 1/6th of the total agricultural income of the assessee.

(e) any income derived from arouse or building in occupation of an assessee or any expenses incurred in repairs or maintenance of such house or building.

Coorg has recently added a new section to its Act which exempts from tax such portion of the earned agricultural income as does not exceed 10 per cent of the total agricultural income chargeable to agricultural income-tax subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family and Rs. 2,000 in other cases. The Amended Act further exempts from the payment of tax any donations made to any institution or fund established for charitable purposes provided that the sum so donated is not less than Rs. 250.

F. Assessment of a Hindu undivided family etc.

For the purposes of assessment, agricultural incomes of a Hindu undivided family etc. are treated in a somewhat special manner. In Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Hyderabad and Rajasthan the total agricultural income of a Hindu undivided or joint family is treated as the income of one individual and is assessed as such. Bengal too appears to follow an identical procedure though no specific provision in this regard has been made in the Act of the State. In these States in order to discourage subdivision of property the brothers' share of total agricultural income is subjected to lower rates of taxation. The States of Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, allow a higher exemption limit which is usually twice the limit ordinarily specified. Both in U.P. and Bhopal, the individual share of income of each coparcener is assessed to tax but for the purposes of such assessment (*i*) a father and a son or a son's son, how-low-soever, are treated as one coparcener and (*ii*) the income derived by a woman from her stridhan property is excluded from the agricultural income of the joint Hindu family.

Provisions relating to the administration of agricultural income-tax are more or less similar in all the States. Except in U.P. where the administration of agricultural income-tax is entrusted to the district revenue officers, assessments in other States are invariably made by Agricultural Income-tax Officers.

COST OF COLLECTION

Cost of collection of agricultural income-tax generally forms only an insignificant portion of the total amount of tax collected though this proportion varies from State to State depending upon (*a*) the machinery employed for the purpose of collection (*b*) the authenticity of the records available and the general custom among agriculturists in respect of the maintenance of accounts of their income and expenditure and (*c*) the methods of accounting followed. The Table below gives an idea of the costs incurred and their percentage in the total amount of tax collected:—

TABLE 1.

(Lakh Rupees)

State	Amount of tax collected (Av. 3 years ending 1952-53)	Cost of collection (Av. 3 years ending 1952- 53	Percentage of Col (3) to Col (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	93·8	0·7	0·7
Trav.-Cochin	82·4	1·7	2·1
U. P.	78·1	2·7	3·4
Hyderabad*	6·9	0·3	4·3
W. Bengal†	64·8	2·9	4·5
Bihar*	63·2	3·4	5·4
Orissa	9·8	2·4	24·5

*Average for two years only.

† Figures relate to 1950-51 only.

EFFECT OF LAND REFORMS

The main objective of land reform policies initiated recently in different States is to prevent concentration of ownership. It is generally realised that the implementation of land reform measures, in so far as they limit size of holdings, will greatly reduce the yield from agricultural income-tax. An idea of the probable trend may be had from the Table below which indicates how receipts from this source have been actually going down in States where important land-reforms measures have been or are being implemented.

TABLE 2.

(Lakh Rs.)

State	Receipts from Agricultural Income-tax			
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
U. P.	100	71	58	36
Bihar	57	46	35	22

Obviously, however, land reform measures will not materially effect the receipts from this tax in States like Assam and West Bengal where a very large portion of the total receipts is derived from plantations.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The various recommendations made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission which submitted its Report in 1955 generally aim at a widening of the base and range of taxation and readjusting the rate structure. With regard to agricultural income-tax, the Commission recommended that:—

(*a*) an agricultural income-tax on higher agricultural incomes should be adopted by all the States which have not yet done so.

(*b*) Rates of levy are unduly low in several States and should be raised to reasonable levels, though the immediate line of action should be to achieve uniformity in exemption limit rather than in rates.

(*c*) Rs. 3,000 is a reasonably adequate limit of taxation and should be adopted by all States. This is also the exemption limit recommended for tax on non-agricultural incomes.

(*d*) The eventual objective should be to merge agricultural income with non-agricultural income and levy one income-tax. As a first step towards the integration of the two types of income, all States should adopt a system of surcharges leviable on agricultural income-tax with reference to the non-agricultural income of the assessee. An exemption limit for non-agricultural income may also be set. The Commission maintain that the advantages of such a system of surcharges will be (*i*) it will make the adoption of agricultural income-tax itself more worth-while even from the revenue point of view for the States which do not as yet levy it (*ii*) it will bring about a closer co-ordination between the State agricultural income-tax authorities and the Central income-tax authorities (*iii*) the process of active-coordination between the States and the Centre will pave the way for the eventual integration of the two types of income.

CONCLUSION

As the Taxation Enquiry Commission has pointed out "the real significance of the agricultural income-tax lies in the consideration that larger contributions will be secured from the higher incomes from land and, to that extent, the burden of land taxation rendered more equitable than at present". The absence of a system of direct taxation on agricultural incomes left two types of lacunae; the first related to the differences in burden of taxes on agricultural and non-agricultural communities and the second to the regressive nature of the total structure of taxes as applied to rural communities for the principal rural tax of land revenue was really regressive in nature. The imposition of an agricultural income-tax similar to a tax on incomes in the urban sector meets to a considerable extent the main defects of the land-tax system.

At present, only 13 States levy the tax. The tax remains to be imposed in a large number of States which include such major States as Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. There are, however, certain practical difficulties which may be mentioned in connection with the levy of agricultural income-tax. One such difficulty is that of assessing agricultural profits. The farmers are untrained in cost accounting and in the maintenance of records of operation expenses. To meet this difficulty some States (e.g. U. P. and Bhopal) have devised an alternative system of assessment under which an assessee is presumed to have earned an income equal to a specified multiple of the rent received from the land. The assessee is given the option to have his taxable income assessed either from the accounts maintained by him or on the basis of this multiple. The system though convenient, however, fails to provide a satisfactory solution in view of (*a*) prevailing disparities in the rates of assessment on similar soils situated in the different regions of a State (*b*) the difficulty of fixing the operative multiple for each area (*c*) the possibility of under-taxation of agricultural incomes because the existing rates of assessment are low and (*d*) the almost stationary character of the yield.

There remains the problem of achieving uniformity in exemption limits and rates of agricultural income tax. There is sufficient justification for reducing these exemption limits in States where they have been pitched high. One probable effect of this would be to encourage sub-division of holdings; but, to a considerable extent, this danger is eliminated by the special treatment provided for the undivided families in the various Acts of the States. With regard to the problem of rates, the Taxation Enquiry Commission has already pointed out "while uniformity in the rates of the agricultural income-tax may be a very desirable aim, it must not be forgotten that the land revenue assessments vary appreciably from State to State. Even with the standardisation of land revenue recommended by us, the disparities in the land revenue rates between different States will largely continue. For this and other reasons, it will not be practicable to aim at achieving uniformity in rates in terms of the very near future."

STATISTICAL APPENDIX I

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX—1955-56.

(Rates of levy in annas per rupee)

Exemption limit specified	Bihar Rs. 3,000	Assam Rs. 3,000	West Bengal Rs. 3,000	Orissa Rs. 5,000	U.P. Rs. 4,200	Hyderabad Rs. 5,000	Travancore-Cochin Rs. 3,000	Coorg Rs. 3,500	Vindhya-Pradesh Rs. 3,000	Rajasthan Rs. 6,000	Bhopal Rs. 3,000	Madras Rs. 3,000	Mysore Rs. 4,200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rate of Levy													
On the 1st Rs. 1,500 .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	Is Rs. 2,000 *Nil* Next Rs. 3,000½	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
On the next Rs. 1,500 .	¾	¾	¾	*Nil*	1	½	¾	½	1		1	¾	½
On the next Rs. 2,000 .	¾	¾	¾	½	1	½	¾	½	1		1	1¾	½
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	1¾	1¼	1¼	1	2	1	1¾	¾	1½	1	1½	1½	1
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	2½	2½	2	1½	2	2	2-5/6	1	1½	1¾	1½	2½	2
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	3½	4	3	2½	4	3	4	1½	3	2-1/3	3	3½	3
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	4	4	3½	4	3	4	2	3	2-1/3	3	4	4
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	4	4	4-2/3	8	3	4	2½	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	4	4	5-5/6	8	3	4	2½	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	4	4	7	10	3	4	3	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	4	4	8	10	3	4	3	4	2/1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	4	4	8	10	3	4	3	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 5,000 .	4	5	4	8	10	3	4	3	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 15,000 .	4	5	4	10	10	3	4	4	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 15,000 .	4	5	4	11	10	3	4	4	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 15,000 .	4	5	4	11½	10	3	4	4	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the next Rs. 15,000 .	4	6	4	12	10	3	4	4	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5
On the balance of the total agricultural income.	4	6	4	12½	10	3	4	4	4	2-1/3	4	5½	5

NOTES. 1—The agricultural income-tax shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total agricultural income exceeds a specified limit.

2. **In the case of a Hindu undivided family consisting of brothers only—**

(*i*) Bihar—A flat rate of 5 pies in the rupee if the share of the brother is Rs. 3,000 or less. When the share exceeds Rs. 3,000 the rate applicable is the same as in the case of an individual.

(*ii*) Assam—A flat rate of 4 pies in the rupee if the share of the brother is Rs. 6,000 or less. When the share exceeds Rs. 6,000 the rate applicable is the same as in the case of an individual.

(*iii*) West Bengal—A flat rate of 4 pies in the rupee if the share of the brother is Rs. 3,000 or less. When the share exceeds Rs. 3,000 the average rate applicable to the share of such brother; if he were assessed as an individual.

(*iv*) Orissa—A flat rate of 3 pies in the rupee if the share of the brother is Rs. 5,000 or less. When the share exceeds Rs. 5,000 the average rate applicable to the share of such brother if he were assessed as an individual.

3. **In the case of a company—**

(*i*) Assam—(*a*) a flat rate of 4 annas in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income when such income does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

(*b*) a flat rate of 5 annas in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income when such income does not exceed Rs. 100,000.

(*c*) a flat rate of 6 annas in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income when such income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

(*ii*) West Bengal—A flat rate of 4 annas in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income—(applicable also in the case of a firm or other association of individuals).

(*iii*) Travancore-Cochin—a flat rate of 4 annas in the rupee (*i.e.*, at the maximum rate) on the whole of the total agricultural income.

(*iv*) Bhopal—a flat rate of 4 annas in the rupee (*i.e.*, at the maximum rate) on th whole of the total agricultural income.

(*v*) Vindhya Pradesh—a flat rate of 4 annas in the rupee (*i.e.*, at the maximum rate) on the whole of the total agricultural income.

(*vi*) Mysore—a flat rate of 5 annas in the rupee (*i.e.*, at the maximum rate) on the whole of the total agricultural income

(*vii*) Madras—a flat rate of 5 annas 6 pies in the rupee (*i.e.*, at the maximum rate) on the whole of the total agricultural income.

4. **Special exemption limit in the case of a Hindu undivided family—**

(*i*) Travancore-Cochin—Rs. 6,000; (*ii*) Coorg—Rs. 7,000; (*iii*) Madras—Rs. 6,000; (*iv*) Mysore—Rs. 8,400.

5. (*i*) West Bengal—No agricultural income-tax is payable by an individual or Hindu undivided family, if the area of the land held does not exceed 80 standard bighas.

(*ii*) Mysore—No agricultural income-tax is payable by a person who derives agricultural income from land not more than one hundred acres of first class land or an extent equivalent thereto of any other class.

(*iii*) Madras—No agricultural income-tax is payable by a person who derives agricultural income from a plantation not more than 5 acres in extent if used for growing tea and 15 acres if used for growing any other crop.

(*iv*) U.P.—No agricultural income-tax is payable by a person if the area under his cultivation is less than 30 acres and his income from rentals does not exceed Rs. 50.

(*v*) Rajasthan—No agricultural income-tax is payable by an individual or Hindu undivided family if the cultivated area of land does not exceed 60 acres of irrigated land or 180 acres of unirrigated land.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX II

RATES OF SUPER TAX—1955-56

(Rates of levy in annas per rupee)

	Bihar	Assam	West Bengal	Orissa	U.P.	Hyderabad	Travancore-Cochin	Coorg	Vindhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Bhopal	Madras	Mysore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
On the 1st Rs. 25,000	*Nil*	No Super Tax	No Super Tax	No Super Tax	No Super Tax	No Super Tax	*Nil*	No Super Tax	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	No Super Tax	No Super Tax
On the next Rs. 5,000	1						2		1	*Nil*	1		
On the next Rs. 5,000	1						2		1	1	1		
On the next Rs. 5,000	1½						2		1½	1	1½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	1½						2½		1½	1½	1½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	2						2½		2	1½	2		
On the next Rs. 5,000	2						2½		2	2	2		
On the next Rs. 5,000	2½						3½		2½	2	2½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	2½						3½		2½	2½	2½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	3						3½		3	2½	3		
On the next Rs. 5,000	3						4½		3	3	3		
On the next Rs. 5,000	3½						4½		3½	3	3½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	3½						4½		3½	3½	3½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	3½						5½		3½	3½	3½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	4						5½		4	3½	4		
On the next Rs. 5,000	4						5½		4	4	4		
On the next Rs. 5,000	4						6½		4	4	4		
On the next Rs. 5,000	4½						6½		4½	4	4½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	4½						6½		4½	4½	4½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	4½						6½		4½	4½	4½		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5						6½		5	4½	5		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5						6½		5	5	5		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5						6½		5	5	5		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5						6½		5	5	5		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5						6½		5	5	5		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5						6½		5	5	5		
On the next Rs. 5,000	5¼						6½		5¼	5	5¼		
On the balance of total income	5¼						6½		5¼	5¼	5¼		

NOTES.—(1) Travancore-Cochin—Rate of super-tax in the case of a company is 2 annas in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income.

(2) Bhopal—Rate of super-tax in the case of an association of persons being a registered co-operative society is one anna in the rupee only when the total agricultural income exceeds Rs. 25,000. In the case of every company, the rate is one anna in the rupee on the whole of total agricultural income.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX III

LUMP-SUM RATES FOR COMPOSITION OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX

(Rupees per acre)

MADRAS

Plantations used for growing tea		*Plantations used for growing any other crop*	
Plantations—		*Plantations*—	
(*i*) Not exceeding 5 acres	*Nil*	(*i*) Not exceeding 15 acres	*Nil*
(*ii*) Exceeding 5 acres but not exceeding 10 acres	Rs. 9	(*ii*) Exceeding 15 acres but not exceeding 30 acres	Rs. 3
(*iii*) Exceeding 10 acres but not exceeding 20 acres	Rs. 15	(*iii*) Exceeding 30 acres but not exceeding 60 acres	Rs. 5

MYSORE

Extent of first class land	
1. Not exceeding 150 acres	Re. 1
2. Exceeding 150 acres but not exceeding 250 acres	Rs. 1/8/-
3. Exceeding 250 acres but not exceeding 500 acres	Rs. 2/8/-
4. Exceeding 500 acres but not exceeding 1,250 acres	Rs. 6
5. Exceeding 1,250 acres but not exceeding 2,500 acres	Rs. 8
6. Exceeding 2,500 acres but not exceeding 5,000 acres	Rs. 9

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Pulses (Gram, Tur and other Pulses), 1954-55

All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, July, 1955.

Total Area and Classification of Area—India, 1952-53 (Provisional)

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated—India, 1952-53 (Provisional)

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during August 1955

Between 28th July 1955 to 31st August 1955 and from 1st June 1955 to 31st August 1955

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28-7-55 to 31-8-55 (actual inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-55 to 31-8-1955 (actual inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	16·9	(—) 0·3	53·5	(+) 7
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	31·7	(+) 9·2	85·5	(+) 26
Gangetic West Bengal	11·0	(—) 2·6	29·8	(—) 14
Orissa	15·0	(+) 0·9	29.6	(—) 14
Chota Nagpur	11·8	(—) 3·7	26.0	(—) 26
Bihar	11·4	(—) 3·3	31.9	(—) 7
U. P. East	12·1	(—) 1·4	38.1	(+) 30
U. P. West	15·6	(+) 1·1	29.8	0
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	9·7	(+) 1·5	17.0	(—) 1
Jummu & Kashmir	3·4	(+) 0.3	6·9	(—) 7
Rajasthan West	8·6	(+) 3·6	9.5	(+) 2
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	17·9	(+) 8·1	24.9	(+) 22
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	21·4	(+) 9·3	30.1	(+) 5
Vindhya Pradesh	15·1	0	31.9	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh East	18·6	(+) 3·1	36.9	(—) 4
Madhya Pradesh West	19·2	(+) 6·7	36.3	(+) 16
Gujarat	12·4	(+) 2·8	18.0	(—) 31
Saurashtra and Kutch	6·2	(+) 1·4	7.9	(—) 47
Konkan	39·7	(+) 21·8	88.1	(+) 28
Deccan (Desh)	6·8	(+) 2·8	11.5	0
Hyderabad North	16·3	(+) 8·5	32.4	(+) 58
Hyderabad South	14·9	(+) 8·6	26.1	(+) 59
Coastal Andhradesa	10·0	(+) 3·9	15.1	(+) 6
Rayalaseema	12·7	(+) 7·9	16.0	(+) 49
Tamilnad	3·8	0	7.1	(—) 2
Malabar and South Kanara	19·1	(—) 5·1	83.7	(—) 8
Mysore	4·8	(+) 0·7	7.4	(—) 23
Travancore-Cochin	3·8	(—) 7·2	39·9	(—) 13

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during September

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	..	Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	..	Jute and Bhadoi Crop.
Bombay	..	Kharif Crops.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Til	Kharif, Pulses, Groundnuts, Urd, Mung and Kutki.
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Cotton, Til and Groundnuts.	Kharif Rice and Sugarcane.
Orissa	Til	Autumn Paddy, Ragi, Maize and Jute.
Punjab	Gram, Barley, Oilseeds, Oats and Potato.	Autumn Crops, Kharif Pulses and Cotton.
U. P	Gram and Potato	Early Kharif Crops.
West Bengal	Castor	Aus Paddy and Jute.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1953-54 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1953-54 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,032	77,424	27,561	24,209
Jowar	43,657	43,456	7,913	9,092
Bajra	30,094	27,350	4,459	3,555
Maize	9,360	9,325	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,714	5,747	1,819	1,778
Small millets	13,979	13,680	2,427	2,424
Wheat	26,310	26,842	7,873	8,539
Barley	8,721	7,999	2,904	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	214,867	208,823	57,920	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,754	20,991	4,775	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,931	5,944	1,627	1,661
Other Pulses	28,030	27,069	3,856	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,715	54,004	10,458	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	268,582	262,827	68,378	65,801
Potato	648@	N.A.	1,965@	N.A.
Sugarcane†	3,498	3,932	43,873	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,326	1,472	297	356
Tobacco	890@	N.A.	256@	N.A.
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,869	12,647	3,573*	3,823*
Castorseed	1,373	1,273	108	112
Sesamum	6,346	6,460	552	592
Rape and Mustard	5,534	5,665	855	962
Linseed	3,360	3,290	374	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,482	29,335	5,462	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,182	18,346	3,965§	4,298§
Jute	1,196	1,273	3,129§§	3,153§§
Mesta	468	571	656§§	1,106§§

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† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,464 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

* In terms of nuts in shell. ‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.

@ Final Estimate.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint. §§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In Thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
			Current Estimates	Correspon-ding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percen-tage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Correspon-ding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percen-tage increase (+) or decrease (—)
			(*i*) 1954-55					
Cereals—								
Rice . .	Final	4-5-55	77,424	77,032†	(—)3·4	24,209	27,561†	(—)12·2
Jowar . .	,,	4-6-55	43,456	43,657†	(—)0·5	9,092	7,913†	(+)14·9
Bajra . .	,,	26-5-55	27,350	30,094†	(—)9·9	3,555	4,459†	(—)20·3
Maize . .	,,	20-5-55	9,325	9,360†	(—)0·4	2,944	2,964†	(—)0·7
Ragi . .	,,	24-5-55	5,747	5,714†	(+)0·6	1,778	1,819†	(—)2·3
Small Millets	,,	22-7-55	13,680	13,979†	(—)2·1	2,424†	2427†	(—)0·1
Wheat . .	,,	4-8-55	26,842	26,310†	(+)2·0	8,539	7,873†	(+)8·6
Barely . .	,,	4-8-55	7,999	8,721†	(—)8·3	2,786	2,904†	(—)4·1
TOTAL CEREALS		4-8-55	208,823	214,867†	(—)2·8	55,327	57,920†	(—)4·5
Pulses—								
Gram . .	,,	3-8-55	20,991	19,754†	(+)6·3	5,125	4,775†	(+)7·3
Tur . .	,,	17-7-55	5,944	5,931†	(+)0·2	1,661	1,827†	(—)9·1
Other Pulses .	,,	27-8-55	27,069	28,030†	(—)3·4	3,688	3,856†	(—)4·4
TOTAL PULSES	,,	27-8-55	54,004	53,715†	(+)0·5	10,474	10,458†	(+)0·2
TOTAL FOODGRAINS		27-8-55	262,827	268,582	(—)2·1	65,801	68,378	(—)3·8
Potato .	Second	18-8-55	639	633	(+)0·9	1,600	1,621	(—)1·3
*Sugarcane** .	Final	10-7-55	3,932	3,498†	(+)12·4	54,648	43,873†	(+)24·6
Ginger (Dry) .	,,	17-6-55	44·4	44·8†	(—)0·9	13·4	13·8†	(—)2·9
Pepper (Black)	,,	6-5-55	208·2	207·7†	(+)0·2	25·8	23·8†	(+)8·4
Chillies (Dry)	,,	7-7-55	1,472	1,326†	(+)11·0	356	297†	(+)19·9
Tobacco .	Third	23-7-55	837	871	(—)3·9	238	243	(—)2·9
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut .	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869†	(+)16·4	3,823**	3,573†**	(+)7·0
Castorseed .	,,	20-4-55	1,273	1,373†	(—)7·3	112	108†	(+)3·7
Sesamum .	,,	2-6-55	6,460	6,346†	(+)1·8	592	552†	(+)7·2
Rape & Mustard . .	,,	26-7-55	5,665	5,534†	(+)2·4	962	855†	(+)13·5
Linseed .	,,	16-7-55	3,290	3,360†	(—)2·1	388	374†	(+)3·7
TOTAL OILSEEDS		26-7-55	29,335	27,482†	(+)6·7	5,877	5,462†	(+)7·6
Fibres—								
Cotton . .	,,	28-6-55	18,346	17,182†	(+)6·8	4,298‡	3,965‡†	(+)8·4
Jute . .	,,	22-11-55	1,273	1,196†	(+)6·4	3,153‖	3,129†‖	(+)0·8
Mesta . .	,,	5-5-55	571	468†	(+)22·0	1,106‖	656†‖	(+)68·6
			(*ii*) 1955-56					
Sugarcane .	First	4-8-55	3,970	3,647	(+)8·9	..	..	..

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,546 and 4,464 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

† Partially Revised.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

‖ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Pulses (Gram, Tur and other pulses) 1954-55

Released in August, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

Pulses	Area (thousand acres) 1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gram	20,991	19,754	(+)1,237	5,125	4,775	(+) 350
Tur . . .	5,944	5,931	(+) 13	1,661	1,827	(—) 166
Other Pulses . . .	27,069	28,030	(—) 961	3,688	3,856	(—) 168
TOTAL PULSES .	54,004	53,715	(+) 289	10,474	10,458	(+) 16

II: DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Gram . . .	74	70	(+) 4	13	12	(+) 1
Tur . . .	217	204	(+) 13	23	17	(+) 6
Urad or Mash . .	168	174(R)	(—) 6	18	21(R)	(—) 3
Mung . . .	362	384(R)	(—) 22	31	40(R)	(—) 9
Kulthi . . .	680	653(R)	(+) 27	53	49(R)	(+) 4
Others . . .	41	44	(—) 3	3	3	..
TOTAL .	1,542	1,529	(+) 13	141	142	(—) 1
Assam—						
Gram . . .	8@	8	..	2@	2	..
Tur . . .	10@	10	..	3@	3	..
Others . . .	154@	154	..	26@	26	..
TOTAL .	172	172	..	31	31	..
Bihar—						
Gram . . .	806	1,363	(—) 557	169*	290*	(—)121
Tur . . .	418	446	(—) 28	76	85	(—) 9
Others . . .	4,345(R)	5,037(R)	(—) 692	748(R)	896(R)	(—)148
TOTAL .	5,569	6,846	(—)1,277	933	1,271	(—)278

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
Gram	747	700	(+) 47	100*	87*	(+) 13
Tur	680	653	(+) 27	166	155	(+) 11
Urad or Mash	111	84	(+) 27	19	14	(+) 5
Mung	121	57	(+) 64	16	9	(+) 7
Moth	65	48	(+) 17	11	9	(+) 2
Kulthi	76	83	(—) 7	13	15	(—) 2
Masur	5	11	(—) 6	1	2	(—) 1
Others	1,756	1,852	(—) 96	253	265	(—) 12
TOTAL	3,561	3,488	(+) 73	579	556	(+) 23
Madhya Pradesh—						
Gram	1,360	1,355	(+) 5	326*	236*	(+) 90
Tur	1,013	1,021	(—) 8	431*	620*	(—)189
Urad or Mah	114	1,080	(+) 34	95	92	(+) 3
Mung & Moth	534	494	(+) 40	44	40	(+) 4
Kulthi	412	408	(+) 4	51	50	(+) 1
Masur	276	284	(—) 8	49	42	(+) 7
Peas	159	170	(—) 11	18	17	(+) 1
Lakh or Khesari	1,420	1,512	(—) 92	178	181	(—) 3
Others§	30	38	(—) 8	3	5	(—) 2
TOTAL	6,318	6,362	(—) 44	1,195	1,283	(—) 88
Madras—						
Gram	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
Tur	177	174	(+) 3	26	25	(+) 1
Urad or Mash	128	141	(—) 13	13	14	(—) 1
Mung	128	127	(+) 1	10	10	..
Kulthi	565	553	(+) 12	49	49	..
Others	147	142	(+) 5	12	12	..
TOTAL	1,150	1,141	(+) 9	111	111	..
Orissa—						
Gram	58	61	(—) 3	6	8	(—) 2
Tur	33	33	..	9	9	..
Others	1,049	1,001	(+) 48	236	224	(+) 12
TOTAL	1,140	1,095	(+)45	251	241	(+)10
Punjab—						
Gram	3,864	2,744	(+)1,120	1,207*	1,008*	(+)199
Urad or Mash	168	166	(+) 2	22	24	(—) 2
Mung	75	78	(—) 3	6	9	(—) 3
Masur	91	86	(+) 5	17	16	(+) 1
Peas	15	14	(+) 1	2	2	..
Moth	78	63	(+) 15	7	7	..
Others	58	44	(+) 14	6	6	..
TOTAL	4,349	3,195	(+)1,154	1,267	1,072	(+)195
Uttar Pradesh—						
Gram	6,420	6,592	(—)172	1,696*	1,740*	(—) 44
Tur	1,605	1,439	(+)166	682*	642*	(+) 40
Urad or Mash	570	570	..	93	97	(—) 4
Mung	49	51	(—) 2	7	7	..
Moth	72	80	(—) 8	10	11	(—) 1
Masur	313	339	(—) 26	51	53	(—) 2
Peas	1,871	2,004	(—)133	534	548	(—) 14
TOTAL	10,900	11,075	(—)175	3,073	3,098	(—) 25

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
Gram . . .	438	486	(—) 48	152*	152*	..
Tur . . .	57	44	(+) 13	15*	13*	(+) 2
Urad or Mash . .	447	325	(+)122	115*	72*	(+) 43
Mung . . .	61	38	(+) 23	8*	10*	(—) 2
Masur . . .	269	315	(—) 46	51*	67*	(—) 16
Peas . . .	43	40	(+) 3	11*	5*	(+) 6
Kulthi . . .	6	2	(+) 4	1*	(*b*)*	(+) 1
Lakh or Khesari .	423	432	(—) 9	82*	95*	(—) 13
Others . . .	10	9	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL .	1,754	1,691	(+) 63	438	416	(+) 22
Hyderabad—						
Gram . . .	924	855	(+) 69	138	125	(+) 13
Tur . . .	1,012	1,47	(—)135	144	163	(—) 19
Urad or Mash . .	504	472	(+) 32	51	51	..
Mung . . .	1,351	1,381	(—) 30	117	140	(—) 23
Masur . . .	31	42	(—) 11	3	4	(—) 1
Kulthi . . .	972	1,073	(—)101	73	83	(—) 10
Lakh or Kesari .	151	145	(+) 6	24	22	(+) 2
Others . . .	231	262	(—) 31	20	21	(—) 1
TOTAL .	5,176	5,377	(—)201	570	609	(—) 39
Jammu & Kashmir—						
Gram . . .	3@	3	..	1@	1	..
Madhya Bharat—						
Gram . . .	1,466	1,453	(+) 13	271	228	(+) 43
Tur . . .	340	397	(—) 57	47	59	(—) 12
Mung . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur . . .	35	35	..	6	5	(+) 1
Moth . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas . . .	24	25	(—) 1	4	4	..
Others . . .	436	443	(—) 7	47	50	(—) 3
TOTAL .	2,301	2,353	(—) 52	375	346	(+) 29
Mysore—						
Gram . . .	30	33	(—) 3	4	4	..
Tur . . .	149	158	(—) 9	16	16	..
Others . . .	868	876	(—) 8	72	57	(+) 1
TOTAL .	1,047	1,067	(—) 20	92	77	(+) 15

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pepsu—						
Gram . . .	1,685	1,298	(+)387	358*	414*	(—) 56
Urad or Mash . .	33	30	(+) 3	5	4	(+) 1
Mung . . .	49	69	(—) 20	6	8	(—) 2
Moth . . .	91	84	(+) 7	11	13	(—) 2
Masur . . .	13	13	..	2	2	..
TOTAL .	1,871	1,494	(+)377	382	441	(—) 59
Rajasthan—						
Gram . . .	2,158	1,822	(+)336	472*	299*	(+)173
Tur . . .	24	19	(+) 5	3	2	(+) 1
Urad or Mash . .	67	74	(—) 7	9	9	..
Mung . . .	190	203	(—) 13	17	18	(—) 1
Moth . . .	2,707	2,769	(—) 62	152	167	(—) 15
Masur . . .	13	12	(+) 1	2	2	..
Peas . . .	3	5	(—) 2	1	1	..
Others . . .	71	84	(—) 13	7	6	(+) 1
TOTAL .	5,233	4,988	(+)245	663	504	(+)159
Saurashtra—						
Gram . . .	76	72	(+) 4	8	7	(+)1
Ajmer—						
Gram . . .	28	21	(+) 7	2	2	..
Urad or Mash . .	2	2	..	1	1	..
Mung . . .	7	7	..	1	1	..
Moth . . .	7	6	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi . . .	5	3	(+) 2	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others . . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	50	40	(+)10	4	4	..
Bhopal—						
Gram . . .	272	282	(—) 10	68*	52*	(+) 16
Tur . . .	43	44	(—) 1	11	9	(+) 2
Urad or Mash . .	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Mung . . .	16	13	(+) 3	2	2	..
Masur . . .	61	70	(—) 9	16	11	(+) 5
Others . . .	50	60	(—) 10	9	7	(+) 2
TOTAL .	449	478	(—) 29	107	82	(+) 25
Coorg—						
Tur . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Urad or Mash . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Mung . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi . . .	1	4	(—) 3	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Others . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	1	4	(—) 3	(*b*)	1	(—) 1

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Delhi—						
Gram . . .	81	25	(+) 56	4	1	(+) 3
Masur . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas . . .	7	7	..	1	1	..
Others . . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	89	33	(+) 56	5	2	(+) 3
Himachal Pradesh—						
Gram . . .	19	13	(+) 6	5	3	(+) 2
Tur . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Urad or Mash . .	27	27	..	3	4	(—) 1
Mung . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Moth . . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur . . .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi . . .	19	19	..	2	2	..
Peas . . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others . . .	5	5	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	74	68	(+) 6	10	9	(+) 1
Kutch—						
Mung . . .	139	117	(+) 22	6	5	(+) 1
Moth . . .	142	140	(+) 2	9	8	(+) 1
TOTAL .	281	257	(+) 24	15	13	(+) 2
Tripura—						
Urad or Mash . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others . . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Gram . .	469	494	(—) 25	122*	103*	(+) 91
Tur . . .	166	142	(+) 24	9	9	..
Urd or Mash . .	100	92	(+) 8	9	8	(+) 1
Mung . . .	30	28	(+) 2	3	3	..
Moth . . .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur . . .	78	77	(+) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Peas . . .	49	48	(+) 1	8	7	(+) 1
Others . . .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	896	885	(+) 11	163	141	(+) 22

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-INDIA—						
Gram . . .	20,991	19,754	(+)1,237	5,125	4,775	(+)350
Tur . . .	5,944	5,931	(+)13	1,661	1,827	(—)166
Other Pulses—						
Urad or Mash . .	3,447	3,247	(+)200	454	412	(+)42
Mung†¶ . .	3,112	3,047	(+)65	274	302	(—)28
Moth ¶ . .	3,165	3,193	(—)28	200	215	(—)15
Masur¶ . . .	1,187	1,286	(—)99	210	215	(—)5
Kulthi¶ . .	2,736	2,798	(—)62	242	249	(—)7
Peas¶	2,172	2,314	(—)142	579	585	(—)6
Lakh or Khesari¶ .	1,994	2,089	(—)95	284	298	(—)14
Others** . .	9,256	10,056	(—)800	1,445	1,580	(—)135
TOTAL .	27,069	28,030	(—)961	3,688	3,856	(—)168
GRAND TOTAL .	54,004	53,715	(+)289	10,474	10,458	(+)16

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

(R) Revised.

* Based on the results of random sampling crop-cutting experiments. In the case of West Bengal, however, estimates in respect of Darjeeling district included in the State total is based on traditional method of estimation.

† Includes Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

** Includes also data o n Urad, Mung, Masur, etc. in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore for which separate figures are not available.

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of data for current year.

§ Estimates relating to ' others ' in the case of Madhya Pradesh have been included for the first time in this Estimate.

¶ Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore which have been included in ' others '.

NOTES.—

1. Gram is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

2. Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for Tur.

3. Tur is not grown in Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4. Jammu & Kash mir, Saurashtra & Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for ' other pulses '.

5. ' Other Pulses ' are not grown in Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

6. Data for late sown varieties of ' Other Pulses ' grown in Bihar during Kharif season for 1953-54 and 1954-55 have been included for the first time in this Estimate. This accounts for an area of 1,606,000 acres and 211,000 tons during 1953-54 and 1954-55.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55

(Released in August 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 Second Estimate	1953-54 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	639	633	(+)6	(+)0.9
Production (Thousand tons)	1,600	1,621	(—) 21	(—) 1·3

NOTE—Area and production in this Estimate are not comparable. Acreage relates to both winter and summer crops while production relates mostly to winter crop only.

The increase in area has occurred mainly in U. P. due to favourable weather conditions. This increase has been offset to a large extent by decline reported by Bihar due to unfavourable climatic conditions. Despite slight increase in area, production has recorded fall which is mainly shared by Bihar and West Bengal. Bombay, Punjab and U. P. States have, however, recorded some increase in production.

The estimate gives information upto the end of May 1955.

Past experience shows that the area at the Final Estimate stage is slightly higher than the Second Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
		1954-55 Second Estimate	1953-54 Corresponding Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 Second Estimate	1953-54 Corresponding Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	Winter .	50†	50	..	116†	116	..
	Summer .	19†	19	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	69†	69	..	..	..	..
Bihar		86	97	(—)11	188	213	(—)25
Bombay . . .		21	19	(+)2	106	97	(+)9
Madhya Pradesh . .		12	12 (A)	..	32	29	(A)(+) 3
Madras	Winter .	2	2 (A)	..	7	6	(A) (+)1
	Summer .	18	18 (A)	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	20	20 (A)	..	..	..	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa		20	20	..	19	19 (A)	..
Punjab		15	15	..	75	70	(+)5
Uttar Pradesh		244	230(A)	(+)14	653	642(A)	(+)11
West Bengal	Winter	101	100	(+)1	367*	397*	(—)30
	Summer	4	4	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	105	104	(+)1	..	..	..
Hyderabad		1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat		5	4	(+)1	8	5(A)	(+)3
Mysore		11	11	..	8	8	..
PEPSU		3	3	..	6	6	..
Rajasthan		2	2(A)	..	3	2(A)	(+)1
Bhopal		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	1	..
Coorg		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	1	..
H. Pradesh	Winter	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	11	1	..
	Summer	20	21	(—)1(A)	..	..	..
	TOTAL	20	21	(—)1(A)	..	..	..
Kutch		(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Tripura		2	2	..	3	3	..
Vindhya Pradesh		3	3	..	4	4	..
GRAND TOTAL		639	633	(+)6	1,600	1,621	(—)21

(A) Adjusted.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

* Based on the results of the Crop Cutting Experiments except for Darjeeling district.

† Figures for 1953-54 repeated for want of data for 1954-55.

NOTE.—States which are not included in the above statement are either non-reporting for this crop or do not grow this crop to any appreciable extent.

4·2. Production of Tea in North India

Unit (Lbs)

District	Up to the end of July 1954	Up to the end of July 1955
Assam Valley	109,185,793	115,182,150
Cachar	18,143,168	17,281,174
Darjeeling	8,234,902	7,982,335
Dooars	49,481,960	47,712,953
Terai	3,201,061	4,022,766
Bihar	630,790	580,227
All Others	2,116,457	2,171,618
TOTAL	190,994,131	194,933,223

Source : Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

Unit (Lbs.)

District	June		January to June	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Anamallais	2,947,812	2,347,811	14,568,639	16,133,100
2. Central-Travancore	2,448,356	1,717,121	12,925,880	11,769,052
3. Coorg	33,173	22,513	161,303	141,561
4. Kanan-Devans	2,390,783	1,778,181	10,073,020	13,202,169
5. Madurai	101,396	93,049	606,807	657,094
6. Malabar	57,425	42,601	258,245	220,037
7. Mundakayam	264,039	254,522	1,318,028	1,276,681
8. Mysore	339,649	203,303	1,416,790	1,180,860
9. Nelliam-Pathies	204,048	131,896	1,065,424	1,119,750
10. Nilgiris	2,571,827	1,916,135	10,344,545	10,106,616
11. Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,326,060	1,266,083	6,046,716	5,678,534
12. South-Travancore	633,888	669,789	3,749,403	3,829,431
13. Tirunelveli	44,190	32,681	300,107	243,524
14. Wynaad	992,510	957,740	5,068,209	4,629,618
TOTAL	14,355,156	11,433,425	67,903,116	70,188,027

*Includes revised figures for May 1955.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the Weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 27-7-55
	6-7-55	13-7-55	20-7-55	27-7-55	
Wheat	16,802	..	1,302	16,728	4,25,499
Rice	..	..	..	..	2,64,897
TOTAL	16,802	..	1,302	16,728	6,90,396

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

(*A*) *1953-54 crop*

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cuerry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	TOTAL
May 1955	3	6	..	9
June 1955	2	4	2	8
July 1955	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estate and then deliverd to the pool.

(*B*) *1954-55 crop*

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	TOTAL
May 1955	11,779	24,950	44,754	81,483
June 1955	3,954	8,299	15,934	28,187
July 1955	1,768	3,353	10,483	15,604

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on estate and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(*A*) *1953-54 crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	June 30th, 1955				July 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	TOTAL	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (Inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,800	6,693	6,688 (*a*)	29,181	15,800	6,693	6,688 (*a*)	29,181
Tender against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	157	3,768	5,595	19,520	10,168	3,783	5,697	19,548
Tender against export sales	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance	18	24	6	48 (*b*)	7	9	4	20(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 ton of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 18 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 14 tons old for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1954-55 crop

(Tons)

Particulars	June 30th, 1955				July 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	TOTAL	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	10,291	5,514	8,620(*a*)	24,425	10,331	5,527	8,673(*b*)	24,531
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage) .	2,932	881	2,969	6,782	3,739	1,318	3,671	8,728
Tender against export sales .	1,750	650	260	2,660	1,750	850	260	2,860
Balance	5,609	3,983	5,391	14,983(*c*)	4,842	3,359	4,742	12,943(*d*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 448 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) Includes 454 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 252 tons old for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*d*) This includes a quantity of 192 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
13-7-55 . .	Mysore . .	226/3- to 229/12	227/13	176/8 to 190/2	183/14	..	..
5-7-55 . .	Coimbatore .	212/5 to 221/15	216/15	160/15 to 190/-	180/11	150/11- to 154/-	152/9

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of June 1955	During the Corresponding month of June 1954	From 1st April 1955 to June 1955	During the Corresponding period of 1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.A.	..	46,708	164,508	66,358
Denmark	..	642	153	642
Netherlands	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	..	..

*Imports into Principal ports, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ceylon	4,480	..	4,480	..
Japan	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,480	47,350	169,141	67,000

Source : Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of June 1955	During the Corresponding month of June 1954	From 1st April 1955 to June 1955	During the Corresponding period of last year
U.K.	9,502,001	3,563,195	11,346,133	10,670,184
Singapore	11,595	1,378	12,708	35,090
Fedn. of Malaya	11,393	17,772	51,728	19,020
Hong Kong	369,235	20	409,589	468,064
Indonesia	266,269	..	266,301	8
Australia	76,124	..	135,778	457,808
Netherlands	525,152	106,130	758,068	198,074
U.S.S.R.	..	15	..	77
Burma	..	36	46,040	146,317
Egypt	39,900	446,160	87,970	561,078
Japan	37	..	279	93
Belgium	562,977	110,168	563,108	232,628
Irish Republic	140,667	348,803	140,680	829,676
Austria	308,672	..	308,672	4
Ceylon	6,227	..	6,227	..
Denmark	6,614	215,150	6,614	215,150
China	2,104,183	4	2,104,183	8
Yemen	85,329	29,511	140,534	108,861
Aden	897,803	602,841	907,376	1,705,961
Muscat	..	..	2,463	..
Sweden	..	..	-12	..
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..
France	10	..	50	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..
Iran	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	30,169
Others	334,098	832,974	335,525	833,061
TOTAL	15,248,286	6,274,157	17,630,038	16,511,271

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* Exports from Principal Ports, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			August 1955 (27-8-55)	July 1955 (30-7-55)	August 1954 (28-8-54)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat . . .	Moga . .		12 8 0F	13 0 0	14 7 0
	Chandausi .	Dara . .	11 12 0F	11 4 0	12 8 0
	Saugor . .		10 4 0	10 12 0	11 8 0
Jowar . . .	Amraoti . .		6 4 0	6 4 0	8 12 0
Bajra . . .	Chandausi .		8 8 0	9 4 0	9 12 0
Gram . . .	Abohar . .		7 6 6	6 15 0	10 2 0
Maize . . .	Bahraich .		8 0 0F	7 12 0F	8 12 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split) . .	Bombay .		10 9 0F	12 3 0	16 2 0
	Patna . .		11 8 0	11 0 0	10 8 0
Arhar (Split) . .	Delhi . .	Desi . .	11 0 0(*a*)	11 0 0	13 0 0
	Patna . .		13 4 0	13 0 0	12 4 0
	Bombay .		14 7 0F	N.Q.	17 3 6
	Madras . .	Nagpur .	16 14 0F	16 1 0F	14 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes . .	Patna . .	Lal . .	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
	Calcutta .	Desi Nainital.	16 0 0	15 12 0	N.Q.
	Mettupalayam	Rasi Ist sort .	14 0 0(*a*)	14 0 0	10 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar . . .	Bombay .	D-281	32 8 0F	32 0 0	36 0 0
	Calcutta .	Indian	31 12 0F	30 12 0	32 12 0
Gur . . .	Hapur . .		11 0 0	11 4 0	20 8 0
	Madras . .		9 10 0F	8 13 0	20 8 0
	Bombay .	Kopargaon 3 .	13 4 0F	13 8 0	18 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk . .	Delhi . .		14 0 0(*a*)	16 0 0	16 0 0
Ghee . . .	Calcutta .	Agmark (U.P.)	195 0 0	190 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja . .	Desi	174 0 0	166 0 0	180 0 0
	Bombay .	Agmark General	212 0 0(*a*)	200 0 0	192 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati . .	Bombay .	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 9 0	8 3 9	9 0 3
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish . . .	Bombay .	Pomfret .	102 14 0	123 7 0	72 0 0
	Calcutta .	Rohu . .	90 0 0	90 0 0	65 0 0
		Hilsa . .	60 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta .	Hen (Ungraded)	95 0 0(*b*)	75 0 0	80 0 0
	Madras .	Ungraded .	110 0 0F	100 0 0	105 0 0
	Bombay .		94 0 0	94 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur .		90 0 0	55 0 0	110 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-Cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	21 8 0	24 0 0	23 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21 0 0F	21 0 0F	23 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	. . . . .	17 8 0	20 9 0	22 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	16 9 0F	17 10 0	20 0 0
	Madras	Coromandel	16 12 0F	16 9 0F	18 6 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	16 9 0F	19 8 0	17 1 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	16 12 0F	18 0 0F	15 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small.	11 9 0F	13 4 0	15 1 0
	Madras	Salem.	14 6 0F	14 15 0F	14 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		10 14 0	11 2 0	12 0 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	20 0 0F	N.Q.	29 2 0
		Black	20 0 0F	21 0 0F	26 9 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	7 10 0F	7 10 0	9 7 0
	Abohar	Desi	8 12 0(*b*)	8 12 0	12 0 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	34 8 0	35 2 0	41 6 9
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	Ordianry	49 0 0F	50 0 0	65 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	46 0 0F	46 0 0	58 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		34 8 0F	38 4 0	41 2 0
	Madras		34 1 0F	34 1 0F	37 0 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		39 10 0F	46 5 0	38 3 0
	Kanpur		38 8 0F	42 0 0F	37 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		27 9 0F	28 10 0	30 11 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23 8 0F	26 0 0F	27 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	37 14 0F	44 7 0	45 4 0
	Bombay		39 10 0F	47 10 0	47 0 0
Coconut-Oil	Alleppey		52 7 0	54 0 0	60 8 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	6 2 0F	6 0 0F	7 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		4 12 0F	5 0 0F	7 0 0
	Bombay		4 9 0F	5 11 0	6 3 3
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi		No Quotations	
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	515 0 0	N.Q.
		320 F	N.Q.	648 0 0	N.Q.
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3) Feb.	630 0 0	575 0 0	800 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	277 11 0	277 11 0	267 7 0
		Joria medium white	246 14 0	246 14 0	N.Q.
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	165 0 0	185 0 0	175 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	155 0 0A/S	170 0 0A/S	160 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	29 0 0A/S	32 0 0A/S	29 12 0
		Pakistan Distr Middles	30 0 0A/S	34 8 0A/S	32 [illegible]
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooars Dust	2 3 0	2 6 0	2 3 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 0 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	229 0 0	224 0 0	209 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	249 0 0	244 0 0	222 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	236 0 0	N.Q.	217 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0F	225 0 0F	N.Q.

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	74 0 0F	76 0 0	75 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	20 4 0	20 4 0	23 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	50 0 0(*b*)	55 0 0	75 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	110 2 0	128 8 0	169 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled Broken	147 0 0(*a*)	162 8 0	94 8 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large	105 0 0	110 0 0	145 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 14 0
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	144 0 0(*a*)	144 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	9 4 0	9 4 0	6 2 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	12 0 0F	12 0 0	10 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	108 10 0F	108 10 0F	115 3 0
		Mangalore	154 11 0F	154 11 0F	144 13 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 4 0F	6 0 0	6 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments	(double quality)	No stock		290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		No stock		290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		No stock		290 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.
F. Relates to Friday quotation.
A/S—August/September.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.
(*b*) Relates to week ended 13-8-55.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur		19-8-55	11 0 0(*o*) 8 12 0(*c*)
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-8-55	10 0 0
	Dacca		20-8-55	20 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		19-8-55	20 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	20-8-55	89 12 0 855 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	20-8-55	99 4 0 946 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	20-8-55	10 0 0
	Lyallpur		19-8-55	13 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	20-8-55	216 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	20-8-55	26 0 0 126 6 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(*c*) Controlled rate.

(*o*) Open market rate.

Note—With effect from 31st July 1955 the Pakistan rupee has been brought on par with the Indian rupee.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-8-55	194 cents	12 11 0
			„ (Sept.)	„	24-8-55	192⅝ cents	12 9 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas city (Spot)	Bushel (57 lbs.)	15-8-55	209¾ cents	14 7 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-8-55	233¾ cents	15 6 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-8-55	176 cents	11 11 0*
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.) (Sept./Oct.)	Ton	26-8-55	£26-12s-6d	13 1 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-8-55	128 cents	8 15 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October	Unit 48 lbs.	24-8-55	98⅝ cents	8 3 0*
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (shell) (c.i.f.) (Aug/Sept.)	Ton	27-8-55	£60-0-0 (nominal)	29 6 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African 2%(c. i. f.)	Ton	27-8-55	£112-0-0 (nominal)	54 14 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethopian 3 % (c. and f.) (Aug./Sept.)	Ton	27-8-55	£57-0-0	27 15 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Indian bulk (c.i.f.) Shipt. (Aug./Sept.)	Ton	27-8-55	£94-0-0	46 1 0
Castor oil	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	27-8-55	£86-0-0	42 2 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot.	Lb.	26-8-55	34·50 cents	1,285 0 0†
			October	Lb.	25-8-55	33·81 cents	1,259 0 0†
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (Aug./Sept.)	Ton	27-8-55	£90-0-0	214 0 0‡

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* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-8-55. (Canada 2·74-9/16 to 2·74-11/16 dollars = £1 sterling).

† Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

‡ Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				August 1955 (27-8-55)	July 1955 (30-7-55)	August 1954 (28-8-54)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	2 4 0	N.Q.	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 2 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 2 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 12 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			August 1955 (27-8-55)	July 1955 (30-7-55)	August 1954 (28-8-54)
Milk	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				August 1955 (27-8-55)	July 1955 (30-7-55)	August 1954 (28-8-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 6 9	1 13 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 10 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	N. Q.	N. Q.	2 8 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				August 1955 (27-8-55)	July 1955 (30-7-55)	August 1954 (28-8-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	85	100	102
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	330	300
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200 to 300(*b*)	200 to 300	200 to 350
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	200	200	296
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	450 to 550(*b*)	450 to 550	450 to 550
Bullocks	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	130	100	106
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	450 to 550(*b*)	350 to 400	450 to 600

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of August 1955.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base* : Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	2-7-55	9-7-55	16-7-55	23-7-55	30-7-55	July '55	June '55	July '54
Food Articles	299·0	304·0	317·8	314·8	313·3	309·7	281·8	353·9
Industrial Raw Materials	298·7	412·8	407·2	407·7	414·6	408·6	390·4	423·3
Semi-manufactured Articles	329·7	331·6	331·1	329·8	325·7	329·6	329·7	354·2
Manufactured Articles	369·9	370·8	370·6	370·9	371·8	370·8	370·0	376·6
Miscellaneous	568·0	567·8	570·1	552·1	551·4	561.6	567·4	636·0
All Commodities	350·1	354·7	358·7	357·2	357·2	355·6	342·5	381·3

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base* : 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(R)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—April	110	106	113	150	186
1955—March	96	105	112	153	..
April	94	106	..	152	..

(R) Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

Sources : (*i*) For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

(*ii*) For other countries. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India		U. S. A.		Canada		U. K.	
	(*Base* : 1949=100)		(*Base* : 1948=100)		(*Base* : 1948=100)		(*Base* : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1954	101	101	108	112	117	121	114†	132
1954—April .	101	102	108	111	115	120	113†	132(R)
1955—March .	91	94	106	111	115	120	119†	136
April . .	89 (p)	93 (p)	107	111	115	121	120†	136

† *Base*: January 1952=100. (p) Provisional (R) Revised

Sources: 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for June 1955

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	67	..	42	58	86	38	..	53	96	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	88	..	58	64	..	58	..	58	89	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	72	..	45	..	..	45	..	66	84	52	61	..	81	115
Bamra (Orissa)	121	..	..	..	..	51	93	63	..	63	106	..	124	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	97	..	..	..	..	84	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	106	..	69	..	57	59	88	64	96	57	88	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	114	..	..	..	..	52	94	53	..	182	105	97	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	39	..	28	45	..	90	59	78	40	40	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	79	40	..	..	..	101	82	76	83	47	57	..	126	..

(p) Provisional.

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base :* July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	April '55	March '55	April '54
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	338	342	419
Srikakulam	Thettangi	352	360	468
West Godavari	Alamuru	332	334	424
Kurnool	Madavaram	395	403	434
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	348	353	456
	Agaram	337	342	449
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	444	444	462
Mathurai	Eriodu	365	364	409
	Gokilapuram	379	381	410
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	390	389	451
Malabar	Koduvalli	472	472	561
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	377	378	473
	Kunnathur	362	391	456

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—April	117	116	83	89	101	100	106	106
1955—March	111	111	70	79	95	95	96	99
April	111	111	63	74	92	94	92	97

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month or Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agr. Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchuai	Jan. 1955	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Feb. 1955	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Jan. 1955	8	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	..	..
	..	Feb. 1955	8	2 12 0	..	..	2 12 0	..	..
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	April 1955	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kaira	Ode	April 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	April 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	April 1955	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	June 1955	7	2 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Naralekari	June 1955	8	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	June 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	June 1955	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trichur	Vilvathur	March 1955	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		April 1955	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puligoorsala	March 1955	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		April 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	March 1955	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		April 1955	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhikole	March 1955	10	1 4 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
		April 1955	8	1 5 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	May 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		June 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in some States for different Operations

(In Rupees, annas and pies.)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily Ploughing	Wages sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras—								
Tanjore	Allangudi	April 1955	Man	..	1 15 0	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
		May 1955	Man	..	1 15 0	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	April 1955	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
		May 1955	Man	..	0 12 0	..	..	0 12 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
Malabar	Manathane	April 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	0 15 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..
		May 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	0 15 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh—								
Saharanpur	Libberheri	Jan. 1955	Man	8	1 8 0	..	..	1 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	Harni	Jan. 1955	Man	9	1 2 0	..	0 11 0	1 2 0
			Woman	9	..	..	0 9 0	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	Kopaganj	Jan. 1955	Man	10	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	Pahari Buzurg	Jan. 1955	Man	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal Daily Working Hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Skilled Labour: Black-smith	Skilled Labour: Machine	Herdsmen (Per animal per Month): Man	Herdsmen (Per animal per Month): Women	Herdsmen (Per animal per Month): Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchuai	Jan. 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakochi	Jan. 1955	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
		Feb. 1955	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	April 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	April 1955	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	April 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	April 1955	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	April 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		May 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	April 1955	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		May 1955	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 6 0
Malabar	Manathane	April 1955	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0
		May 1955	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0
Uttar Pradesh—									
Saharanpur	Libberheri	Jan 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0
Kanpur	Harni	Jan. 1955	9	2 14 0	2 14 0	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	Pahari Buzurg	Jan. 1955	8	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	Kopaganj	Jan. 1955	8	2 3 0	..	..	..	..	..
Sitapur	Hasnapur	Jan. 1955	7	2 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	June 1955	7	1 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Narolekere	June 1955	8	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	June 1955	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uganedi	June 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trichur	Vilvallum	March 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
		April 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
Trivandrum	Puligoorsala	March 1955	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
		April 1955	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	March 1955	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	—	—
		April 1955	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	—	—
Kottayam	Pozhikole	March 1955	10	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	—
		April 1955	8	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	—
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	May 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		June 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	Area (acres) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Fourth	1954-55	11-5-55	23,700	24,533	(—)3·4	8,387	9,146	(—)8·3
Jowar	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—)25·6	217	293	(—)25·9
Bajra	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—)14·9	346	455	(—)24·0
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+)0·1	441	437	(+)0·9
Wheat	Second	1954-55	5-5-55	10,636	10,065	(+)5·7	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+)6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	2,707	2,458	(+)10·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Final	1954-55	April 55	1,017	962	(+)5·7	12,275	12,629	(—)2·8
Tobaccoo	Final	1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+)10·9	90	74	(+)22·6@
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Second	1954-55	22-1-55	209	208	(+)0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1954-55	29-4-55	1,604	1,525	(+)5·2	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	1954-55	30-3-55	75	72	(+)4·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	Third	1954-55	6-4-55	3,057	3,094	(—)1·2	1,462‡	1,371‡	(+)6·6
Jute	Final	1955-56	14-7-55	1,716	1,304	(+)31·6	..	..	..
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—)1·3	54†	52†	(+)3·8

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* Production figures are in terms of cane and the raw Sugar or gur equivalent as reported by Pakistan Govt. is one-tenth of cane production.

† In Million lbs.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

@ Percentage increase relates to actual production in lbs. and not to that of thousand tons.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of July, 1955 (from 25-6-55 to 29-7-55) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 29-7-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of July 1955 (from 25-6-55 to 29-7-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	2,889	12,512	26,721(*a*)	24,447	
	Northerns	3,236	5,133	16,934	16,504	
	Westerns	4,786	7,661	40,135(*b*)	33,370	
	Mungari	..	167	1,493	405	
	Coconadas	1,975	1,449	8,335(*c*)	2,668	
	TOTAL	12,886	26,922	93,618(*d*)	77,394	
	Cotton Waste	53	..	383	214	
ASSAM	Comillas	844	24	11,952	3,461	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	242	530	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	6	..	6	..	
	5. Jarilla	349	289	1,147	1,144	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL	355	289	1,153	1,184	
	Cotton Waste	4,235	4,775	62,289	31,237	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat .	1. Broach Vijaya .	24,680	48	503,495	444,008	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog .	27,522	6,237	179,293	149,496	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	81,710	2,382	280,670	127,339	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short-Staple (Mathia)	5,115	..	21,356	..	
	TOTAL .	139,027	8,667	984,814	720,843	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	204	976	208,113	266,796	East Khandesh West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	11,306	7,002	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	63	..	
	TOTAL .	204	976	219,482	273,798	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	266	..	37,535	30,545	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	5,499	7,625	57,738	56,777	
	4. Cambodia .	360	..	2,102	57	
	TOTAL .	6,125	7,625	97,375	87,379	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	6,985	8,672	63,727	84,033	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	5,545	5,488	82,266	47,741	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	292	..	3,332	1,750	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	266	..	
	TOTAL .	12,822	14,160	149,591	133,524	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya .	24,680	48	503,495	444,008	
	2. Surti Suyog .	27,522	6,237	190,599	156,498	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras . .	81,710	2,382	280,670	127,339	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	5,115	..	21,356	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	470	976	245,914	297,341	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	11,044	13,113	140,004	104,518	
	8. Cambodia .	652	..	5,497	1,807	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi . .	6,985	8,672	63,727	84,033	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	158,178	31,428	1,451,262	1,215,544	
	Cotton Waste .	7,607	5,509	62,611	89,171	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada . .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	10,856	14,942	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	56,897	57,116	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	106,261	98,480	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,407	3,284	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	270	..	678,086	533,751	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH .	1. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	270	..	854,507	707,573	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	2,110	2,999	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	8,275	6,100	62,953	35,597	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	2,456	2,097	23,222	10,581	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas .	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis .	5,395	5,016	17,119	14,020	
	9. Karunganni .	3,503	5,005	25,383	15,303	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	19,629	18,218	128,677	77,734	
	Cotton Waste .	5,507	5,904	55,243	53,812	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	21,564	21,168	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	59 661	44,016	
	TOTAL .	..	..	81,225	65,184	
2. Jullundur . .	1 Punjab Desi .	..	..	1,375	3,472	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	60 883	30,766	
	TOTAL .	..	..	62,258	34,238	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	916	8,733	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	212	..	64,488	48,284	
	TOTAL .	212	..	65,404	57,017	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	48	..	14,569	24,560	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	653	..	213,263	168,511	
	TOTAL .	701	..	227,832	193,071	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	48	..	38,424	57,933	
	2. Punjab American.	865	..	398,295	291,577	
	TOTAL .	913	..	436,719	349,510	
	Cotton waste .	11	..	1,006	181	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	932	777	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,338	520	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,270	1,297	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL .	..	..	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	133	..	133	..	
	TOTAL .	133	..	133	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4 Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad & Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	2,594	2,049	
	2. Perso-American	133	..	6,478	1,733	
	TOTAL .	133	..	9,072	3,782	
	Cotton Waste .	785	399	3,884	4,724	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	3,573	702	22,691	10,246	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,573	702	22,691	10,246	
	Cotton Waste .	515	726	5,859	5,888	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	9,633	6,935	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	969	..	104,625	96,048	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	1,686	928	110,430	80,831	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	4,924	9,186	42,781	38,136	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	102	102	562	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	7,579	10,216	267,571	222,512	
	Cotton Waste	897	..	897	288	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	1,451	5,567	The whole State
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	145	..	24,074	23,115	
	3. Jarilla	105	..	46,974	56,345	
	4. Malvi	241	..	37,601	40,688	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	19,993	18,864	
	TOTAL	491	..	130,093	144,579	
	Cotton Waste	433	84	4,252	3,202	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	..	489	4,601	2,760	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	2,815	2,046	27,503	21,056	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	700	..	8,413	..	
	TOTAL	3,515	2,535	40,517	23,816	
	Cotton Waste	245	195	1,231	1,567	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	4	..	105,689	152,683	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	283	..	170,660	81,474	
	TOTAL	387	..	276,349	234,157	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	40,769	32,871	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	190	90	79,015	96,367	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	15,180	15,151	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	190	90	134,964	144,389	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	28,824	22,239	318,449(*e*)	191,966	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	27	..	52,994	53,027	
	TOTAL	28,851	22,239	371,443(*e*)	244,993	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	18,820	15,502	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	..	4,294	10,503	
	TOTAL	..	..	23,114	26,005	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	3,206	1,725	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras .	7,642	592	26,814	11,432	The whole State.
	2. Any other .	..	.	..	..	
	TOTAL .	7,642	592	26,814	11,432	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL .	COTTON LINT	245,425	112,966	4,279,707(*f*)	3,497,127	
	COTTON WASTE	16,053	12,817	140,924	164,301	

N.A. Not Available.

(*a*) Includes 836 bales not reported before.

(*b*) ,, 3,073 ,, ,, ,, ,,

(*c*) ,, 883 ,, ,, ,, ,,

(*d*) ,, 4,792 ,, ,, ,, ,,

(*e*) ,, 5,581 ,, ,, ,, ,,

(*f*) ,, 10,373 ,, ,, ,, ,,

NOTE.—No data from Ajmer and Bhopal are yet available. All-India total is in complete due to want of data from these states.

23·1. Total Area and Classification

(Thousand acres)

State	Total Geographical area according to surveyor General of India	Net Area according to Village papers for which returns exist	Classification of	
			Forests	Not available for cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra	40,711	40,579	7,855	8,284
Assam	54,408	35,764	4,201	7,404
Bihar	45,011	44,790	9,061	5,338
Bombay	71,213	70,794	10,759	7,016
Madhya Pradesh	83,375	82,937	32,785	5,880
Madras	38,632	38,452	5,996	6,375
Orissa	38,487	38,401	9,949	5,468
Punjab	23,922	23,920	709	7,250
Uttar Pradesh	72,597	72,279	7,866	11,556
West Bengal	19,693	19,846	1,711	3,430
Hyderabad	52,572	50,796	5,153	5,317
Jammu & Kashmir (A)	59,379	5,937	1,267	1,847
Madhya Bharat	29,785	28,074	2,971	6,235
Mysore	21,316	19,950	2,261	2,509
P.E.P.S.U.	6,431	6,371	46	456
Rajasthan	83,327	83,160	2,766	21,707
Saurashtra	13,655	12,165	1,192 (c)	1,778
Travancore-Cochin	5,852	5,658	1,847	554
Ajmer	1,547	1,549	101	481
Bhopal	4,402	4,406	1,344	357
Coorg	1,015	1,012	331	250
Delhi	370	366	(b)	79
Himachal Pradesh @	6,982	2,303	403	188
Kutch	10,864	10,864	127	8,046
Manipur	5,518	346	37	(a)
Tripura	2,580	2,634	1,573	60
Vindhya Pradesh	15,104	14,837	3,249	2,398
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	2,058	78	34	16
TOTAL	810,806	718,268	115,594	120,279

@ Includes figures for

(A) Excludes figures for the Pakistan occupied

(a) Included

(b) Below

(c) Includes land assigned

of Area, India, 1952-53 (Provisional)

(Thousand acres)

reporting area					
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands	Fallow lands	Net area sown	Gross area sown	Area sown more than once	State
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4,901	4,385	15,154	17,334	2,180	Andhra
16,811	1,849	5,499	6,313	814	Assam
3,073	6,028	21,290	27,717	6,427	Bihar
6,137	5,019	41,863	43,457	1,594	Bombay
10,559	3,783	29,930	33,240	3,310	Madhya Pradesh
5,240	5,529	15,312	17,813	2,501	Madras
5,990	2,807	14,187	15,025	838	Orissa
2,084	2,145	11,732	13,865	2,133	Punjab
8,887	3,361	40,609	49,230	8,621	Uttar Pradesh
1,709	856	12,140	14,045	1,905	West Bengal
4,516	8,411	27,399	27,758	359	Hyderabad
891	334	1,598	1,750	152	Jammu & Kashmir (A)
6,018	1,379	11,471	11,993	522	Madhya Bharat
4,766	2,430	7,984	8,198	214	Mysore
812	752	4,305	5,009	704	P.E.P.S.U.
22,014	13,948	22,725	23,788	1,063	Rajasthan
568	1,298	7,329	7,329	..	Saurashtra
368	68	2,821	3,313	492	Travancore-Cochin
108	505	354	422	68	Ajmer
902	115	1,688	1,719	31	Bhopal
283	25	183	184	1	Coorg
46	14	227	228	1	Delhi
991	58	663	989	326	Himachal Pradesh@
1,145	432	1,114	1,154	40	Kutch
96	10	203	203	..	Manipur
472	43	486	566	80	Tripura
2,498	2,497	4,195	4,774	579	Vindhya Pradesh
15	2	11	12	1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
111,840	68,083	302,472	337,428	34,956	TOTAL

former "Bilaspur " State.
portion of the State (except in column 2).
under 'Forests'.
500 acres.
specially for public use.

23·2. Area Irrigated and Crops

(Thousand acres)

State	Area Irrigated from						Crops Irrigated		
	Canals		Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total (Net)	Rice	Jowar or cholum	Bajra or Cumbu
	Govt.	Private							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra	2,745	48	1,267	393	135	4,588	3,834	86	169
Assam	150	641	..	..	548	1,339	1,142	..	..
Bihar	950	758	1,208	560	1,420	4,896	4,025	(a)	..
Bombay	428	55	210	1,581	98	2,372	390	449	82
Madhya Pradesh	834	..	661	201	86	1,782	1,531	2	(a)
Madras	1,733	6	1,527	1,055	63	4,384	3,753	397	144
Orissa	471	76	686	70	632	1,935	1,845	3	(a)
Punjab	3,093	141	17	1,800	17	5,068	398	163	211
Uttar Pradesh	4,952	37	15	6,316	1,440	12,760	1,060	40	11
West Bengal	309	857	840	38	576	2,620	2,428	(a)	..
Hyderabad	215	5	599	593	26	1,438	1,066	83	10
Jammu & Kashmir‡	110	533	..	8	32	683	440	(a)	1
Madhya Bharat	189	..	28	359	10	586	51	(a)	(a)
Mysore	293	3	539	113	101	1,049	722	19	6
P.E.P.S.U.	1,372	..	..	664	19	2,055	35	18	134
Rajasthan	663	1	88	1,633	42	2,427	21	59	76
Saurashtra	2	..	1	186	(a)	189	13	17	7
Travancore-Cochin	346	68	113	26	368	921	764	2	..
Ajmer	..	..	25	118	1	144	(a)	1	2
Bhopal	3	..	2	14	3	22	1	(a)	..
Coorg	5	(a)	3	..	1	9	9	..	..
Delhi	40	..	5	43	..	88	(a)	4	1
Himachal Pradesh@	..	..	..	(a)	96	96	54	..	..
Kutch	12	..	2	70	..	84	..	8	53
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	..	37	173	3	216	5	(a)	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,918	3,229	7,873	16,014	5,717	51,751	23,587	1,351	907

@ Includes figures for former

‡ Excludes figures for the Pakistan

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Includes 57 thousand acres

I rrigated, India, 1952-53 (Provisional)

(Thousand acres)

Crops Irrigated									State
Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other Cereals pulses &	Sugar-cane	Other Food crops	Cotton	Other Food Crops	Total (Gross)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	3	(a)	498	94	129	51	181	5,046	Andhra
..	..	..	25	..	88	..	84	1,339	Assam
2	227	137	190	117	171	..	44	4,913	Bihar
61	467		94	222	384	24	429	2,624	Bombay
(a)	66	2	10	32	128	10	1	1,782	Madhya Pradesh
13	1	(a)	674	74	195	141	264	5,556	Madras
3	6	..	69	48	110	1	24	2,109	Orissa
312	1,751	172	885	273	139	477	1,063	5,844	Punjab
240	4,134	2,393	2,912	2,018	473	117	577	13,975	Uttar Pradesh
10	37	4	71	28	103	1	26	2,708	West Bengal
59	47	12	33	90	141	2	25	1,568	Hyderabad
56	61	32	39	1	25	2	52	709	Jammu & Kashmir‡
14	236	50	89	36	86	11	55	628	Madhya Bharat
(a)	1	..	103	53	38	3	82	1,027	Mysore
129	722	70	321	70	47	292	368	2,206	P.E.P.S.U.
336	621	689	261	63	151	229	328	2,834	Rajasthan
(a)	65	..	1	4	8	2	72(b)	189	Saurashtra
(a)	(a)	..	21	13	191	..	43	1,034	Travancore-Cochin.
47	25	47	10	1	11	8	19	171	Ajmer
(a)	8	(a)	5	3	6	(a)	(a)	23	Bhopal
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Coorg
2	40	6	8	4	11	(a)	12	88	Delhi
16	53	10	13	(a)	5	(a)	4	155	Himachal Pradesh@
..	31	9	(a)	1	7	1	16	126	Kutch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Tripura
..	72	88	32	5	14	..	4	220	Vindhya Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
1,301	8,674	3,743	6,264	3,250	2,661	1,372	3,773	56.883	TOTAL

Bilaspur State.

Occupied portion of the State.

part of which is under "Other Food Crops" also.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol. No.	Month and Year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	X	June, 1955	167	..	..	26	0·7 percent 2·3 per cent	0·7 percent and 2·3 per cent.
2	X	June, 1955	168	..	..	35	1955.	1954
3	X	June, 1955	179	..	..	29	32—	per lb.
4	X	June, 1955	195	1	4	19	0·1	0·2
5	X	June, 1955	195	1	4	39	8·7	9·7
6	X	June, 1955	201	4·1	1	12	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh†
7	X	June, 1955	201	4·1	2	19	44‡	44@
8	X	June, 1955	201	4·1	5	19	10‡	10@
9	X	June, 1955	201	4·1	2	25	11	1@
10	X	June, 1955	201	4·1	5	25	(*b*)‡	(*b*)@
11	X	June, 1955	204	4·3	7	29	—4	(—) 4
12	X	June, 1955	224	23	5	19	20,282	20,282(*b*)
13	X	June, 1955	224	23	5	22	44,270	44,270(*b*)

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

An important discussion took place in the Lok Sabha on the 30th September and 1st October 1955 on the "Economic Policy of the Government of India with special reference to Agriculture, Land and Rural Credit". The Minister for Food & Agriculture initiating the discussion dealt comprehensively on the broad objectives of the economic policy in relation to the agricultural sector of our economy. These, he mentioned are: (*i*) Maintenance of agricultural prices at a reasonable level; (*ii*) Provision of marketing, warehousing and credit facilities and (*iii*) Reform of land systems including reorganisation of agriculture both as a measure of social justice and as an incentive to greater efficiency. The steps which have already been taken and those which the Government propose to take in future for the achievement of the above objectives were explained by the Minister. The full text of his speech is reproduced separately in this issue of the journal.

During the month under review, monsoon was active especially in east U. P., Bihar and Orissa leading to severe floods in Orissa and east U. P. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Assam, north Bihar, Orissa and east Uttar Pradesh and in the defficient rainfall areas of Chota Nagpur, Saurashtra and Kutch. Attacks of insects and pests on standing crops were reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Final estimate of tobacco for the year 1954-55 became available which showed a decrease of 5·7 per cent in area and 7·5 per cent in production over last year. For 1955-56 the first estimates of acreage in respect of sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum, cotton, jute and mesta became available. The area under sugarcane, cotton and jute showed an increase of 8·9 per cent, 2·0 per cent and 0·7 per cent respectively while the area under groundnut, sesamum and mesta registered a decline of 3·6 per cent, 3·4 per cent and 13·8 per cent respectively over the preceding year.

Market prices of rice showed some fall in Andhra, Bihar, U. P., and Madhya Pradesh while they registered somewhat hardening tendency in West Bengal. Elsewhere they generally remained steady at previous month's level. Wheat prices showed an easy tendency in Bihar, U. P. and Punjab, but they were slightly firm in Madhya Pradesh. In other states prices moved within narrow limits. In the case of coarse grains, prices generally remained steady at previous month's level though at some places the under tone was easy. The Government decided to re-introduce the Price Support Scheme for jowar, bajra and maize during the ensuing Kharif season. These foodgrains will be purchased from cultivators at the same prices as were in force during the previous season i.e. Rs. 5-8-0 per maund for jowar and maize and Rs. 6 per maund for bajra.

Sugar markets continued to remain dull and depressed due to accumulation of stocks with factories and improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits. At Patna the market opened at Rs. 32 per maund and closed at Rs. 31 while in Kanpur the prices remained more or less steady at Rs. 30 per maund throughout the month.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils prices generally ruled easy. In the case of linseed and castorseed and their oils, however, some improvement was registered towards the close of the month. The general easiness in the markets was attributed to the subsequent improved weather prospects especially in the case of groundnut, imminent arrival of the new groundnut crop, expectations of a larger crop of linseed both in Canada and U. S. A. than in the last year, dampened enthusiasm of the operators generated by failure to put through their business abroad and unloading by longs.

The cotton market at Bombay ruled steady throughout the month at Rs. 650 per cotton candy for Jarilla M. G. F. The decision of the Government to release 2·5 lakh bales of cotton for export had no visible effect on the market. Likewise the reports that U. S. A. would sell at reduced rates 10 lakh bales of cotton in the world markets by January 1956 had no bearish effect on the market.

The prices of raw jute displayed an irregular trend. The market opened with an easy tone due partly to reports of large arrivals of raw jute in the up-country markets and partly to lack of foreign purchasers in the jute goods market. The market remained steady to firm thereafter mainly as a result of sellers' reserve and greater interest shown by mills in ready jute. At the end of the month the markets closed with an easy tone due to lack of mill purchases and dull conditions prevailing in the jute goods. sector. Thus the bottom variety of Assam jute opened and closed at Rs. 23-8-0 per maund after touching Rs. 25 in the course of month.

Latest available data on arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year were 6·92 lakh tons upto the end of September 1955 as against 4·22 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on September 1, 1955 showed marked increase of 4·92 lakh tons over those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1954 upto 22nd September 1955 were about the same as in the corresponding period of the last season. Arrivals of gur at Hapur Market during September 1955 were nil.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut kernels, linseed oil and castor oil during June 1955 were substantially higher than those in June 1954. Groundnut oil exports during June 1955 amounted to 21,091 tons while there were no exports in the corresponding month last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were slightly higher than those in the preceding season. During June 1955 imports of raw cotton into India and exports from India and consumption of raw cotton by mills were higher than those in June 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and Mill Stations were lower in August 1955 than in the corresponding month last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan and consumption by the mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in the same period.

(*vi*) In respect of unmanufactured tobacco exports during June 1955 were higher than those in the preceding month as well as those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING SEPTEMBER 1955

Active monsoon especially in east U. P., Bihar and Orissa leading to floods in Orissa and east U. P., was the main feature of the weather during the month under review.

The rainfall for the south west monsoon from 1st June to 28th September 1955 was in excess of the normal in east U. P., Rajasthan the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema; deficient in Chota Nagpur; Saurashtra and Kutch and normal elsewhere.

Preparatory tillage for kharif sowings, sowing of paddy, millets like jowar, bajra and ragi, oilseeds such as groundnut, sesamum and rape and mustard and kharif pulses, weeding and interculturing of kharif crops, transplantation of paddy and harvesting of jute, autumn paddy, maize, ragi, potatoes, onions, groundnut and sesamum were the main agricultural operations carried out in the various parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Assam, north Bihar, Orissa and east Uttar Pradesh and in the deficient rainfall areas of Chota Nagpur, Saurashtra and Kutch. Attacks of insects and pests on standing crops were also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

Heavy floods in parts of Orissa and eastern U. P. were the main feature of the weather during the month under review. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas.

Government of India announced their decision on 20th September 1955 to re-introduce the Price Support Scheme for jowar, bajra and maize during the ensuing kharif season. These foodgrains will be purchased from cultivators at the same prices as were in force, during the previous season i.e. Rs. 5-8-0 per maund for jowar and maize and Rs. 6 per maund for bajra. The State Governments have been asked to make adequate advance arrangements for the purchase of these foodgrains in selected centres so that these arrangements are completed before the new crop comes into the market and the cultivator is able to take full advantage of the price support scheme. On the 5th October 1955 it was decided to allow export of jowar to be licensed freely subject to a maximum of 500 tons by an individual exporter from all ports within an overall ceiling upto the end of December 1955 or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier. The overall ceiling is the balance quantity remaining unshipped at the end of September 1955 out of the quota of 50,000 tons.

During the month of September 1955, only 2·3 thousand tons of wheat were imported into the country. Total imports of cereals from the beginning of January 1955 upto the end of September 1955 amounted to 6·92 lakh tons, comprising 2·65 lakh tons of rice and 4·27 lakh tons of wheat.

Market prices of rice showed some fall in Andhra, Bihar, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh while in West Bengal they showed a slightly hardening tendency. Elsewhere they generally remained teady at previous month's level. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 in Assam, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 in Bihar and West Bengal, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18 in Madras and Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 17-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh.

Wheat prices during the month under review showed an easy tendency in Bihar, U. P. and Punjab except in Madhya Pradesh where they registered some rise. In other states prices moved within narrow limits. They generally ranged between Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 16 in Bombay, Rs. 11 and Rs. 15 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 in U. P. and Punjab.

In the case of coarse grains prices of bajra and maize generally remained steady at previous month's level though at some places there was an easy undertone. Prices of jowar strengthened by Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 1 per maund in Madhya Pradesh but declined by Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1 per maund in U. P. Elsewhere they remained generally steady. They ranged between Rs. 6 and Rs. 9-8-0 in Madras, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 in Bombay and Andhra, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-12-0 in U. P. and Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh. Maize prices declined in Bihar, Punjab, U. P. and Rajasthan by Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund. Similar fall was noticed in the prices of bajra also in the States of Punjab, U. P. and Pepsu. They generally ranged between Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 in Bombay and Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U. P. for bajra and Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 in Bihar and Punjab, Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 8 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 in U. P.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugar-cane—The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of U.P. Fair to heavy rain proved particularly beneficial to the standing crops.

Sugar—Total production of sugar in India since the beginning of 1954-55 season till the 22nd September 1955 amounted to 15·88 lakh tons (including the quantity of 15 thousand tons of sugar produced prior to 1st November 1954) as against 10·01 lakh tons during the entire previous season. Out of the four factories which were in operation on the 22nd September 1955 two factories in Madras as were in production for 1954-55 special sugar season and the remaining two were crushing cane for the next season i.e. 1955-56. No factory was, however, in operation on the same date last year.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories in September 1955 were 6·56 lakh tons as against 1·64 lakh tons on the corresponding date of previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched, from factories from 1st November 1954 to 22nd September 1955 was about 10·70 lakh tons as against 10·65 lakh tons during the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd September 1955 were 5·65 lakh tons against 1·38 lakh tons on the corresponding date a year ago.

The Government of India released 13·84 lakh tons of sugar out of current season's production for sale in the free market to the end of September 1955.

Imports of refined sugar during September 1955 amounted to 14·9 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Bhavnagar ports were 2·1, 0·5, 2·7, 4·0 and 5·6 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period November 1954 to September 1955 were lakh tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 43·2 thousand tons of raw sugar were also imported during the same period.

Sugar market continued to remain dull and depressed due to stock accumulation with the factories and improved supply position of both the indigenous and imported sugar.

Prices showed only slight variations from the last months level. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during the month :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending				
	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
Hapur	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 2 0	30 1 0
Kanpur	30 2 0	30 2 0	30 2 0	29 12 0	30 0 0
Jullundur	30 9 0	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 12 0
Calcutta	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	32 8 0
Nagpur	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Madras	31 8 0	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 8 0	31 8 0
Bombay	32 12 0	32 11 0	32 11 0	32 11 0	32 0 0
Patna	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during August 1955 were nil. Total stocks of gur at that market stood at 46,000 mds. at the close of the month as against the 48,000 mds. at the end of August. Gur markets exhibited a mixed tendency during the month compared with the prices in the beginning of the month, the prices at the close of the month were lower at Calcutta and Patna and were higher at Bombay, Hapur and Kanpur. At Bombay the prices ruled easy for a major part of the month but in the last week went up by Rs. 3 per md. from Rs. 72-8-0 in the previous month. The following table shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending				
	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
Hapur	10 12 0	10 7 0	11 4 0	10 15 0	11 0 0
Kanpur	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
Calcutta	14 4 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 0 0
Madras	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
Bombay	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 8 0
Patna	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India First Estimate of groundnut for 1955-56 shows a decrease of 3·6 per cent in acreage from 1954-55. The crop prospects are, however, reported to have improved subsequently by well-distributed rains in the month of August.

During the month under review, oilseeds and vegetable oils markets generally ruled easy. In the case of linseed and castorseed and their oils, however, some improvement was registered towards the close of the month. The general easiness in the markets is attributed to the improved weather prospects especially in the case of groundnut, imminent arrival of the new groundnut crop, dampened enthusiasm of the operators generated by failure to put through their business abroad and unloading by longs.

(a) Groundnut

The All-India First Estimate of groundnut for 1955-56 shows a decrease of 3·6 per cent in acreage as compared with 1954-55. The area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported. The decrease in area is attributed to inadequate rainfall in certain groundnut producing tracts, particularly in Saurashtra during the early part of the monsoon period. Long spell of drought was, however, subsequently broken by well-distributed rains in the month of August.

Heavy to moderate rainfall was received in the major groundnut producing States viz. Andhra and Madras during September. Sowing operations were being continued in different areas of these States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Groundnut prices in Bombay and Madras generally ruled easy during the month under review. At Bombay the easiness in the groundnut section gathered momentum due to better weather conditions, imminent arrival of the new crop, dampened enthusiasm of the operators caused by failure to put through their business abroad and pressure of unloading by longs. Thus the price on 1st October 1955 at Bombay was quoted at Rs. 15-8-0 per md. as compared to Rs. 16-12-0 per md. on 27th August 1955. At Madras, too, the month closed at the Bombay's lower level of Rs. 15-8-0 per md. as against the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 16-9-0 per md. The groundnut oil prices also, at both Bombay and Madras markets showed a declining trend except for a slight recovery in the middle of the month. The firmness in the middle of the month was attributed to reports of Japan's entry for Indian groundnut oil as also the expectations of a further export quota of groundnut oil.

At European ports prices of both Indian and South African varieties ruled easy. The Indian crude variety, however, improved towards the last week on 1st October 1955.

The following table gives prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending																	
	27-8-55			3-9-55			10-9-55			17-9-55			24-9-55			1-10-55		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut (Kernel)—																		
Bombay (bold)	16	12	0	16	10	0	15	10	0	15	9	0	15	11	0	15	8	0
Madras	16	9	0	16	9	0	16	1	0	15	13	0	16	6	0	15	8	0
Groundnut Oil—																		
Bombay	34	8	0	33	4	0	33	1	0	34	8	0	33	10	0	33	1	0
Madras	34	1	0	33	12	0	32	15	0	33	12	0	33	7	0	32	4	0
European ports—																		
Indian crude 3%	52	10	0	52	6	0	51	7	0	51	15	0	52	6	0	53	2	0
South African 2%	54	14	0	52	6	0	52	6	0	52	6	0	52	6	0	52	6	0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during June 1955 amounted to 3,862 tons and 21,091 tons respectively. There were no exports of groundnut oil in the corresponding month of the previous year. Export of groundnut kernels in June 1954 were 43 tons. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the three months April—June, 1955 aggregated 11,613 and 50,926 tons as against 5,964 tons of groundnut kernels during the corresponding period of 1954. No exports of groundnut oil were made during April—June 1954.

(b) Linseed

The easy trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil set in during the preceding month continued during the first half of September 1955 due mainly to discouraging foreign advices for linseed oil and expectations of larger crop of linseed both in Canada and the U.S. than in the last year. During the latter half of the month, the fall in prices was not only arrested but also some improvement was registered owing to paucity of floating stocks as also to some business done with Australia and U.K. in linseed oil. At European ports the prices of linseed oil remained steady for a major part of the month. During the last week, however, the prices advanced by Rs. 2-8-0 per maund over those prevailing on 17th September. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices at different centres in the country and also at European ports during the month under review :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	27-8-55	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	17 2 0*	15 6 0	14 13 0	16 7 0	17 6 0	17 9 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 8 0	17 12 0	17 12 0	17 10 0	17 14 0	18 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	16 12 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	17 8 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	39 10 0	39 14 0	39 5 0	38 15 0	39 11 0	39 11 0
Kanpur	38 8 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	38 0 0
European Ports (Indian variety)	46 1 0	46 1 0	46 4 0	46 8 0	N.A.	49 0 0

* Relates to the w.e. 20-8-55.

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of linseed oil during June 1955 were significantly higher at 10,145 tons than those in June 1954 when only 221 tons were exported. Total exports during the quarter ending June 1955 were 27,910 tons as compared to only 614 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1954.

(c) Castorseed

Sowings of the 1955-56 castor crop were in progress in parts of Andhra, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, while weeding and interculturing operations were also reported to have commenced in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh during September 1955. The condition of the standing crop in all the important castorseed producing States was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of U.P. where floods damaged the crops and in parts of Bombay and Andhra where the crops were affected by inadequate rains. Attacks of insects and pests on crops were also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra.

During the month under review the castorseed and castor oil markets ruled generally quiet with little fluctuations partly in sympathy with the trend in groundnut and partly due to lack of overseas demand; towards the close of the month, however, there was a slight improvement at some centres. The same trend was witnessed at European ports. The table below gives the weekly prices of castor seed and castor oil during September 1955 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Castor Seed	Week ending 27-8-55	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
Castor Seed—						
Bombay (Small)	13 0 0	11 7 0	11 6 0	11 13 0	N.A.	12 11 0
Madras (Salem)	14 15 0	14 6 0	14 15 0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kanpur	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 10 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	8 8 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	11 2 0	10 10 0	10 3 0	10 10 0	11 2 0	12 4 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	28 10 0	27 0 0	27 3 0	27 15 0	29 0 0	30 14 0
Kanpur	26 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Madras	28 0 0	27 9 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 5 0	28 5 0
European ports (Indian Commercial c.i.f.)	44 1 0	41 6 0	41 10 0	41 2 0	N.A.	45 1 0

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of castor oil during June 1955 amounted to 2,572 tons as against 2,136 tons in the corresponding month last year. Total exports of castor oil during the first quarter of the current financial year i.e. April to June 1955 were 10,860 tons, while only 5,046 tons of this oil were exported during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(*iv*) COTTON

The All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56 places the current year's acreage a 13·17 million acres as against the correspondings estimate of 12·92 million acres for the previous season. This shows an increase of 2 per cent. in area during the current season over last season. This estimate covers the area sown to cotton generally up to the end of July 1955 which forms about 60% of the area that will be reported at the Final Estimate stage. Appreciable increase in area has been reported under American, Jarilla (including Virnar), Malvi and Broach Vijay whereas the acreage under Dholleras has registered a sizable fall. As between different staples the area under long staple cotton has showed considerable increase during the current year at the cost of medium and short staple cotton. The increase in acreage has taken place mostly in Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and to various measures undertaken under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The increase in area in these states has been off set to a great extent by decreases recorded by some of the other states especially Saurashtra mostly due to inadequate rainfall during the early part of the monsoon.

During the month of September, monsoon continued to be generally active in the country especially in the Central and Eastern parts. Loss to cotton crop, by way of shedding of flower and bolls was reported from parts of Madhya Pradesh; but most of the loss would be made up by fresh fruiting if favourable weather conditions prevail in future. Adequate soil moisture for the growth of cotton was available in Punjab, Pepsu and Oomras and Broach-Surti regions. In the Punjab a certain amount of damage to cotton crop was reported due to worms and excessive moisture. Arrivals of new crop in parts of Berar are expected to begin towards the 3rd week of October 1955.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of August 1955 the cotton production in India during 1954-55 was placed at 54·60 lakhs bales as against 46·48 lakh bales in the previous season.

According to the latest information released by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, the World Production of cotton lint estimated at 37·16 million bales of 478 lbs. each in 1954-55 registered a fall of 1·12 million bales over 1953-54 season. This decline was mainly due to a fall in production in the U.S.A. consequent on rigid acreage control measures adopted by that country. However world consumption of cotton reached a record level of 35·5 million bales in 1954-55 season as against 35·0 million bales in the previous season. Despite a record consumption during 1954-55 the problem of surplus cotton continues to be acute during the current season also. The world supply of cotton during 1954-55 was estimated at 57·2 million bales as against 55·2 million bales in 1953-54. This increase in supply was mainly due to heavy stock of 20·0 million bales carried over to 1954-55 as compared to 16·9 million bales carried over to 1953-54 season. The carry over to the 1955-56 season is estimated at a still higher figure of 21·5 million bales.

According to the September Official Estimate, the U.S. cotton crop for 1955-56 was placed at 12·88 million bales of 500 lbs. each from an acreage of 16·51 million acres as against the August Estimate of 12·73 million bales. This indicates a yield per acre of 374 lbs. during 1955-56 which will be 33 lbs. more than the record figure of 341 lbs. during 1954-55.

According to the Pakistan First Estimate of Cotton for 1955-56, the area under cotton in Pakistan for 1955-56 is placed at 30·8 lakh acres as against corresponding estimate of 28·24 lakh acres for 1954-55.

The Government of India announced on 13th September 1955 that a quantity of 2·5 lakh bales of Indian cotton will be released for export. This quantity will consist of 2 lakh bales of all varieties of Indian cotton of staple length 3/4″ and below excluding Bengal Deshi and Red Coconadas, 0·25 lakh bales of 25/32″ staple length and 0·25 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi. The Government of India also decided that export of Zoda cotton, yellow Picking and Pickings and Sweepings should hence forward be licensed freely. It was announced on 16th September 1955 that with effect from 15th September 1955 the export duty on such cotton will be assessed either at Rs. 50 per bale or at 30% *ad valorem* whichever is less.

Imports of raw cotton into India during June 1955 were 78,000 bales as against 56,000 bales imported during May 1955, and 68,000 bales imported during the corresponding month of June 1954. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the 1954-55 season, i.e. from 1st September 1954 to 30th June 1955 amounted to 491,000 bales, as against 576,000 bales during the corresponding peroid of the last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during June 1955 were 22,000 bales as against 24,000 bales in the preceding month and 4,000 bales in June 1954. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 30th June 1955 amounted to 205,300 bales as against 119,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by Indian mills during June 1955 aggregated 3·93 lakh bales as compared to 3·84 lakh bales during May 1955 and 3·78 lakh bales during June 1954. Total consumption by mills from 1st September 1954 to 30th June 1955 amounted to 39·39 lakh bales as against 38·12 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Towards the close of June 1955 stocks of raw cotton, indigenous and foreign, held by mills stood at 17·98 lakh bales as against 17·33 lakh bales at the end of May 1955 and 14·56 lakh bales at the end of June 1954. The following table gives the details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption				Stocks as on	
	June 1955	June 1954	Total from 1-9-54 to 30-6-55	Total from 1-9-53 to 30-6-54	30-6-55	30-6-54
Indian Cotton	3·45	3·13	34·00	32·21	16·37	12·43
Pakistan Cotton	..	..	0·05	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egyptian Cotton	0·15	0·23	1·68	2·38	0·36	0·88
Other foreign Cottons	0·33	0·42	3·66	3·53	1·25	1·25
Total	3·93	3·78	39·39	38·12	17·98	14·56

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 is indicated below:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 22-9-55	1-9-54 to 22-9-54
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	0·75	0·34
Consumption of cotton by Mills	0·77	0·81
Stocks with exporters, Mills, and Merchants in Bombay (as on 22nd September 1955)	6·06	5·41

During the first week of the month, the Bombay cotton future market was in a subdued mood, mainly induced by the prospects of a better crop. The I.C.C. February which opened at Rs. 629-8-0 on 1st September receded to Rs. 621 on the 6th. During the second week, futures drifted further low, but subsequently a moderate recovery was noticed, nevertheless the reaction of the market to the Government's release of a quota of 2·5 lakh bales on 13th was not the least bullish. Uptil the 22nd the future market was comparatively steady, but reports that U.S.A. would sell at reduced rates 10 lakh bales of cotton in the world markets by January 1956 and that Japan had been negotiating a purchase of 2·5 lakh bales of cotton from U.S.A. caused a sizable fall in prices. Another disquieting news for the home market was the Trade Pact between China and Egypt in which cotton figured most prominently as an import item from Egypt. The I.C.C. February closed at Rs. 615 per candy on 29th September.

In the spot section of the Bombay market as well as in Abohar market, prices remained steady through out the month. The week end quotations of cotton lint at these markets were as follows:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	 American
27-8-55	N.A.	N.A.	515	648
3-9-55	650	N.A.	515	648
10-9-55	650	N.A.	515	648
17-9-55	650	N.A.	515	648
24-9-55	650	N.A.	515	648
1-10-55	650	N.A.	515	648

N. A.—Not available.

Prices of Kapas showed a mixed trend at different markets in the country. The following table gives the week-end quotations in some of the Centres :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Madras Madras Karunganni	Andhra Adoni Waxmi
27-8-55	210	258	222
3-9-55	N.A.	258	222
10-9-55	216	258	222
17-9-55	N.A.	258	N.A.
24-9-55	191	258	220
1-10-55	N.A.	266	220

N. A.—Not available.

NOTE—No transactions were reported from Nanded, Hyderabad and Devanagore, Mysore; prices have therefore been quoted for the markets of Adoni from Andhra and Madras.

In the Karachi cotton market, a steady trend was in evidence during the early days of the month. But an easy trend came to prevail during the second half of the month, consequent on disquieting reports from U.S.A., Egypt etc. The week-end price quotations for the Karachi Market were as under:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

Week-ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
-8-55	838
3-9-55	831
10-9-55	836
17-9-55	796
24-9-55	753

The New York Cotton market which depicted a firm trend in August suffered a sharp drop during the month under review. The prices touched new low levels after a lapse of more than two years. The increased crop movement as well as the uncertain export prospects had undermined confidence in the futures market. The following are the latest available week-end spot price quotations:

Week-ending	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
25-8-55	34·50	1285
1-9-55	34·45	1283
8-9-55	34·25	1275
15-9-55	33·70	1255
22-9-55	33·60	1251
29-9-55	33·80	1259

Important developments regarding cotton were reported from Egypt during September. These developments were as under:—

(*i*) The export tax on long staple Karnak and Menoufi was reduced from 15 talleries to 8 talleries per cantar (about 100 lbs.) and on medium staple Ashmouni and Giza 30 from 10 to 2 talleries per cantar. Revision of the minimum basic prices of long fibre contract for Karnak and Menoufi of good and fully good types and of average Ashmouni and Giza 30 had also been announced.

(*ii*) A barter agreement between the Republic of China and Egypt was concluded under which Egypt would supply China 12 million Egyptian pounds worth of cotton.

(*iii*) The Alexandria cotton futures market re-opened during September 1955 to international private trading in Egyptian cotton after remaining closed for 15 years.

(*v*) JUTE

The All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1955-56 places the acreage under jute at 1,343 thousand acres as against the corresponding estimate of 1,334 thousand acres for 1954-55. This shows a slight increase of 9 thousand acres or 0·7 per cent in area during the current year over 1954-55. This Estimate gives information upto the middle of July, 1955 and gives the area slightly less than the area that will be reported at the Final Estimate stage. The prices of raw jute had recovered considerably at the time of sowing and it was then expected that the area under jute during the current season would show a sizable increase; but the actual increase in acreage has been nominal only. The acreage in Bihar during the current year declined by 17 per cent mainly due to inadequate rains at the time of sowing. This decrease in area in Bihar has been off-set to a great extent by increases registered in West Bengal and other States. The crop is reported to have suffered to some extent in parts of West Bengal, U.P., and Bihar due to floods. Attacks of semi-looper pests are also reported from parts of U.P. and West Bengal.

During the month of September 1955, the All-India First Estimate of Mesta for 1955-56 also became available. This Estimate puts the area under Mesta at 125 thousand acres as against 145 thousand acres estimated in the corresponding estimate for 1954-55. This shows a decline of 20 thousand acres or 13·8 per cent in area during the current year.

In Pakistan, there has been a sizable increase in area sown to jute crop during the current year. According to the Preliminary Estimate for 1955-56, the area under jute in 1955-56 has been put at 1,716 thousand acres as against the corresponding estimate of 1,304 thousand acres for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 412 thousand acres or 31·6 per cent. in area. This increase in area during the current season has been attributed mainly to favourable prices of jute at the time of sowing.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the moffusil centres during the month of August 1955 amounted to 1·80 lakh bales as against 1·64 lakh bales in the preceding month and 2·09 lakh bales in August 1954. Total arrivals during the first two months of 1955-56 i.e. July and August 1955 amounted to 3·44 lakh bales as against 4·14 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August 1955 amounted to 0·85 lakh bales as compared to 0·74 lakh bales imported in the preceding month and 0·47 lakh bales in August 1954. Total imports from Pakistan during the first two months of the current season amounted to 1·59 lakh bales as against 1·36 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the pevious season.

Consumption of raw jute by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association during August 1955 amounted to 4·62 lakh bales as compared to 4·65 lakh bales consumed in the preceding month and 4·28 lakh bales in August 1954. Total consumption during July and August 1955 aggregated 9·27 lakh bales as against 8·83 lakh bales during the corresponding months of the previous season, At the end of August 1955 stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood lower at 4·32 lakh bales as againt 6·56 lakh bales at the end of July 1955 and 8·10 lakh bales at the end of August 1954.

During the month of September 1955, the Calcutta loose jute market opened with an easy tone due partly to reports of large arrivals of raw jute in the up-country markets and partly to lack of foreign purchases in the jute goods markets. Mills showed little interest and sellers were keen to sell even at lower rates. The market, however, became steady to firm during the next two weeks of the month with sellers reserved and mills showing greater interest in ready jute. In the third week the market closed with an easy tone due to lack of mill purchases and dull conditions prevailing in the jute goods sector. At the close of the month, the market again got somewhat firm due to the poor stock position of sacking quality jute with the mills and the reserved attitude of the sellers. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in the Calcutta maket:—

(September/October delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending.					
	27-8-55	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	26 0 0*	23 8 0	24 8 0	25 0 0	23 8 0†	24 0 0†
Northern	26 8 0*	24 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0†	24 0 0†
Orissa	26 0 0†	24 8 0†	25 0 0†	26 0 0†	24 8 0†	24 8 0†
Murshidabad	25 0 0†	23 0 0	23 8 0	24 0 0	23 0 0†	23 8 0†
Western	24 8 0†	22 8 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0†	23 8 0†
Jungli	24 0 0†	22 0 0	22 8 0	23 8 0	22 8 0†	23 0 0†
Daisee	25 8 0	24 0 0†	25 0 0†	26 0 0†	25 0 0†	25 0 0†
U.P.	24 0 0†	22 0 0	22 8 0	23 8 0	22 8 0†	23 0 0†

*August/September delivery. †October/November delivery.

The baled jute section of the Calcutta jute market too showed generally the same trend as the loose jute section. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute.

(September/October delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending.					
	27-8-55	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mill Firsts	170 0 0*	165 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0†	170 0 0†
Mill Lightnings	155 0 0*	150 0 0	150 0 0	155 0 0	150 0 0†	155 0 0†
Daisee L.G.	145 0 0	140 0 0	145 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0†	140 0 0†
Indian N.C.	105 0 0*	85 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0	90 0 0†

* August/September delivery. †October /November delivery.

The up-country markets also generally revealed the same trend as Calcutta market. Large receipts of jute were a special feature during the month under review. The following table indicates prices of the bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important up-country markets—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending					
	25-8-55	1-9-55	8-9-55	15-9-55	22-9-55	29-9-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Purnea (Bihar)	24 10 0	21 8 0	21 10 0	22 14 0	20 4 0	20 0 0
Belakoba (W. Bengai)	21 9 0	20 7 0	19 6 0	21 5 0	20 2 0	19 10 0
Nowgong (Assam)	20 15 0	18 2 0	18 10 0	20 7 0	18 9 0	19 1 0
Danpur (Orissa)	22 1 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 8 0

In the jute goods sector of the Calcutta market, prices of hessian showed a declining tendency throughout the month. Prices of saking 'B' Twill too declined in the first week, but firmed up in the second and third weeks. Towards the close of the month again an easy tendency was witnessed. The following table gives the week-ending quotations—

Variety	Unit	Week ending					
		27-8-55	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	1-10-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hessin 40″×10oz.	Rs. per 100 yards	40 9 0	39 4 0	39 3 0	38 15 0	38 9 0	38 4 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	108 14 0	103 12 0	105 12 0	106 6 0	105 2 0	104 8 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

The All-India final estimate of tobacco for 1954-55 puts the current year's area and production at 860 thousand acres and 248 thousand tons respectively as against 912 thousand acres and 268 thousand tons according to the partially revised estimate for 1953-54. The current years' estimate thus shows a decline of 52 thousand acres o · 5·7% in area and 20 thousand tons o 7·5%, in production. The decrease in area during 1954-55 occurred mainly in Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad and was due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in production occurred in Andhra and Bombay due to decrease in acreage.

During August, weather conditions, were favourable for the preparation of tobacco growing lands and seed-beds in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra and Coimbatore district of Madras. At the Saundalga Research Station, Nipani, Bombay, transplantation of bidi and cigarette tobacco was reported to have been started by the 1st week of August

According to the Guntur Market Committee Report, about 0·36 lakh lbs. of flue-cured virginia, about 8·12 lakh lbs. of sun-cured Virginia, about 1·75 lakh lbs. of sun-cured country and about 0·34 lakh lbs. of gulla, etc. Varieties of tobacco were purchased by the major companies during August. Towards the end of August about 40 lakh lbs. of natu tobacco and 8 lakh lbs. of flue-cured Virginia were estimated to be lying in stock with the traders in Krishna district while about 2 lakh lbs. of chewing and cheroot tobacco were held in stock with the traders in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras State.

The prices of bidi tobacco during July and August remained more or less steady : only Gujarat variety in Kozhikode market of Madras state and motihari variety in Jalpaiguri market of West Bengal State showed a light upward trend. In Coimbatore district of Madras the trend of prices for chewing and cheroot varieties was upward during August due to good off-take. During the same month the price of Virginia tobacco ranged between Rs. 15/- to 80/- per candy of 500 lbs while the prices of country tobacco ranged between Rs. 150/- to 850/- per candy according to the quality in East and West Godavari markets of Andhra State.

The month of September witnessed generally some decline in prices of certain grades of 1955 flue-cured tobacco at Guntur market. However, some advance in prices was witnessed for the redried strips grade no. LG. and non-redried leaf grade no. LMG. Redried strips grade nos. 3, 4, LG, LBY and non-redried leaf LMG grade closed for the month at Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-6, Rs. 1-4, and Re. 0-7-0 per lb. respectively as compared to Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 1-4 and Re. 0-6-6 per lb. at the close of August.

During July 1955, about 15·7 million lbs. of different grades of tobacco were graded for export as compared to 8·5 million lbs. in the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the tobacco graded for export during July 1955, 12·2 million lbs. consisted of Virginia 1·7 million lbs. of sun-cured (natu) country and 0·8 million lbs. of Jutty varieties while the balance 0·9 million lbs. included sun-cured virginia, white burley and motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during June 1955 amounted to 15·2 million lbs. valued at about 2·92 crores as against 6·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·29 crores in the same month of the previous year. Of the quantity exported during June 1955, U.K. alone accounted for about 9·5 million lbs. valued at 2·53 crores. During three months April to June 1955 exports of unmanufactuted tobacco amounted to about 17·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3·33 crores as compared to 17·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3·44 crores in he corresponding period of 1954.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. schemes during August 1955 as reported by various states was as follows—

In West Bengal an area of 4,808 acres was brought under irrigation as a result of construction and improvement of 9 dams and channels. A further area of 2,670 acres was brought under irrigation by certain drainage schemes. The scheme for the installation of pumping sets was also working satisfactorily in the State. In Andhra, 18 noteworthy borings were completed by the Industries Department benefiting an area of 120 acres. In Madras similar 7 borings were successfully completed in Chingleput district. In Madhya Bharat a sum of Rs. 5,000/- was advanced to cultivators in Ujjain District for installation of persian wheels. In Vindhya Pradesh, 28 wells were constructed and 3 rahats and 3 pumps were installed at the site of cultivators' fields.

As regards land improvement schemes, an area of 184 acres was reclaimed with Government tractors in West Bengal. In Andhra, 692 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In Assam, dozing operations were taken up on an area of 79 acres. In Madras, an area of 2,386 acres was reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers hired out by the State Agriculture Department. In Vindhya Pradesh, 606 acres of rabi area were embanked and 232 acres of paddy area was bunded.

In Andhra, the quantity of fertilizers distributed during the month under review was 11,676 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 956 tons of Super Phosphate. About 1,220 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and about 27 tons of Super-phosphate were distributed in Punjab as Taccavi loans in kind and cash. Due to non-availability of adequate labour and transport facilities the town compost scheme did not progress according to schedule in Assam. The rainy season also became a natural set back on the progress.

In West Bengal, 89 tons of paddy seeds were distributed to the growers through Government seed stores. In Andhra about 60 tons of improved paddy seed, 168 tons of improved millet seed and 37 tons of Green manure seed were procured and 627 tons of paddy seed, 78 tons of millet seed and 12 tons of green manure seed were distributed to the ryots during the month.

Under the First Five Year Plan, 3,517 tube wells have so far been drilled in various States. The largest number of tubewells viz. 1,599 have been sunk in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar next with 682 tubewells. The number of tube-wells drilled in Punjab and PEPSU have been 670 and 388 respectively. The remaining 178 have been sunk in Bombay (upto the end of April 1955). The total sum sanctioned as loan by the Government of India for drilling these tubewells amounted to Rs. 10·7 crores.

(ii) CO-OPERATION

The Reserve Bank of India has published Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India. The Statements pertain to the working of co-operative societies as in 1953-54 and indicate a good overall progress having been made during that year. The total number of co-operative Societies (all types) increased from 1,89,436, as on 30th June 1953 to 1,98,598 on corresponding date in 1954, thereby recording an increase of 4·8 per cent over the previous year. The membership of primary societies increased from 143·16 lakhs to 151·80 lakhs i.e. by 6 per cent during the same period. This in turn raised the percentage of families covered by co-operative movement from 19·2 per cent in 1952-53 to about 20·2 per cent in 1953-54. The working capital of all types of societies also recorded an increase of 7·5 per cent over the previous year rising from Rs. 327·1 crores in 1952-53 to 351·8 crores in 1953-54. The Statements indicate an all round improvement in the co-operative credit activity in general and in the working of the Apex Banks in the country in particular. The following table will give some of the details on the progress recorded by the co-operative credit movement:—

	Apex Banks			Primary Agricultural Credit Societies		
	1952-53	1953-54 E	Percentage increase	1952-53	1953-54	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	17	22	29·4	111,628	126,954	13·7
Memberships (In thousands) . . .	25·6	32·9	28·5	5,126	5,849	14·1
			(Rupees in Crores)			
Owned funds	4·9	5·6	13·3	19·3	21·5	11·4
Deposits	24·2	24·9	2·9	4·4	4·7	6·8
Working Capital	38·6	40·8	5·7	49·2	54·4	10·6
Loans advanced during the year . .	39·9	51·8	29·8	25·7	29·6	15·2

Substantial contributions to the share capital of apex banks by State Governments was a feature of the new Apex Banks openedin Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Andhra. Similar contributions to the share capitals of Apex Banks were also made in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad and Mysore. Out of the total paid-up share capital of state co-operative banks, which stood at Rs. 274·80 lakhs at the close of 1953-54, the total contributions by State Governments amounted to Rs. 73·29 lakhs or 26·7 per cent of the total share capital. The Reserve Bank's advances to the apex banks increased from Rs. 7·20 crores in 1952-53 to Rs. 9·00 crores in 1953-54 and constituted 22 per cent of their working capital in 1953-54 as compared with 18·6 per cent in the previous year. The number, membership and advances of central banks however, registered a slight decline as compared with the previous year, though their deposits, owned funds and working capital showed some improvement. The Reserve Bank's publication, however, points out that the average membership (46) of a primary society is so small and that a majority of the societies are uneconomic as business units. In 1953-54 the average share capital per member was Rs. 20 and deposits per member were Rs. 8. Although the working capital of agricultural credit societies increased from Rs. 35·22 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 55·99 crores in 1953-54 i.e., by 59 per cent, their deposits during this period increased only by about 13 per cent viz., from Rs. 4·11 crores to Rs. 4·64 crores. As a result of these trend the ratio of deposits to total working capital declined from 14·4 per cent in 1946-47 to 11·6 per cent in 1949-50 and further to 8·5 per cent in 1953-54. As regards long-term loans for agricultural purposes, the advances made by Central Land Mortgage Banks totalled to Rs. 1·92 crores in 1953-54 as against Rs. 1·71 crores in 1952-53 though the amount advanced by Primary Land Mortgage banks declined from Rs. 1·47 crores to Rs. 1·40 crores during the same period. The position of non-credit societies—both agricultural and non-agricultural—deteriorated during the year, almost in all respects. The value of sales made by agricultural non-credit societies dwindled during the year to 33·74 crores from Rs. 41·22 crores in the previous year. The value of goods sold by non-agricultural non-credit societies also declined from Rs. 65·47 crores in 1952-53 to Rs. 45·00 crores in 1953-54. This has been mainly due to derationing and decontrol of certain commodities for whose transactions Government had patronised and encouraged co-operative societies.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has given his assent to the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955, which provides for protection for one year to tenants from unjust eviction by landlords who are trying to bring more and more land under personal cultivation in anticipation of land reforms legislation to be undertaken by the State Government.

The Madras Government have published a Bill which seeks to extend the period of operation of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949, for a further period of three years to the 7th October, 1953. The proposed extension in the operation of the Act has been deemed expedient specially with a view to protect the ryots of the ryoti lands in the estates against the sale of their holdings for arrears of rent.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) Diary of Important Events of the Month of September 1955.

3rd Sept. 1955 ..	Free licensing of export of Kardiseed cake meal and Nigar seed cake meal allowed.
8th Sept. 1955 ..	Export of coconut oilcake against the ceiling of 10,000 tons to be continued upto the end of December or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier.
9th Sept. 1955 ..	All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1955-56 released.
12th Sept. 1955 ..	All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1955-56 released.
13th Sept. 1955 ..	(*i*) An export quota of 2·5 lakh bales of cotton of any season announced. Shipments against this release to be completed within 31st December 1955. (*ii*) Decision taken to license freely the export of Zoda cotton yellow Pickings and Sweepings; export duty thereon reduced to Rs. 50 per lable or 30% ad valorem whichever is lower.
14th Sept. 1955 ..	All-India First Estimate of Cotton 1955-56 released.
16th Sept. 1955 ..	Export of de-oiled groundnut meal (Solvent extraction variety having less than 1 per cent oil content) allowed to be continue on a free licensing basis upto the end of December 1955.

17th Sept. 1955 ..	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1955-56 released. (*ii*) Free licensing of (*a*) indigenous maize starch, (*b*) indigenous maize starch dextrines and (*c*) modified starches manufactured from indigenous maize starch allowed to be continued till the end of March 1956.
20th Sept. 1955 ..	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1955-56 released. (*ii*) Decisions taken to abolish with immediate effect the export duty on black pepper. (*iii*) Decision taken to re-introduce the Price Support Scheme for jowar, bajra and maize during the ensuing kharif season. These foodgrains would be purchased from cultivators at the same prices as were in force during the current year, viz., for jowar and maize Rs. 5-8-0 per maund and bajra Rs. 6 per maund.
22nd Sept. 1955 ..	All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55 released.
24th Sept. 1955 ..	A fresh quota of undecorticated cotton seed oilcake released on a free licensing basis from the beginning of October 1955 upto the end of December 1955 or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) State of Food & Agriculture 1955

The Report on State of Food and Agriculture for 1955 brought out by FAO points out that agricultural production of the world excluding the Communist block countries was more than 25 per cent greater in 1954 than in 1946-47. In most countries the acute post-war food shortages have been overcome. World fisheries production has also increased to 20 per cent more than before the war. In the same period production of roundwood has increased by 15 per cent and production of timber for industrial use by more than 1/3rd. The main reasons listed for the big increase in the agricultural production are: the widespread adoption of farm price support and other measures to stabilise farm incomes, a rapid development of land and water resources of the under-developed countries and scientific revolution in agriculture and the successful application of new techniques to crop and animal production through the more rapid spread of agricultural knowledge particularly from the more to the less developed countries.

Although the balance of the post-war decade lies heavily on the credit side, some of the inherent difficulties and problems of food and agriculture have begun to assert themselves with the return of the normal conditions. These difficulties and problems are :

(*a*) Failure of consumption to keep pace with the expansion of production, in spite of evident under-nourishment in many parts of the world, with the consequent emergence of surplus stocks of some commodities;

(*b*) Lack of flexibility in adjusting agricultural production to the shifting trends of demand often intensified by unduly rigid systems of farm price support. This also largely contributed to the building up of surpluses;

(*c*) Stabilization of world trade in agricultural products in contrast to the rapid expansion of world trade as a whole, and the instability of prices of many agricultural products on international markets;

(*d*) The low level of farm incomes in most countries in comparison with incomes in other occupations and the tendency for the gains of the immediate postwar years to be lost in spite of farm price and income supports.

On the question of consumption levels, FAO considers that growth in population and in real per capita incomes might lead to an increase of from 14 per cent to 22 per cent in world food consumption over the next ten years, provided present price relationships remain constant. But food consumption is generally more responsive to changes in price than to changes in income, and more efficient production or distribution, accompanied by reduced retail prices, could substantially increase this estimated rise in consumption.

The rigidity of production patterns, FAO considers, are being intensified by some systems of price support. Many Governments are now in fact seeking improved methods of price support which will permit lower prices to consumers and greater flexibility in adjusting production to consumer demand. These methods include: maintaining farm incomes as a whole as against price support to individual commodities, reducing the cost of specific production requisites or farm operations etc.

The stagnation in world trade in agricultural products, says FAO, arises largely from the drive for greater agricultural self-sufficiency which leads to the preference being given to imports of capital goods rather than consumers goods and contributes to the increasing use of substitutes for agricultural raw materials in industry. Some obstacles to trade would be reduced with the relaxation of world tension and the easing of international payments difficulties. FAO suggests that trade in some commodities could be extended if more supplies were available. Exporting countries might do much to expand sales by shaping their production to the trends of world demand and by reducing costs through improved methods of production and marketing. International consultations, and where possible agreed measures to reduce the extreme instability of prices of agricultural products on world markets, could also assist in the expansion of trade.

Finally, says FAO, the low level of farm incomes in relation to incomes in other occupations, particularly in the less developed countries, could be improved by greater productivity resulting from further economic development and industrialization. The larger supplies of food now available, including surplus stocks, should make it possible to increase investment and economic development in these countries with less fear of inflation.

(b) Large Wheat Forecast for Northern Hamisphere

The 1955 wheat crop in the northern hemisphere will be somewhat larger than the 1954 outturn and appears likely to be a near record harvest. The northern hemisphere normally accounts for more than 90 per cent of world wheat production.

Present estimates indicate an increase of about 10 percent over the 1954 crop in North America because of better prospects for Canada. That increase, together with a increase for Asia and a probable increase in the Soviet Union, more than decline in Africa's production. On the basis of incomplete information it appears that the total for Western Europe will not be significantly changed from the large crop of 1954 and the quality of the grain is better. Prospects for Eastern Europe, however, appear somewhat better than the poor outturn there a year ago, unless substantial harvest losses should result from heavy rains in many areas at harvesting.

Source: Foreign Crops and Markets September 5, 1955 issued by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) Minimum Support for 1956 Wheat Crop in U.S.A.

The National average support price for the 1956 wheat crop will be not less than $ 1·81 per bushel. Full support level will be available in the 36 commercial wheat States for producers who comply with their individual farm acreage allotments. Support rates in the 12 non-commercial wheat States are set by law at levels representing 75 per cent of the rates calculated on the national average. In the non-commercial States, acreage allotments and marketing quotas will not apply. The minimum support announced will not be lowered, but it will be raised if a combination of changes in parity price and the supply situation calls for an increase on July 1, 1956.

Marketing penalties equal to 45 per cent. of the wheat parity as of May 1, 1956 will be assessed against the normal yield of wheat grown on acres in excess of the wheat acreage allotment, except that no excess wheat is determined for farms on which the wheat acreage is 15 acres or less. After the penalty is paid, the producer is free to market his wheat in any way he chooses.

Payment of marketing penalties on excess wheat can be avoided or postponed by withholding the excess wheat from the market either by storing it on the farm on a warehouse, or by delivering it to the Secretary of Agriculture for relief use or diversion, under regulations established by Secretary. After the producer has met any of these requirements on excess wheat he will receive a marketing card as avidence that no penalties are due. Excess wheat which is fed on the farm is considered as having been marketed and is subjected to penalty.

Source: The Wheat Review, August 1955 issued by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

(d) United States Announces " Distress " Price Support Loans for 1955 Wheat Crop

The United States Department of Agriculture announced on May 12 that special " distress " price support loans will be available for a temporary period this summer for 1955—wheat crop in certain areas where regular storage facilities are not available and where wheat can be stored successfully either on the ground or in temporary structures during the summer. In general, provisions for making these special 1955—wheat crop loans are similar to those for 1953 and 1954 crops.

Reports from some states, particularly in the plains area, indicate that storage may be short during harvest and producers may not be able to put their wheat under the regular loan. Special districts loans are designed to aid producers by making it possible for them to get price support at harvest time, thus making possible more orderly marketing.

The distress loans were authorised on a recourse basis at 80 per cent. of regular country loan rates. The wheat must meet all the eligibility requirements, except storage, for a regular price—support loan to be eligible for a " distress " loan. The special loans will run for a 90-day period. During this time, farmers will be expected to arrange for adequate on-farm or commercial storage. Farmers will then be able to take out a regular price support loan, replacing the temporary distress loan, provided the wheat again meets eligibility requirements.

Source: The Wheat Situation, July 1955 issued by the Agricultural marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

Economic Policy of the Government of India with special reference to Agriculture, Land & Rural Credit

BY

SHRI A. P. JAIN

Minister for Food & Agriculture

The importance of the agricultural sector in the economy of the country can hardly be over-emphasised. Contributing as it does more than 50 per cent of our national income and providing livelihood for about 70 per cent of the total population, the agricultural sector is bound to loom large in any plan of economic development. The first Five-Year Plan rightly gave the highest priority to the development of agriculture ; the accent being on increased production of food and raw materials to achieve the targets laid down in the Plan. In the circumstances of shortages and high prices, emphasis on production was justified, but now that we have achieved a substantial measure of success in stepping up the tempo of agricultural production, we can afford to take a broader view and aim at the development of the agricultural economy as a whole.

" The expansion of agricultural production in relation to the targets fixed under the first Five-Year Plan has not only strengthened the agricultural base of our economy but has also created a favourable climate for stepping up the rate of investment. The production of foodgrains has increased from 50·0 million tons in 1950-51 to 65·8 million tons in 1954-55, exceeding the planned target for 1955-56 by about 4·2 million tons. Whereas we imported 4·7 million tons of foodgrains in 1951, our imports during 1955 are expected to be not more than 0·8 million tons and this is intended not so much for meeting the requirements of internal consumption as for building up an adequate reserve. In fact, the food position has taken such a favourable turn that it has been possible for the Government to allow exports of rice, jowar, maize, gram and other pulses and wheat products. I may strike here a note of confidence by emphasizing that the overall food situation in the country would not be seriously affected by the recent floods in Assam, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar and Orissa, however distressing they may be in other respects. I do not apprehend any difficulty in meeting the requirements of food in these areas. judged by the reports of crop conditions I have received from the various States and the reserve stocks that the Government have at their disposal.

Not only is the position satisfactory in the case of foodgrains alone ; the production of commercial crops, on which depend our industries for their raw materials and which contribute so much to our export earnings, has also shown a considerable improvement. The production of cotton has increased from 2·9 million bales in 1950-51 to 4·3 million bales in 1954-55 and has thus already exceeded the target set for 1955-56. Similar is the case with regard to oilseeds whose production in 1954-55 has exceeded the first Plan target by 0·4 million tons. Only in the case of jute is the pace of progress somewhat slow, but even here current production has been substantially higher than in the base period of the plan. The production of sugar touching nearly 16 lakh tons in 1954-55, has been the highest on record and in view of the considerably easy sugar position, there is no intention to place new orders for import of sugar.

NOTE—This is a text of the speech by Shri A. P. Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture, initiating the Economic Policy debate in the Lok Sabha on September 30.

The expansion in agricultural production which has been the outstanding economic development during the period of the first Plan has not only to be sustained but considerably improved upon under the second Plan if we have to meet the food requirments of our increasing population, provide for a higher standard of living for our people and earn the foreign exchange that would be needed for the general economic development of the country. With this objective in view we propose to make a substantial provision in the Second Plan. The matter is still under consideration but present indications are that it would probably be about 50 per cent higher than what was provided in the First Plan. We propose to step up the production of foodgrains by about 10 million tons by 1960-61, *i.e.*, an increase of 15 per cent over 1955-56. The additional area to be irrigated by minor as well as major schemes is likely to be well over 20 million acres. The Central Tractor Organisation alone proposes to reclaim about 10 lakh acres of waste land and the States are also expected to reclaim a substantial area. The distribution of nitrogenous fertiliser is proposed to be stepped up to three times and three new fertiliser factories will be set up. A new country-wide scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds through a net work of 5,000 seed farms and seed stores, one in each development block, is proposed to be started. A much greater emphasis is being put on plant protection work than ever before. Central pools of plant protection equipment will be located at ten strategic centres in the country and a special Field Station will be set up for carrying on investigations on locust control. Research, Education and Extension Service have been subjected to a thorough examination by a joint team of Indian and American experts, whose report is keenly awaited for removing the weakness of our system. Education in agriculture is being largely expanded with a view to providing trained personnel and maintaining a constant flow of improved technique to the National Extension Service which is being extended rapidly so as to cover the entire country by 1961. Our broad objective is to step up through these methods the index number of our agricultural production which compared to base year 1949-50 has already gone up to 114 in the current year and which we shall endeavour to raise to 135 in 1960-61. This will enable us to improve the *per capita* daily calory in-take from 1 800 as at present to 2,250 in 1960-61 and increase the *per capita* annual availability of cloth from 15 yards to at least 18 yards. We also propose to lay greater emphasis on the production of protective foods—milk, fruits, fish, meat, eggs, etc. with a view to removing the deficiencies in our diet. It is essential, however, that if these broad objectives have to be fulfilled, certain basic factors which govern agricultural production should now claim our increasing attention. I have in mind particularly three factors: (1) the maintenance of agricultural prices at a reasonable level, (2) provision of marketing, ware-housing and credit facilities and (3) reform of land systems including reorganisation of agriculture both as a measure of social justice and as an incentive to greater efficiency.

The downward trend of prices after decontrol has raised doubts in the mind of some people whether the proposed increase of foodgrains and other agricultural produce under the Second Five Year Plan will not lead to a glut and further depression of prices. A certain amount of fall in prices was inevitable after the decontrol, but a part of fluctuation and fall in the prices is temporary. I do not think that we have reached a stage of absolute surplus in our agricultural economy. With the increasing population, need for improved nutritional standards, and increased purchasing power, I see no reason why we should not be able to consume the additional production. In any case I consider that an economy of surplus is any day better than one of shortages. We must, therefore, keep up the tempo of our increasing production. With that end in view as a temporary measure to sustain our economy, Government decided to give support to price of agricultural products.

Members are no doubt aware of the measures taken by Government for arresting the downward trend in prices, especially of foodgrains. Government have given limited price support to coarse grains like jowar, bajra and maize and to wheat and gram. Announcement of a minimum price for jowar, bajra and maize at Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-8-0 per maund respectively and of Rs. 10 for wheat and Rs. 6 for gram has had the desired effect of stemming the fall in prices which at one stage threatened to be precipitous and today the prices of these commodities are ruling well above the specified minimum. In fact, prices of late have shown a hardening tendency. The purchases made by the Government in pursuance of the policy of price-support have been small. By the end of July 1955, about 76,000 tons of wheat, 38,000 tons of jowar, 1,200 tons of gram and a very small quantity of maize have been purchased by the State Governments. The purchase of Kharif coarse grain and gram has practically ceased. The question of giving price support to rice was recently considered by a Conference of the Food Secretaries of the principal rice producing States and the officials of the Government of India and it has been decided to purchase coarse varieties of rice at Rs. 11 per maund and coarse varieties of paddy at a price equivalent to that of rice. Government have already set up a Committee to enquire into the nature and causes of variations in agricultural prices over different periods of time and as between different regions in the country. Further for exploring markets for various agricultural commodities and for capturing old ones, the Government are also contemplating to send a Trade Delegation abroad. Government have also liberalised the export quota of a number of other agricultural commodities, placed a number of foodgrains on free list of export, given special facilities for exports to Co-operative Societies and growers and have also reduced export duties in several cases. Rice was exported for the first time after a period of ten years in 1954 and export of gur, gram and pulses has been allowed freely. Liberal export quotas of vegetable oils, oil cakes, castor etc. have been allowed. It will be interesting to note that our purchases of wheat were less than 1 per cent of the total crop and in the case of gram the very announcement of the minimum price produced the steady effect on the prices. It will be a matter of general satisfaction that our stabilisation policy had by and large given the desired effect and the current prices are generally above the minimum prices.

These measures are, however, at best correctives which can be expected to ease the position in the short run ; but for any improvement of a lasting and permanent nature we have to seek other remedies. The ultimate solution to the problem is, no doubt, to reduce the cost of production by improving the efficiency of agriculturists and producing the same quantity at a lower cost or a higher quantity at a proportionately less cost. The various measures which Government are taking in the field of irrigation, improved seeds, fertiliser use, plant protection, research and education will, no doubt, go a long way in this direction. But, it would be also necessary to carry out certain institutional changes which will make agriculture profitable and enable the farmer to obtain the optimum return. This brings me to the second point which I have already mentioned, namely the provision of storage, ware-housing and credit facilities on an adequate scale. One of the important contributory causes for the marked fluctuations in agricultural prices and for the low income of the agriculturist has been his lack of holding power due to the absence of storage facilities and facility for credit.

The Rural Credit Survey Committee came to the conclusion that co-operative structure, in spite of 50 years of efforts, has failed to meet the needs of rural credit and marketing. The share of the Co-operatives was only 3·1 per cent of the total credit annually needed and covered 3·2 per cent of the borrowing farmers. The medium and the samall farmer was generally left out. After examining the alternative agencies for the supply of credit, the Committee was of opinion that the agency for the supply of rural credit must be institutional and cooperative. It has recommended the intensification and expansion of the functions of the Reserve Bank for the organisation and strengthening of the cooperative system and the creation of the State Bank of India as a supplementary source for the supply of agricultural marketing credit. The Committee has recommended the creation of certain funds in the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and the reconditioning of the credit cooperative societies at all levels, primary, district and apex in order to evolve a strong and well-knit structure. The committee has also recommended the creation of a nation-wide network of cooperative marketing societies and warehouses which should be closely co-ordinated with the credit cooperatives. The State has to play an effective role by subscribing to the share capital of the cooperative societies, training the personnel and exercising broad directional supervision.

The Reserve Bank Act has been recently amended so as to enable that Bank to effectively discharge the functions assigned to it by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. For the last many years the Reserve Bank has been playing an important role in the organisation and supply of credit to the Cooperative Societies. It gives short-term credit at the concessional rate of 1½ per cent per annum without any limit of amount provided the security eligible under the law is forthcoming. As the Cooperative Organisation in States gains in strength and the eligible security is available, the amount of the short-term credit loan is augmented by the Reserve Bank. The period of the short-term loan has been increased from 9 to 15 months and its scope has been enlarged to include mixed farming activities, processing of crop, cottage industry etc. In the result short-term loans to the State Co-operative Banks have increased from Rs. 5·77 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 21·21 crores in 1954-55. The Reserve Bank of India Act had also been amended in 1953 to enable it to offer medium term accommodation up to a limit of 5 crores at the same concessional rate of 1½ per cent. The Bank also subscribes to the debentures of the Land Mortgage Banks.

The latest amendment of the Reserve Bank Act has empowered that Bank to create out of its funds the Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operation) Fund and the National Credit (Stabilisation) Fund as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The Bank will initially contribute to the long-term operation fund a sum of Rs. 10 crores non-recurring and a recurring sum of not less than Rs. 5 crores every year. Similarly the Bank will contribute to the Stabilisation fund not less than Re. 1 crore every year. The Long-term Operation Fund will be applied exclusively for the making of loans and advances to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of Cooperative Credit Societies, for making medium-term loans to the State Cooperative Banks for agricultural purposes and for making long-term loans and advances to Central Land Mortgage Banks. The Stabilisation Fund will be utlised for the making of medium-term loans and advances to State Cooperative bank to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit whenever necessary owing to drought, flood, famine or other like calamities. The Reserve Bank is now fully equipped to discharge the function of promoting and financing the co-operative movement.

The Imperial Bank of India has been nationalised and converted into the State Bank of India. The role of the State Bank in the supply of rural credit facilities will be a growing one, its exact scope depending on examination and periodical review by the State Bank, Reserve Bank and Government of India. Apart from the very valuable assistance to the rural credit implicit in the large programme of branch expansion, the State Bank will provide vastly extended remittance facilities for cooperative institutions. Although the main responsibility for making advances direct to the agriculturists rests with the Cooperative Bank and Land Mortgage Banks, the State Bank of India will assist cooperative marketing and processing and the cottage and small scale industries by making advances against goods and their title documents. It may also buy the debentures of a Land Mortgage Bank and act as the Agent of a cooperative bank. The State Bank of India is now well in a position to undertake those responsibilities.

The broad features of the reconditioned rural credit structure will be the large-sized credit societies at the base. The area of operation of large-sized credit societies will generally be about 5 villages if irrigated and 10 to 15 villages if unirrigated. It will have a member ship of about 500 persons. The liability of each member will be five times the face value of the capital subscribed by him. The society will have the minimum share capital of Rs. 15,000 which will increase to Rs. 20,000 by 1960-61. The State Government will contribute about Rs. 10,000 to the share capital out of the funds advanced by the Reserve Bank. The annual turnover of the Society is expected to be Rs. 1·5 to Rs. 2 lakhs, which will enable it to employ whole time trained and qualified persons. As it is not likely that the Society will make sufficient profits in the early stages, it will be given a subsidy during the first three years of its working. The large- sized society will not only supply credit but also essential articles like salt, fertilizer, kerosene, matches, etc. It will function as an agent of the marketing society and will have a small godown of its own or take one on rent. The loans will be related to production programme and will be advanced on the security of prospective crop instead of rights in land, Efforts will be made to sanction loans as far as possible in kind. It is expected that by the end of 1960-61, about 12,000 large-sixed societies will be set up and 5000 godowns constructed. After the absorption of some of the existing societies into the large-sized societies, it is expected that one lac out of the one lac and a quarter existing societies will continue to survive. Both these types of societies by the end of 1960-61 are expected to advance short-term loans of Rs. 150 crores and medium term loans of Rs. 50 crores which together with long-term loans of Rs. 25 crores would meet 30 per cent off the rural credit needs of the farmers and cover about 1/3 of the villages and population.

The large-sized credit societies will get their loans from the Cooperative Central Banks. Normally, there would be one Central Cooperative Bank for one district but in case of large districts, a Central Bank may have to be provided for a smaller administrative unit. About 20 new Central Banks will be opened and the existing Central Banks will be strengthened by increasing the share capital and supply of qualified staff. All part A and Part B States already have Apex Banks which will have to be strengthened to meet the increased needs of the rural credit. The rate of interest which in some States at present is as high as 12 per cent, is proposed to be reduced to 6¼ per cent.

There are at present 9 Central Land Mortgage Banks and it is proposed to increase their number to 18, so that each part A and B State may have a Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Primary Land Mortgage Banks are present concentrated in Madras, Andhra and Mysore. During the second Five-Year Plan it is not proposed to set up any large number of Primary Banks, and their normal work will be done by Central Banhs through a special section created for the purpose. The total cost of creating large-sized society, augmenting and strengthening the Central, Apex and Land Mortgage Banks would come to nearly Rs. 25 crores to be subscribed by the Reserve Bank and about Rs. 10 crores to be supplied by the Central and State Governments for construction of godowns and subsidising the staff.

The Rural Credit Survey Committee has for the purpose of organising co-operative marketing and processing recommended the creation of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board at the policy level and of a National Warehousing corporation and State Warehousing Corporations at the operational level. These will function under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The creation of the Board and the Corporation has been accepted in principal and a Bill for setting up these Institutions is being drafted and will soon be placed before the Parliament. The functions of the Board will be to plan and promote on a country-wide basis the development of co-operative activities in production, processing, marketing etc. and provide facilities for storage and warehousing of agricultural produce. The Government will pay the Board a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 crores and a recurring grant each year of not less than Rs. 5 crores for the next five years and thereafter such sum as may be necessary to enable the Board to discharge its functions. Out of these allocations two funds, viz. a Development Fund and a Warehousing Fund will be created and Rs. 15 crores allocated to each. The developmental activities will include the setting up of primary and apex marketing societies and the promotion of production and processing co-operatives. The Board will advance money to the State Governments as grants and loans and the State Governments will in their turn assist the Co-operative Societies (1) by subscribing to the share capital and (2) loans and grants for construction of godowns and (3) grants to subsidize expenditure on staff during the initial years. The processing Co-operative Societies such as sugar mills, cotton gins, oil expellers, jute balers, etc. will be assisted by the advancement of loans on easy terms. It is proposed to set up 1,500 primary Marketing Societies and construct 1,200 godowns during the Second Five-Year Plan period. At the Apex, we hope to set up a number of new Societies and give one Society to each Part A and B State. The total cost of these operations will come to about 18 crores.

The Bill will also provide for the establishment of a Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations. The Central Warehousing Corporation will have the share capital of Rs. 20 crores out of which 50 per cent will be immediately subscribed. Government of India will contribute Rs. 4 crores to the share capital and the balance will be provided by the State Bank of India, the Commercial Banks, Insurance Companies, Co-operative Societies etc. The functions of the Central Warehousing Corporation would be to set up warehouses at places of all-India importance and to subscribe to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation. Preliminary steps are being taken for the location of warehouses and for the selection of commodities for warehousing. The State Governments have also been advised to include in their second Five-Year programme for construction of warehouses. A Technical Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to work out the suggestion regarding the number of warehouses; the type of construction required, choice of commodities to be stored and the requirements of personnel for the warehouses. As a result of the programme of warehouses and the construction of godowns, it is anticipated that by the end of 1960-61 storage space having a capacity of 2 million tons will be available. The warehousing will cost the Central and State Governments Rs. 10 crores during the Second Plan period.

In order to provide personnel for the co-operative movement each important State will have at least one institute for the training of subordinate rank of personnel which will turn out 3,000 persons every year. There will be 5 Regional Tranining Colleges which will provide 1,500 trained personnel in the intermediate grade during the second Plan period and the All-India Co-operative Training College, Poona, will train 300 higher grade officers during the same period. A Co-operative Officer will also be posted in every National Extension Block. The requirements of personnel in this category would be around 4,000. These will be trained separately in 8 Regional Institutions. These, it is hoped, will meet the personnel requirements of the Co-operative movement.

To sum up, the cost of fulfilling the entire programme during the Second Five-Year Plan would come to Rs. 25 crores for the Reserve Bank and Rs. 50 crores for the Central and the State Governments. This will be in addition to short, medium and long-term loans which will be available from the Reserve Bank of India.

Before I conclude this very important question of rural credit survey, I would like to say a few words on the question of States participation, regulation and control of the co-operative movement, which at one time caused a little stir among the non-official co-operators. The important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee which attracted some controversy were that at the Apex and the Central level, Government should contribute not less than 51 per cent of the share capital. In the primary Societies, the Government may, if need arises, contribute share capital to make up the shortfall. The States' contribution to the Primary Societies will be retired within a fixed period of time but will continue indefinitely in the case of Central and Apex institutions. In the institutions in which the Government is the major share-holder, it will have the power to nominate upto 1/3rd of the Directors. Government shall also have the power to reverse or modify decisions or enforce its own decisions on certain important matters, namely, (1) the soundness of financial policies and (2) the larger objectives of loaning policies. A section of the non-official cooperators felt that the States' major participation in the share capital would retard the growth of initiative and destroy the autonomous character of the cooperative institutions. It was argued that the state nomination to the Board of Directors of the cooperative institutions will lead to the centralization of power, the institutions at the lower level being controlled by those above and the whole structure being subjected to the control of the party in power. These among other recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee were discussed at length by the Second Indian Cooperative Congress held at Patna in March last. It was attended, among others, by the representatives of the State cooperative organisations and prominent cooperators. The Congress, after a good deal of deliberation, passed resolutions welcoming State participation in the cooperative movement but cautioned that such participation should be so regulated as not to disturb the democratic character of cooperative institutions. The holding of the shares should not entitle the State to have any preponderant voice in the normal working of the Cooperative Societies. States representatives on the Board of Directors would be desirable, but such nomination need not exceed three persons who may not necessarily be Government officials. The power and right of the State Government or their nominee should not be used for interference with the internal administration of the Societies. Government's special power should be strictly confined to the loan policy of the institutions and where such questions of financial policy are involved, the Government should consult the Reserve Bank of India before issuing any directive. All these recommendations of the Patna Cooperative Congress were endorsed by a Conference of the State Ministers of Cooperation convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in April last.

These recommendations have now been accepted by the Government and I assure the House that the State participation in the share capital is neither intended nor will be used to interfere in the normal working of the cooperative institutions. The use of the special overriding powers of the State will also be confined to the soundness of the financial policies and the larger objectives and will be exercised with great caution. These categorical assurances should set at rest any doubts which may have arisen. The Patna Cooperative Congress also recommended that the representatives of the non-official cooperators on the National Co-operative Development and Ware-housing Board should be increased from 2 to 4. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

LAND REFORMS.

The enlarged facilities for better farmimg, rural credit, marketing, processing and warehousing which I have referred to above are, no doubt, good things, but the farmer cannot be enthused to put in labour and money unless he knows that the land which he is developing today will be his tomorrow and the land system assures to him the fruits of his labour. The First Five Year Plan has laid down the economic objectives of our land system to be the increase of agricultural production and a higher level of efficiency and its social objectives as reducing disparities in wealth and income, elimination of exploitation, provision of securities for tenant and worker which finally promises equality of status and opportunity to different sections of the rural population.

We are working under a federal system in which there is definite allocation of functions to the Centre and the States, each being autonomous within the sphere of its activities, except in respect of items mentioned in the Concurrent List. Rights in land and land tenure come under Item 18 of the State list. Constitutionally, the powers of the Central Government in the matter of land reforms are limited. Historically, land system in India is an organic growth of customary laws extending over centuries. There is a diversity in land tenures ranging from fairly dynamic and progressive ones to archaic and feudal. In particular, the land system in the territories which were formerly parts of the princely states had failed to keep pace with the modern ideas. In the circumstances, it is neither possible nor wise to enforce any rigid pattern of land system all over the country. The Central Government have constituted a Central Committee for Land Reforms to co-ordinate the progress of land reforms and to advise the State Governments on the land reform proposals. Legislative measures of the State Governments before they become law are generally sent to the Central Committee which, after scrutiny, tenders its advice to the State Governments. If necessary, the representatives of the State Government are sent for personal discussion. The approach of the Central Committee is one of persuasion and not of imposition. It must be realised that any attempt to force the views of the Centre will give rise to greater resistance on the part of the State Govts. who are responsible to their own Legislatures. Nonetheless, broad features of the land legislation must conform to the general pattern laid down for the country. In this, I am glad to inform the House that the Central Committee has succeeded to a large extent.

The broad features of the land reform under the first Five-Year Plan may be stated to be:—

(*i*) Abolition of intermediaries.
(*ii*) Tenancy Reforms.
(*iii*) Ceiling on Holdings.
(*iv*) Reorganisation of Agriculture.

The decision to abolish the intermediaries had been taken by a number of States before the planning started. During the plan period the process has been expedited. Intermediaries have been abolished, or necessary legislations for abolition passed in most of the States. In some territories, such as Travancore and Cochin and Kutch, the Bills have either been introduced or are in the drafting stage. There are only small pockets left in respect of which legislative measures have to be undertaken. Wherever intermediaries have been abolished, the tiller of the soil has generally come in direct contact with the State.

If the term "intermediary" in the abolition laws was used in the literal sense, meaning the middle men between the State and the tiller of the soil as in the case of Uttar Pradesh, the problem of tenancy would have been very much simplified. Full ownership rights or security of tenure would have flown directly from creation of direct relationship between the State and the tiller of the soil. The Intermediary Abolition Laws were, however, not considered necessary for the ryotwari areas. In some cases there are sub-tenants holding from tenants. The problems in such cases are : how are the rights of the landowners and their tenants to be adjusted? to what extent the landowner should be allowed to resume land from the tenant? what should happen to evicted tenants? what are to be rights of the tenant in land which remains with him? The States have followed different policies in laying down the limits of resumable area and conditions of resumption. For instance, in the Punjab a landowner is entitled to resume upto 30 standard acres of land provided his tenant is left with a minimum of 5 standard acres or give an alternative holding of 5 standard acres. In Hyderabad, the landowner can resume upto 3 family holdings provided the tenant is left with at least a basic holding. If it is not possible to leave one basic holding with the tenant, the landowner can resume only half the area held by the tenant, but if the landowner owns a basic holding or less, he may resume the entire area. In Rajasthan, the landowner can resume upto the prescribed area provided the tenant is left with the minimum holding with a net annual income of Rs. 1,200. But the underlying principle in all the laws is that the tenant should not, except in rare cases, be deprived of all his land and so far as possible he should be left with a basic holding. In land outside the resumption limit, considerable progress has been made in the conferment of security on tenants in the States of Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Kutch. Other States, namely, Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradseh, West Bengal, Mysore, Travancore-Chochin are being urged to take action for conferring security of tenancy. The Planning Commission was of the opinion that generally the rent should not exceed 1/4th or 1/5th of the produce. In Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh rents have been accordingly reduced. In Punjab and Pepsu the maximum rent prescribed is 1/3rd of the produce. In other States where rents have not been reduced to the level laid down in the First Five-Year Plan, the State Governments are being urged to take action to bring the rents in conformity with those recommendations. Tentants have been given the right to acquire ownership on payment of price in instalments in Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. In some of the States the price to be paid by the tanant is a multiple of the land revenue or net profits. In others, it is a portion of the market price. The Panel of Land Reform appointed by the Planning Commission recently went into the question of tenancy reforms and has appointed a Tenancy Reforms Committee which will assess the work so far done and suggest measures for the Second Plan.

The first Five Year Plan has accepted the principle of an absolute limit being imposed on individual holdings. It has further laid down "that as a practical approach to the problem of large individual holdings, it would be best to divide substantial farms which are directly managed by their owners into two groups, namely, those which are so efficiently managed that their break-up would lead to a fall in production, and those which do not meet this test. For the latter category, the land management legislation should give to the appropriate authority the right to take over for the purpose of management". The Planning Commission had further recommended that before finally working out the policy about ceiling, the State Governments should undertake a census of the cultivatory holding in order to obtain data regarding the size and distribution of holding and areas under cultivators and owners and areas leased to tenants. Census work has been undertaken in all the States except West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and 12 States have already sent their reports. Meanwhile, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Himachal Pradesh have already imposed ceilings on the existing holdings. In Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Delhi, ceilings have been imposed on the future acquisition of land. Assam, Hyderabad, Ajmer and West Bengal have prescribed the area which an intermediary will be entitled to retain after the abolition of intermediaries. The Panel of Land Reforms has appointed another Committee which will consider the question of the ceiling and floors to holdings. Final decision on ceiling will be taken after the census is completed and Committee's report submitted.

While the State Governments have considerable achievement to their credit in the abolition of intermediaries and have done good work in tenancy reforms and imposing ceilings, I regret to say that much has not been done in the re-organisation of agriculture. In the background of the general picture of our countryside as "one of numerous small holdings, a large portion of them uneconomic, a small number of middle peasants and a sprinkling of substantial owners", the development of co-operative farming among small and middle owners deserves highest priority. We asked the State Governments to encourage co-operative farming by giving preference in the grant of G. M. F. assistance, remission of land revenue and taxes, giving of technical advice, financial assistance etc. The Societies were also to be given priority in the allotment of reclaimed waste lands, supply of water, grant of loans and the like. A 'provision of Rs. 40 lakhs was made in the First Plan period for providing assistance to States to undertake experiments in cooperative farming. Very few States have, however, been able to formulate any schemes. Recently, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has started studies of the working of selected co-operative farmimng societies in order to evolve a pattern for the establishment of such societies on a large scale. A Committee appointed by the Panel on Land Reforms is also examining the Land Management Legislation, Co-operative Farming and Co-operative Village Management. Some success has been achieved in the consolidation and work has started in a number of States, Bombay, Punjab, U. P., etc., and more are undertaking the requisite legislation.

It is hoped that the work of consolidation will receive considerable impetus in the Second Plan period.

It should not be forgotten that of all the works of land reform in hand, the re-organisation of agriculture is the most difficult. The Indian farmer, as the farmer in other parts of the world, is highly individualistic in his outlook. An understanding of the co-operative principles, proper leadership and trained personnel have also been lacking in the countryside. But our resolve to implement the recommendations of Rural Credit Survey Committee and to create proper conditions for the understanding and working of co-operative principles in a big way will, I hope, create proper climate for co-operative farming societies to grow.

VII. SPECIAL NOTES

(a) Final Note on the Production of Sugar directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories in India during the season 1954-55

The production of sugar obtained directly from cane during the 1954-55 season touched the all-time high level of 15·83 lakh tons, exceeding the 1951-52 record production of 14·86 lakh tons by nearly one lakh tons. Compared with the 1953-54 sugar production of 10·01 lakh tons, the current year's figure shows an increase of 5·82 lakh tons or about 58%. The increase in production in 1954-55 was witnessed in all the major sugar producing States.

In U. P. which is the most important sugar producing State accounting for over one half of the country's total output, sugar production during 1954-55 recorded a substantial increase of 3·44 lakh tons as compared to the previous season. The following table gives a comparative picture of sugar production in the different States:—

(Thousand tons)

State	1954-55	1953-54	Increase in 1954-55 over 1953-54
Uttar Pradesh	903	559	344
Bihar	225	146	79
Bombay	174	127	47
Hyderabad	47	40	7
Andhra	65	33	32
Others	169	96	73
Total	1,583	1,001	582

The increase in production of sugar in 1954-55 was mainly due to a bumper crop of sugarcane in that year. Expressed in terms of gur, the cane production in 1954-55 was higher than the previous year by over 1 million tons. The increase was more marked in U.P. and was attributed to high gur prices at the time of sowing, better seasonal conditions and better irrigation facilities.

Another important factor which contributed to this high level of sugar production was the considerable decline in prices of gur and khandsari which led to the diversion of larger quantities of cane to the factories. The total quantity of cane crushed during the 1954-55 season amounted to about 159 lakh tons as against 99 lakh tons in 1953-54. The number of registered factories under the Industries (Dev. and Regulation) Act, 1951 including the Experimental Sugar Factory at Kanpur and taking the two plants of Nizam Sugar Factory at Shakarnagar registered as one Industrial undertaking is 146 only. The number of working factories during the season 1954-55 was 136 as against 134 factories which were in operation during the previous season 1953-54 (*vide* table I).

Duration of the season

The distribution of factories according to the dates of the commencement and closure of the season is shown in Tables II and III. The duration of the crushing season was unusually long and was due not so much to the early start of the season as to its late closing. It will be seen from Table No. II that at any point of time in the season more factories were in operation than at the corresponding period of last season. For example, in U.P., 23 factories had started crushing by the middle of November 1954 as against the corresponding figure of only 10 for 1953. The position was also the same in other States except for Bihar where in the first fortnight of December 1954, less number of factories started their crushing operations than those in the same period of 1953. By the end of November 1954, 67 factories had gone into production in the country as against 42 factories at the same point of time in the preceding season.

The following table shows the comparative picture of the distribution of factories in production at different fortnightly points during the 1954-55 and 1953-54 seasons:—

Asson	No. of Factories in Production					
	U.P.		Bihar		All-India	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
31st Oct.	3	—	—	—	7	2
15th Nov.	23	10	—	—	35	15
30th Nov.	46	28	—	1	76	42
15th Dec.	62	54	9	17	105	94
31st Dec.	65	63	26	27	130	123
15th Jan.	65	64	27	27	134	128
31st Jan.	66	65	27	27	135	131
After 31st Jan.	67	65	27	28	136	134

As regards the closure of the factories, it will be observed from Table No. III, that in 1953-54, almost all the factories in U.P., Bihar, Bombay and Andhra closed their crushing operations by the middle of April, on the other hand, in 1954-55 majority of the factories in those States continued their crushing after that date. In all, 53 factories were in operation in the country till 30th April 1955, only 83 factories having closed by that date; on the other hand 129 out of 134 factories had closed by the same time in the preceding season leaving only 5 factories in operation at the end of April 1954. At the middle of May 1955, about 34 factories continued their production against only one solitary factory in production at the same time of the previous season. The following table gives a comparative picture of the number of factories that had closed their working at various points of time during the two seasons:—

By	No. of Factories having closed					
	U.P.		Bihar		All-India	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
15th Feb.	—	5	—	5	3	13
28th Feb.	—	19	2	13	6	37
15th March	3	38	5	25	14	75
31st March	13	47	12	27	33	93
15th April	24	61	17	28	57	120
30th April	36	65	25	28	83	129
15th May	43	65	27	28	102	133
31st May	56	65	27	28	119	134
After 31st May	67	65	27	28	136	134

The early start and the late closure of crushing operations naturally resulted in longer duration of the season. The actual duration of the season in U. P. was 139 days in 1954-55 as against 91 days in the preceding season. In case of other States also, the duration of the season was more in the current year than the previous year. For the country as a whole the duration of the crushing season in 1954-55 was 129 days as against 86 days in the preceding season. The main reason for the late closure of the factories was no doubt the adequate supply of cane.

The maximum, minimum and mean number of days worked by a factory in U.P., Bihar, Bombay and other States showed a significant increase in 1954-55 as compared to the 1953-54 season. This will be borne out by table No. IV. This position is also true of the average number of working days as indicated below:—

Average number of days worked by Factories

State	1954-55	1953-54
Uttar Pradesh	139	91
Bihar	94	65
Bombay	139	110
Madras	190	86
Andhra	141	84
Others	119	84
All-India	129	86

The frequency distribution of factories according to number of days of actual crushing during the two seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in Table No. V. This Table will show that whereas in 1954-55, the duration of the season in the case of 100 factories ranged from 100 to 220 days and over, in 1953-54 only 35 factories had a season of 100 to 159 days. It will also show that as against 98 factories working for less than 100 days during the 1953-54 season, the corresponding number for 1954-55 was 36 only.

Crushing Capacity

The maximum and minimum quantities of cane crushed during the season by a factory in U.P., Bihar, Madras, Bombay and other States are given in Table No. VI. The maximum quantity of sugarcane crushed by any factory during the 1954-55 season was 3·7 lakh tons as compared to 2·5 lakh tons in the previous season. Similar increase is noticed in case of the average quantity of cane crushed per factory in different States in 1954-55 as shown in the following table:—

Average quantity of cane crushed per factory

State	(Thousand tons)	
	1954-55	1953-54
U. P.	139·5	87·1
Bihar	81·5	51·8
Bombay	106·2	82·8
Madras	181·0	100·0
Andhra	84·5	43·9
Others	99·4	64·4
All-India	117·2	74·1

The maximum, minimum and average capacity of factories (measured in terms of cane actually crushed) for the two seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55 are shown in table No. VII. The maximum capacity per day increased from 2,180 tons in 1953-54 to 2,227 tons in 1954-55. The all-India average capacity per day also increased to 909 tons in 1954-55 from 870 tons in 1953-54.

Sugar Recovery

Table No. X gives the maximum, minimum and average percentage recovery of sugar from cane in the major sugar producing States for the two seasons of 1953-54 and 1954-55. The all-India average recovery of sugar per cent declined slightly to 9·93 in 1954-55 as against 10·07 in the previous season. The recovery of sugar fell in 1954-55 in U.P., Bombay and other States while Bihar, Andhra ad Madras showed a slight rise. The maximum recovery for the season 1954-55 was 12·68 per cent as against 13·03 per cent in 1953-54. The fall in recovery per cent in U.P., Bombay and certain other States is to be ascribed partly to unusually long duration of the season.

The frequency distribution of factories according to the recovery of sugar is given in Table No. XI. The figures of sugar recovery rates during the last three seasons ending 1954-55 for the major sugar producing States are given in Table No. XII. The highest recovery rate was obtained in Bombay, followed in descending order by Bihar, U.P., Andhra and Madras.

Conclusion

The production of sugar in India during 1954-55 season touched the all-time record level of 15·83 lakh tons, being lower than the First Five Year Plan's revised target of 18 lakh tons (to be achieved by the end of 1955-56) by about 2 lakh tons. Compared to the previous year, the production had increased by about 5·8 lakh tons or 58 per cent. Such a large increase was due to a larger cane crop coupled with decline in prices of gur and khandsari which made diversion of larger quantities of cane to the factories possible. Consumption of sugar has in recent years tended to go up significantly. As against 11·7 lakh tons of sugar consumed in 1951-52, the consumption was 16·6 lakh tons in 1952-53 and 18·1 lakh tons in 1953-54. During the season 1954-55, total consumption of sugar in the country is expected to be round about 17·5 lakh tons (based on available data regarding off-take in the 9 month period ending July 1955). This trend in consumption indicates the likelihood of a progressive increase in demand for sugar in the next five years, arising out of an increase in population and more so by a change in the consumption habits of people. It has been estimated by the Developmet Council for Sugar that the demand for crystal sugar at the end of the Second Five Year Plan may amount to about 22·5 lakh tons. This would necessitate a further expansion in the production capacity of the sugar industry by about 5 lakh tons. Steps are being taken to increase installed capacity of the industry from 20 to 25 lakh tons and to rehabilitate uneconomic units. Efforts are also being made to improve the per acre yield of sugar cane by providing better irrigation facilities, use of improved variety of seeds, increased use of fertilizers, cultural and manurial demonstrations and protection against pests and diseases.

TABLE NO. I

State-wise distribution of working Factories.

States	Seasons 1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
Uttar Pradesh	67	65	66
Bihar	27	28	27
Bombay	14	13	14
Andhra	8	8	9
Madras	3	3	3
Punjab	1	1	1
West Bengal	1	1	1
Orissa	1	1	1
Hyderabad	3	3	3
Mysore	2	2	2
Pepsu	1	2	2
Madhya Bharat	4	3	3
Rajasthan	2	2	1
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	1
Bhopal	1	1	..
Ajmer	..	..	..
Total	136	134	134

TABLE NO. II

Date of commencement of cane crushing season 1953-54 *and* 1954-55.

Date of Start	No. of Factories													
	1954-55							1953-54						
	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Andhra	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India
Till 4th Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5th to 31st Oct.	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1st to 7th Nov.	..	5	..	2	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8th to 15th Nov.	..	1	..	18	..	1	20	..	1	..	10	..	1	12
16th to 22nd Nov.	..	1	..	8	..	2	11	1	3	..	5	..	2	11
23rd to 30th Nov.	..	3	1	15	1	1	21	..	2	..	13	..	1	16
1st to 7th Dec.	8	2	1	12	6	1	30	3	2	..	15	..	2	22
8th to 15th Dec.	1	..	..	4	1	2	8	13	1	..	11	3	2	30
16th to 22nd Dec.	11	..	1	1	..	3	16	7	1	1	18	1	4	22
23rd to 31st Dec.	6	..	..	2	..	1	9	3	2	..	1	1	..	7
1st to 7th Jan.	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
8th to 15th Jan.	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
16th to 22nd Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
23rd to 31st Jan.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
After 31st Jan.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Total	27	14	3	67	8	17	136	28	13	3	65	8	17	134

TABLE NO. III

Date of closing of cane crushing seasons 1954-55 *and* 1953-54.

Date of closing	No. of Factories													
	1954-55							1953-54						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India
Till 5th Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	..	..	5	3	13
16th to 28/29th Feb.	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	8	1	..	14	..	24
1st March to 7th March	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	..	8	2	18
8th to 15th March .	..	2	..	..	2	2	6	1	4	1	..	11	3	20
16th to 22nd March .	..	3	..	..	6	..	9	..	2	2	..	4	1	9
23rd to 31st March .	1	4	1	..	4	..	10	1	..	2	..	5	1	9
1st April to 7th April	..	5	2	..	4	..	11	2	1	..	..	6	2	11
8th to 15th April .	1	..	1	..	7	4	13	1	..	3	..	8	4	16
16th to 22nd April .	..	7	2	..	6	1	16	1	..	1	1	3	..	6
23rd to 30th April .	..	1	1	..	6	2	10	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
1st to 7th May .	..	1	3	..	3	1	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
8th to 15th May .	4	1	1	1	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16th to 22nd May .	..	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23rd to 31st May .	..	..	..	..	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
After 31st May .	2	..	..	2	11	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	8	27	14	3	67	17	136	8	28	13	3	65	17	134

TABLE NO. IV

No. of actual working days during the cane-crushing seasons 1954-55 and 1953-54.

	No. of actual working days													
	1954-55							1953-54						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India
Maximum no. of days worked by any factory .	163	153	168	217	212	292	292	119	97	145	133	159	149	159
Minimum no. of days worked by any factory .	99	60	92	169	66	38	38	62	22	68	53	40	31	22
Average no. of days worked by a Factory	141	94	139	190	139	119	129	84	65	110	86	91	84	86

TABLE NO. V

No. of days of actual crushing in seasons 1954-55 and 1953-54*

No. of working days	1953-54							1954-55						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India
220 and above . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
200 to 219 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	8
190 to 199 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
180 to 189 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5
170 to 179 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
160 to 169 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	7
150 to 159 . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	2	..	7
140 to 149 . . .	..	..	3	..	4	2	9	..	..	4	..	8	1	13
130 to 139 . . .	..	..	1	1	4	1	7	2	..	3	..	8	3	16
120 to 129 . . .	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	1	1	3	..	8	1	14
110 to 119 . . .	1	..	2	..	5	1	9	..	3	..	..	5	1	9
100 to 109 . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	4	..	..	6	2	12
80 to 99	4	4	4	..	20	3	35	1	11	1	..	9	1	23
60 to 79 . . .	3	15	2	1	13	4	38	..	7	..	..	1	1	9
59 and below . . .	..	8	..	1	11	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Total .	8	27*	13	3	65	17	133*	8	27	14	3	67	17	136

*Excluding one factory in Bihar, which worked on trial.

TABLE NO. VI

Maximum, Minimum and Average Quantity of cane-crushed by a factory during the whole of seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55

	Season 1954-55							1953-54						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India
Maximum crushed by factory (100 tons)	1,704	1,221	1,799	3,690	3,509	3,724	3,724	884	1,021	1,691	2,546	2,391	2,192	2,546
inimum crushed by factory (100 tons)	465	287	213	437	544	116	116	165	60	295	122	312	88	60
Average crushed by factory (100 tons)	845	815	1,062	1,810	1,395	994	1,172	439	518	828	1,000	871	644	741

TABLE NO. VII

Cane crushed for day by any factory during the seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55

	1954-55							1953-54						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U.P.	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory (tons)	1,331	1,266	1,267	1,995	2,227	1,757	2,227	1,245	1,375	1,271	1,914	2,180	1,588	2,180
Minimum for any factory (tons)	347	442	232	201	505	175	175	267	542	415	167	427	140	140
Average (tons)	599	868	762	951	1,002	836	909	526	831	750	1,158	962	768	870

TABLE NO. VIII

Production of Sugar and Molasses with recoveries etc. (State-wise) for the seasons 1954-55 and 1953-54

States	Number of Factories Working		Number of a actual working days		Cane crushed (100 tons)		Sugar Produced (100 tons)		Molasses Produced (100 tons)		Recovery of Sugar % cane		Recovery of Molasses % cane	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
Uttar Pradesh	67	65	139	91	93,469	56,601	9,033	5,589	3,535	1,852	9·66	9·88	3·78	3·27
Bihar	27	28	94	*65	22,012	14,503	2,251	1,459	796	480	10·23	10·06	3·62	3·31
Bombay	14	13	139	110	14,862	10,765	1,735	1,267	575	401	11·68	11·77	3·87	3·72
Andhra	8	8	141	84	6,760	3,514	649	331	291	147	9·59	9·43	4·30	4·19
Madras	3	3	190	86	5,432	2,999	500	276	238	130	9·21	9·20	4·39	4·33
Punjab	1	1	203	146	2,174	1,520	199*	153	79	44	9·18	10·06	3·63	2·91
West Bengal	1	1	134	83	862	514	95	52	40	22	10·99	10·05	4·59	4·36
Orissa	1	1	105	107	299	332	27	27	16	19	8·87	18·25	5·49	5·82
Hyderabad	3	3	126	113	4,251	3,665	67	397	177	156	10·99	10·83	4·15	4·25
Mysore	2	2	240	93	5·00	1,097	484	112	214	42	9·68	10·20	4·28	3·80
Pepsu	1	2	131	66	1,035	1,282	88	111	39	46	8·50	8·66	3·76	3·62
Madhya Bharat	4	3	49	62	1,108	1,239	105*	117	42	46	9·48	9·48	3·82	3·70
Rajasthan	2	2	116	65	1,165	581	108	53	52	24	9·31	9·22	4·47	4·13
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	96	47	560	307	49	22	23	14	3·71	7·13	4·18	4·47
Bhopal	1	1	65	70	449	408	41	39	21	17	9·10	9·45	4·62	4·14
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All-India	136	134	129	86*	159,439	99,327	15,831	10,005	6,138	3,440	9·93	10·07	3·85	3·46

*Excluding one factory in Bihar which worked on trial.

TABLE NO. IX

Total Production of Sugar and Molasses in India during the seasons 1954-55 and 1953-54

Particulars	1954-55	1953-54
Number of factories existing	157	157
Number of factories working	136	134
Cane crushed (100 tons)	159,439	99,327
Sugar Made (100 tons)	15,831	10,005
Molasses Produced (100 tons)	6,138	3,440
Recovery of sugar per cent cane	9·93	10·07
Recovery of Molasses per cent cane	3·85	3·46

TABLE NO. X

Percentage recoveries of Sugar from cane for the seasons 1954-55 and 1953-54

	Season 1954-55							Season 1953-54						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory	10·68	10·96	12·68	10·97	10·52	11·51	12·68	10·75	11·06	13·03	10·62	9·22	11·03	13·03
Minimum for any factory	8·01	9·33	10·64	8·99	8·75	8·50	8·01	9·08	9·39	10·40	8·23	9·09	7·13	7·13
For the tract as a whole	9·66	10·23	11·67	9·59	9·21	9·84	9·93	9·88	10·06	11·77	9·43	9·20	9·90	10·07

TABLE NO. XI

Frequency Distribution of Factories According to Recoveries of Sugar

	Season 1954-55							Season 1753-54						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India
11 and higher	..	..	9	..	..	1	10	..	1	10	..	..	1	12
10·5 to 10·99	1	8	5	1	1	2	18	3	2	2	1	..	1	9
10·0 to 10·49	10	12	..	..	..	1	33	17	13	1	..	..	3	34
9·5 to 9·99	35	6	..	3	..	3	47	32	11	..	3	..	3	49
9·0 to 9·49	15	1	..	3	1	5	25	13	1	..	3	3	2	22
8·5 to 8·99	4	..	..	1	1	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
8·0 to 8·49	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
7·5 to 7·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·0 to 7·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6·0 to 6·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0 to 5·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Below 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	67	27	14	8	3	17	136	65	28	13	8	3	17	134

TABLE NO. XII.

Recovery of Sugar during the Seasons 1952-53 to 1954-55.

	Recovery of Sugar % Cane		
	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
Uttar Pradesh	9·60	9·88	9·76
Bihar	10·23	10·06	10·03
Bombay	11·67	11·77	11·51
Andhra	9·59	9·43	9·67
Madras	9·21	9·20	8·84
Rest of India	9·84	9·90	9·91*
All India	9·93	10·07	9·96

*Revised.

TABLE NO. XIII

Production of sugar directly from cane in India during the seasons 1945-46 to 1954-55.

Season.	No. of Factories Existing	No. of Factories operating	Duration of Season	Average No. of working days	Total cane crushed (100 tons)	Total sugar produced (100 tons)	Percentage recovery.
1945-46	153	138	110	94	91,087	9,229	10·13
1946-47	153	135	112	92	91,171	9,011	9·88
1947-48	153	134	129	110	103,107	10,748	9·85
1948-49	156	136	117	101	101,168	10,076	9·96
1949-50	157	139	109	92	99,013	9,786	9·88
1950-51	156	138	122	101	110,157	11,005	9·99
1951-52	158	139	153	133	154,962	14,860	9·59
1952-53	158†	134	130	112	130,252	12,974	9·96
1953-54	158†	134	99*	86*	99,327	10,005	10·07
1954-55	158†	136	144	129	159,439	15,831	9·93

*Excluding one factory in Bihar which worked on trial.

†The number of registered factories including the Experimental Sugar Factory, Kanpur under the industries (Dev. & Regulation) Act 1951 is 146.

(b) Fertilizer Situation in India

The Fertilizer situation in India for the two quarters ending March and June 1954 was published in the January issue of the monthly journal "Agricultural Situation in India." Data are now available for the whole year 1954 and are given in statements I, II, III and IV. The picture emerging from the data is set forth below :—

1. *Nitrogenous Fertilizers*—These fertilizers comprise (*a*) Ammonium sulphate, (*b*) Other chemical nitrogenous fertilizers, and (*c*) Oil cake and other organic nitrogenous fertilizer. Ammonium sulphate is the most important nitrogenous fertilizer and is widely consumed in the country for increasing the production of various agricultural crops. The year 1954 opened with a stock of 1·43 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, of which as much as 1·35 lakh tons was accounted for by ammonium sulphate. The stock of

ammonium sulphate was shared largely by Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U. P., West Bengal and Rajasthan. Among part 'C' States, Bhopal had the largest stock of ammonium sulphate on hand at the commencement of the year 1954. The total receipt, by the State Governments, of nitrogenous fertilizers during the year under review, was of the order of 3·35 lakh tons, of which ammonium sulphate was 3·22 lakh tons. Thus, the total supply (opening stock plus receipt) of nitrogenous fertilizers with the State Governments during the year 1954 was 4·78 lakh tons, of which ammonium sulphate accounted for 4·57 lakh tons.

As regards distribution, out of the total supply of 4·78 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers 3·54 lakh tons (74% of total supply) was distributed among cultivators for utilization on different crops. The quantity of ammonium sulphate distributed during the year was of the order of 3·41 lakh tons forming about 96·3% of total distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers. Almost all the States distributed ammonium sulphate for agricultural purposes, Andhra having distributed the largest quantity of 69,548 tons, followed by Madras (63,472 tons), Bombay (51,399 tons), U. P. (46,904 tons) and Bihar (20,707 tons).

2. *Phosphatic Fertilizers*—These comprise (*a*) Superphosphate and (*b*) Other phosphatic fertilizers, superphosphate being the most important. Superphosphate is not yet so popular among the cultivators as ammonium sulphate. The year 1954 opened with a stock of about 13,781 tons of phosphatic fertilizers with the States, of which superphosphate alone accounted for about 11,114 tons, which was shared largely by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Madras, West Bengal, Mysore, Saurashtra, Travancore, Cochin and Delhi. The total receipt of phosphatic fertilizers by the States during the year under review was 23,049 tons of which Superphosphate was 18,811 tons. Thus, of the total supply of about 36,830 tons of phosphatic fertilizers available for distribution by the States during the year 1954, 29,925 tons were accounted for by Superphosphate only and the balance by other phosphatic fertilizers.

The actual distribution of phosphatic fertilizers for agricultural purposes during the period under review was small compared to the total supply available with the States. 18,516 tons (50·27% of total supply) of phosphatic fertilizers including about 13,637 tons (45·5% of total supply) of superphosphate were made available to the cultivators in different parts of the country.

3. *Potassic Fertilizers*—These include (*a*) Muriate of Potash and (*b*) Other Potash salts. These fertilizers are more or less unknown to the majority of cultivators and their present distribution for agricultural purposes is in very small quantities as compared with ammonium sulphate or superphosphate. Travancore-Cochin is the only State which has reported figures of distribution of potassic fertilizers.

The stock of muriate of potash, the only potassic fertilizers at present being distributed by the State Government, at the commencement of 1954 was 493 tons with Travancore-Cochin. The total receipt during the year under review was about 110 tons. Out of the total supply of 603 tons of this fertilizer available for distribution by the State Government, 510 tons were actually distributed among the cultivators.

4. *Fertilizer Mixtures*—Fertilizer mixtures are generally composed of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, bone meal, oilcake and muriate of potash. The proportions in which these fertilizers are mixed vary, depending upon the type of soil and the crop to which they are applied. The most important ingredient of these mixtures is ammonium sulphate.

Fertilizer mixtures do not appear to be in use in all the States. The total stock of fertilizer mixtures in the beginning of 1954 was about 18,236 tons, shared largely by Madhya-Pradesh, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. The total receipt of fertilizer mixtures by the States during the period under review was about 21,857 tons. Out of the total supply of 40,093 tons of fertilizer mixtures, about 17,164 tons could be distributed for agricultural purposes.

5. *Crop-wise Distribution of Fertilizers*—Data regarding the distribution of fertilizers for agricultural crops are also being received from the State Governments. The following table summarises the position regarding the crop-wise distribution of different fertilizers:—

	Nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly ammonium sulphate)	Phosphatic fertilizers (mainly superphosphate)	Fertilizer Mixtures
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Foodgrains	199,169	12,432	14,844
Cotton	14,999	138	84
Jute	2,125	3	..
Sugarcane	64,453	3,197	12
Other crops	59,076	772	123
Total	(a) 353,551	(b) 18,516	(c) 17,164

(a) Includes 13,729 tons for which crop-wise details are not available.

(b) Includes 1,975 tons for which crop-wise details are not available.

(c) Includes 2,101 tons for which crop-wise details are not available.

It will be seen that all the fertilizers are at present being utilized largely for foodgrains. This is attributable mainly to the incentives, financial or otherwise, being offered to the cultivators under G. M. F. drive by the Central as well as the State Governments for using the available supply of chemical fertilizers for increasing the production of foodgrains. Next in importance come sugarcane and cotton.

Of the total quantity of 199,169 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly ammonium sulphate) utilised for foodgrains during the period under review, Madras alone accounted for as much as 58,790 tons. Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Mysore and Travancore-Cochin are the other States which distributed nitrogenous fertilizers for foodgrains in large quantities. The consumption of phosphatic fertilizers (mainly superphosphate) for foodgrains was shared largely by Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal, Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT I

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Nitrogenous Fertilizers for the year 1954

STATEMENT

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Nitrogenous

(Based on reports received

State	Ammonium Sulphate				Other Chemical Nitrogen Fertilizer		
	Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year	Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra . . .	14,744·00	59,481·00	69,548·00	4,677·00	..	905·00	531·00
2. Assam . . .	529·80	93·00	578·85	43·95	1·14	9·78	8·31
3. Bihar . . .	18,313·00	22,535·00	20,707·00	20,141·00	9·00	..	1·00
4. Bombay . . .	24,120·00	31,576·00	51,399·00	4,297·00	..	2,340·00	2,340·00
5. Madhya Pradesh .	9,338·25	19,642·00	18,777·25	10,203·00	280·00	..	260·00
6. Madras . . .	4,294·00	64,714·00	63,472·00	5,536·00	..	..	..
7. Orissa* . . .	6,448·00	4,272·25	9,320·25	1,400·00	..	..	..
8. Punjab . . .	7,780·20	20,923·80	18,981·45	9,722·55	..	..	..
9. U. P. . . .	17,199·00	52,409·02	46,104·47	23,503·55	..	..	..
10. West Bengal* . .	12,185·45	13,793·00	10,875·00	15,103·45	..	..	..
11. Hyderabad . .	3,246·97	2,647·67	1,917·28	3,977·36	..	..	..
12. Madhya Bharat† .	562·80	17·65	63·95	516·50	..	..	..
13. Mysore . . .	1,898·00	19,436·00	16,017·00	5,317·00	136·0	4	118·00
14. Pepsu . . .	1,430·30	3,364·80	3,978·70	816·40	..	..	..
15. Rajasthan . .	7,575·70	1,000·00	1,670·00	6,905·70	..		..
16. Saurashtra . .	1,541·25	..	868·65	672·60	.	..	..
17. Travancore-Cochin	894·20	4,845·90	5,499·70	240·40	..	82·40	58·90
18. Ajmer . . .	8·17	249·90	158·81	99·26	..	..	—
19. Bhopal . . .	1,439·50	449·65	290·30	1,598·85	..	..	..
20. Coorg . . .	184·55	124·20	298·25	10·50	..	..	..
21. Delhi . . .	96·00	440·00	462·00	74·00	..	..	..
22. Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur.	47·90	75·00	31·65	91·25	..	..	..
23. Kutch . . .	24·00	92·00	57·00	59·00	..	6·00	..
24. Manipur . . .	0·70	..	0·55	0·15	..	..	..
25. Tripura . . .	0·20	3·65	2·85	1·00	..	3·00	3·00
26. Vindhya Pradesh .	610·00	301·00	134·50	776·50	..	..	..
Total .	134,511·94	322,486·49	341,214·46	115,783·97	426·14	3,589·18	3,320·21

*Incomplete and relates to the

†Incomplete and relates to the

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Fertilizers for the year 1954

from State Governments)

(Tons)

	Oilcakes and other organic nitrogen fertilizer				Total Nitrogenous Fertilizers			
Stock at the end the year	Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year	Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
374·00	..	..	..	..	14,744·00	60,386·00	70,079·00	5,051·00
2·61	246·00	554·59	552·60	247·99	776·94	657·37	1,139·76	294·55
8·00	1,435·00	276·00	1,047·00	664·00	1,975·00	22,811·00	21,755·00	20,813·00
..	..	..	..	..	24,120·00	33,916·00	53,739·00	4,297·00
20·00	256·00	90·00	39·00	307·00	9,874·25	19,732·00	19,076·25	10,530·00
..	..	..	..	..	4,294·00	64,714·00	63,472·00	5,536·00
..	351·00	..	339·95	11·05	6,799·00	4,272·25	9,660·20	1,411·05
..	..	..	..	..	7,780·20	20,923·80	18,981·45	9,722·55
..	1,038·30	483·24	557·74	963·80	18,237·30	52,892·26	46,662·21	24,467·35
..	360·87	104·02	249·50	215·39	12,546·32	13,897·02	11,124·50	15,318·84
..	..	..	..	..	3,246·97	2,647·67	1,917·28	3,977·36
..	883·00	..	27·55	855·45	1,445·80	17·65	91·50	1,371·95
261·00	342·00	112·00	67·00	387·00	2,376·00	19,791·00	16,202·00	5,965·00
..	..	..	..	..	1,430·30	3,364·80	3,978·70	816·40
..	..	..	..	..	7,575·70	1,000·00	1,670·00	6,905·70
..	1,839·00	..	1,794·70	44·30	3,380·25	..	2,663·35	716·90
23·50	1,283·30	6,011·60	3,554·70	3,740·20	2,177·50	10,939·90	9,113·30	4,004·10
..	..	..	..	..	8·17	249·90	158·81	99·26
..	..	..	..	..	1,439·50	449·65	290·30	1,598·85
..	79·30	921·95	786·85	214·40	263·85	1,046·15	1,085·10	224·90
..	..	..	..	..	96·00	440·00	462·00	74·00
..	..	..	..	..	47·90	75·00	31·65	91·25
6·00	..	..	..	..	24·00	98·00	57·00	65·00
..	..	..	..	..	0·70	..	0·55	0·15
..	..	..	..	..	0·20	6·65	5·85	1·00
..	..	..	..	...	610·00	301·00	134·50	776·50
695·11	8,113·77	8,553·40	9,016·59	7,650·58	143,051·85	334,629·07	353,551·26	124,129·66

period January—September 1954.

period January—March 1954.

STATEMENT

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Phosphatic

(Based on reports received

State	Super Phosphate			
	Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra	495·00	15·00	349·00	161·00
2. Assam	1·00	4·95	1·85	4·10
3. Bihar	2,327·00	4,570·00	3,836·00	3,061·00
4. Bombay	..	..	..	..
5. Madhya Pradesh	1,206·50	1,760·00	882·50	2,084·00
6. Madras	1,003·00	72·00	1,075·00	..
7. Orissa*	142·40	50·00	102·40	90·00
8. Punjab (East)	477·90	1,054·65	505·00	1,027·55
9. Uttar Pradesh	190·02	495·20	183·74	501·48
10. West Bengal*	1,790·00	5,056·00	2,046·00	4,800·00
11. Hyderabad	351·21	93·10	87·57	356·74
12. Madhya Bharat†	1,102·45	1·45	13·45	1,090·45
13. Mysore	517·00	3,938·00	2,117·00	2,338·00
14. PEPSU	19·50	..	..	19·50
15. Rajasthan	266·69	..	213·72	52·97
16. Saurashtra	806·00	..	584·75	221·25
17. Travancore-Cochin	127·80	604·80	565·40	167·20
18. Ajmer	8·12	10·00	15·79	2·33
19. Bhopal	..	..	..	..
20. Coorg	0·10	49·75	40·05	9·80
21. Delhi	..	932·91	932·91	..
22. Himachal Pradesh	19·10	75·00	29·70	64·40
23. Kutch	16·00	25·00	15·00	26·00
24. Manipur	4·80	..	2·60	2·20
25. Tripura	0·40	3·50	2·90	1·00
26. Vindhya Pradesh	242·00	..	35·00	207·00
GRAND TOTAL	11,113·99	18,811·31	13,637·33	16,287·97

*Incomplete and relates to the

†Incomplete and relates to the

II

Fertilizers for the year 1954

from State Governments)

(Tons)

Other Phosphate				Total Phosphatic Fertilisers			
Stock at he beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year	Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3·00	..	3·00	..	498·00	15·00	352·00	161·00
35·56	59·32	74·97	19·91	36·56	64·27	76·82	24·01
392·00	..	6·00	386·00	2,719·00	4,570·00	3,842·00	3,447·00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35·00	11·00	..	46·00	1,241·50	1,771·00	882·50	2,130·00
..	..	..	..	1,003·00	72·00	1,075·00	..
224·60	50·00	195·60	79·00	367·00	100·00	298·00	169·00
..	..	..	..	477·90	1,054·65	505·00	1,027·55
322·96	11·88	188·54	146·30	512·98	507·08	372·28	647·78
128·33	456·00	532·00	52·33	1,918·33	5,512·00	2,578·00	4,852·33
..	..	..	..	351·21	93·10	87·57	356·74
..	..	..	..	1,102·45	1·45	13·45	1,090·45
149·00	6·00	42·00	113·00	666·00	3,944·00	2,159·00	2,451·00
..	..	..	..	19·50	..	..	19·50
..	..	..	..	266·69	..	213·72	52·97
..	..	..	..	806·00	..	584·75	221·25
1,203·40	3,541·20	3,589·80	1,154·80	1,331·20	4,146·00	4,155·20	1,322·00
..	..	..	..	8·12	10·00	15·79	2·33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172·30	102·65	246·75	28·20	172·40	152·40	286·80	38·00
..	..	..	..	..	932·91	932·91	..
..	..	..	..	19·10	75·00	29·70	64·40
..	..	..	..	16·00	25·00	15·00	26·00
..	..	..	..	4·80	..	2·60	2·20
..	..	..	..	0·40	3·50	2·90	1·00
1·00	..	0·50	0·50	243·00	..	35·50	207·50
2,667·15	4,238·05	4,879·16	2,026·04	13,781·14	23,049·36	18,516·49	18,314·01

period January—September 1954.

period January—March 1954.

STATEMENT III

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Fertilizer Mixtures for the year1954

(Based on reports received from the state Governments)

(Tons)

State	Fertilizer Mixtures: Stock at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year	Quantity distributed during the year	Stock at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5
1. Madhya Pradesh	1,928·00	88·00	979·00	1,037·00
2. West Bengal (*a*)	2,480·00	12,911·00	10,194·00	5,197·00
3. Hyderabad	10,337·11	8,142·58	3,251·64	15,228·05
4. Mysore	436·00	136·00	224·00	348·00
5. Saurashtra	1,724·20	..	1,626·95	97·25
6. Travancore Cochin	57·20	196·50	176·00	77·70
7. Bhopal	507·65	..	256·75	250·90
8. Coorg	17·85	374·90	365·45	27·30
9. Tripura	..	8·00	6·00	2·00
10. Delhi	29·44	...	29·44	..
11. Vindhya Pradesh	719·00	..	54·60	664·40
Total	18,236·45	21,856·98	17,163·83	22,929·60

(*a*) Relates to the period January 1954 to September 1954.

STATEMENT IV

Crop-wise Distribution of Different fertilizers for the year 1954

STATEMENT

Crop-wise Distribution of Different

(Based on reports received

States	Nitrogenous Fertilizers						Phos-	
	Food grains	Cotton	Jute	Sugar cane	Other crops	Total	Food grains	Cotton
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra	52,050·00	..	..	12,268·00	5,761·00	70,079·00	351·00	..
2. Assam	1030·45	3·27	13·63	20·47	71·94	1,139·76	76·62	
3. Bihar	14,180·00	30·00	1,478·00	3,981·00	2,086·00	21,755·00	900·00	..
4. Bombay	8,392·00	1,663·00	..	16,974·00	26,710·00	53,739·00	..	..
5. Madhya Pradesh	11,542·00	4,640·00	..	297·00	2,597·25	19,076·25	697·30	107·00
6. Madras	58,790·00	200·00	..	58·00	4,424·00	63,472·00	1,075·00	..
7. Orissa*	..	..	..	..	..	9,660·20 @	..	..
8. Punjab	6,936·27	7,598·76	..	2,435·81	2,010·61	18,981·45	..	..
9. U.P.	12,499·61	43·85	10·96	22,337·97	11,769·82	46,662·21	143·05	..
10. West Bengal*	9,455·20	29·00	622·25	627·10	390·95	11,124·50	2,511·00	..
11. Hyderabad	1,917·28	..	..	..	..	1,917·28	87·57	
12. Madhya Bharat*	..	..	..	..	..	@ 91·50	..	..
13. Mysore	11,137·00	6·00	..	3,502·00	1,557·00	16,202·00	2,014·00	9·00
14. P.E.P.S.U.	1,953·86	584·24	..	1,023·16	417·44	3,978·70	..	..
15. Rajasthan	708·41	201·39	..	102·20	..	1,670·00	83·11	21·73
16. Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 2,663·35	..	..
17. Travancore-Cochin	6,824·80	..	..	800·10	1,180·00	(b) 9,113·30	4,155·10	..
18. Ajmer	158·81	..	..	..	..	158·81	15·79	..
19. Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	290·30@	..	..
20. Coorg	985·35	..	..	..	99·75	1,085·10	286·80	..
21. Delhi	437·20	..	..	24·80	..	462·00	..	..
22. Himachal Pradesh	31·65	..	..	..	..	31·65	29·70	..
23. Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	@57·00	..	..
24. Manipur	0·55	..	..	..	..	0·55	2·60	..
25. Tripura	5·85	..	..	..	..	5·85	2·90	..
26. Vindhya Pradesh	133·00	..	..	1·00	0·50	134·50	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	199,169·29	14,999·51	2,124·84	64,452·61	59,076·26	353,551·26(c)	12,431·54	137·73

(*a*) Includes 658 tons for which

(*b*) Includes 308·40 tons for which

(*c*) Includes 13,728·75 tons for which

@ Cropwise detail

*In

(*d*) Includes 95·00 tons for which

(*e*) Includes 1,974·61 tins for which

(*f*) Includes 149·00 tons for which

(*g*) Includes 7·60 tons for which

(*h*) Includes 2,100·90 tons for which

IV

Fertilizers for the year 1954.

from the State Governments)

(Tons)

phatic Fertilizers				Fertilizer—Manure Mixture					
Jute 10	Sugar cane 11	Other crops 12	Total 13	Food grains 14	Cotton 15	Jute 16	Sugar cane 17	Other crops 18	Total 18
..	..	1·00	352·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	0·20	76·82	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,616·00	326·00	3,842·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4·70	73·50	882·50	719·50	84·00	..	11·50	15·00	(f) 979·00
..	..	..	1,075·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	@ 298·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	505·00	..	505·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9·04	220·19	372·28	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·00	18·00	46·00	2,578·00	10,181·00	..	..	..	13·00	10,194·00
..	..	..	87·57	32,51·64	..	..	..	..	3,251·64
..	..	..	@ 13·45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	33·00	103·00	2,159·00	218·00	..	..	..	6·00	224·00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11·88	2·00	(d) 213·72	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	@ 584·75	..	..	..	..	..	1 626·95@
..	..	0·10	4,155·20	79·10	..	..	..	89·30	(g) 176·00
..	..	..	15·79	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	@ 256·75
..		..	286·80	365·45	..	..	..	..	365·45
..	..	..	@ 932·91	29·44	..	..	..	..	29·44
..	..	..	29·70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	@ 15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2·60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2·90	..	..	..	..	..	@ 6·00
..	..	..	@ 35·50	..	..	..	..	..	@ 54·60
3·00	3,197·62	771·99	18,516·49(e)	14,844·13	84·00	..	11·50	123·30	17,163·83(h)

cropwise detail is not available.

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Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1954-55

All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton, Jute and Mesta, 1955-56

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, August, 1955

Area and Production of Jute in India, (1953-54 and 1954-55)

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during September 1955

(Between 1st September 1955 and 28th September 1955 and from 1st June 1955 to 28th September 1955)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1·9-55 to 28-9-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-55 to 28·9-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	10·5	(—) 0·6	64·0	(+) 5
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	9·0	(—) 9·0	94·5	(+) 10
Gangetic West Bengal	5.1	(—) 2·9	34·9	(—) 18
Orissa	15·2	(+) 6·6	44·8	(+) 4
Chota Nagpur	5·1	(—) 2·7	31·1	(—) 27
Bihar	7·7	(—) 1·1	39·1	(—) 8
U. P. East	8·4	(+) 0·9	46·5	(+) 27
U. P. West	8·9	(+) 2·6	38·7	(+) 7
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	8·2	(+) 3·3	25·2	(+) 15
Jammu & Kashmir	1·2	(—) 0·6	8·1	(—) 12
Rajasthan West	3·4	(+) 1·9	12·9	(+) 20
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	8·6	(+) 4·5	33·5	(+) 36
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	11·4	(+) 3·8	41·5	(+) 14
Vindhya Pradesh	5·0	(—) 1·0	36·9	(—) 5
Madhya Pradesh East	9·8	(—) 8·9	46·7	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh West	8·7	(+) 1·8	45·0	(+) 17
Gujarat	10·3	(+) 5·5	28·3	(—) 8
Saurashtra and Kutch	5·9	(+) 3·4	13·8	(—) 21
Konkan	9·5	(+) 1·0	97·6	(+) 27
Deccan (Desh)	6·5	(+) 1·3	18·0	(+) 8
Hyderabad North	8·2	(+) 0·5	40·6	(+) 44
Hyderabad South	9·6	(+) 3·0	35·7	(+) 55
Coastal Andhradesa	6·5	(+) 0·8	21.6	(+) 8
Rayalaseema	3·9	(—) 1·9	19·9	(+) 21
Tamilnad	3·9	(+) 0·3	11·0	(+) 1
Malabar and South Kanara	16·7	(+) 8·0	100·4	(+) 1
Mysore	6·3	(+) 1·8	13·7	(—) 3
Travancore-Cochin	13·2	(+) 7·6	53·1	(+) 4

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source: Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during October

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Matikalai, Vegetables, Rabi Crop	Paddy, Jute and Tea
Bihar	Rabi Crops	Autumn Rice
Bombay	Wheat	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Groundnut
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Linseed, Gram, Masur and Lac	Kharif Paddy, Groundnut, Urd, Mung, Maize and Minor Pulses
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Cotton and Potato	Kharif Paddy, Maize, Sesamum and Groundnut
Orissa	Wheat and Jowar	Kharif Crops
Punjab	Wheat, Potato and other Rabi crops	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Vegetables
U. P.	Wheat and Bengal Gram	Kharif Rice, Jowar and Sesamum
West Bengal	Pulses, Linseed and Horse Gram.—	Bajra and Ragi

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crops Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1953-54 (Partially revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1953-54 (Partially revised)	1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,032	74,424	27,561	24,209
Jowar	43,657	43,456	7,913	9,092
Bajra	30,094	27,350	4,459	3,555
Maize	9,360	9,325	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,714	5,747	1,819	1,778
Small Millets	13,979	13,680	2,427	2,424
Wheat	26,310	26,842	7,873	8,539
Barley	8,721	7,999	2,904	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	214,867	208,823	57,920	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,754	20,991	4,775	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,931	5,944	1,827	1,661
Other Pulses*	28,030	27,069	3,856	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,715	54,004	10,458	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	268,582	262,827	68,378	65,801
Potato	648‖	N.A.	1,965‖	N.A.
Sugarcane†	3,498	3,932	43,873	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,326	1,472	297	356
Tobacco	912	860	268	248
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,869	12,647	3,573‡	3,823‡
Castorseed	1,373	1,273	108	112
Sesamum	6,346	6,460	552	592
Rape and Mustard	5,534	5,665	855	962
Linseed	3,360	3,290	374	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,482	29,335	5,462	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,182	18,346	3,965§	4,298§
Jute	1,196	1,273	3,129¶	3,153¶
Mesta	468	571	656¶	1,106¶

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* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or Gur are 4,464 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

‖ Final Estimate.

N.A. Not available.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Sugarcane	First	4-8-55	3,970	3,647	(+) 8.9	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	First	17-9-55	7,625	7,911	(—) 3.6	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	20-9-55	3,588	3,714	(—) 3·4	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	First	14-9-55	13,173	12,918	(+) 2·0	..	..	..
Jute	First	9-9-55	1,343	1,334	(+) 0·7	..	..	..
Mesta	First	12-9-55	125	145	(+)13·8	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Tabacco, 1954-55

(Released in September 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	860	912	(—) 52	(—) 5·7
Production (Thousand tons)	248	268	(—) 20	(—) 7·5

The decrease in area during 1954-55 has occurred mainly in Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in production has mainly occurred in Andhra and Bombay due to decrease in area.

Crop cutting surveys on Tobacco are conducted every year in the districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar of Bombay State. Production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of these districts are based on the results of these surveys.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Nicotiana Rustica	5	4	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	174	185	(—) 11	52	57	(—) 5
(*ii*) Others	111	135	(—) 24	43	54	(—) 11
TOTAL	290	324	(—) 34	98	113	(—) 15
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	85	103	(—) 18
Assam—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	22*	22	..	7*£	7£	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	20	16	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	18	14	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
TOTAL	38	30	(+) 8	12	10	(+) 2
Bombay—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	258	273	(—) 15	58¶	65¶	(—) 7
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	11	11	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	11	11	..	3	3	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	6	5	(+) 1	3	3	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	2	1	(+) 1	1	1	..
(*ii*) Others	36	33	(+) 3	20	19	(+) 1
TOTAL	44	39	(+) 5	24	23	(+) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..	3	3	..
Punjab—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	2	(—) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)‡	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)‡	..
(*ii*) Others	3	3	..	1	1‡	..
TOTAL	5	6	(—) 1	1	1‡	..
Stalks and stems	..	..	..	1	2‡	(—) 1

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	32	28	(+) 4	11	8	(+) 3
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	15	(—) 3	3	4	(—) 1
TOTAL .	44	43	(+) 1	14	12	(+) 2
West Bengal—						
Nicotiana Rustica	24	24	..	7	7	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	16	15	(+) 1	5	4	(+) 1
TOTAL .	40	39	(+) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica	9	6	(+) 3	2	1	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	25	38	(—) 13	4	6	(—) 2
TOTAL .	34	44	(—) 10	6	7	(—) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	3	4	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	9	10	(—) 1	2	2	..
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	33	33	..	4	5	..
TOTAL .	34	34	..	4£	5£	..
P.E.P.S.U.—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL .	1	1	..	(*b*)£	(*b*)£	..
Rajasthan—						
Nicotiana Tabacum†	13	19	(—) 6	3	5	(—) 2
Saurashtra—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)£	(*b*)£	..
Bhopal—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Coorg—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)£	(*b*)£	..
Delhi—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	1£	1£	..

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Himachal Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..	(*b*)£	(*b*)£	..
Kutch—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)£	(*b*)£	..
Tripura—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
All-India—						
Nicotiana Rustica	99	87	(+) 12	32	26	(+) 6
Nicotiana Tabacum	761	825	(—) 64	216	242	(—) 26
GRAND TOTAL	860	912	(—) 52	248	268	(—) 20
Stalks and Stems ₰	..	..	..	93	113	(—) 20

(*a*) Below 500 acres (*b*) Below 500 tons * Stand for 1953-54 † Classified provisionally. ‡ Estimated. £ Inclusive of stalks and stems. ₰ Incomplete due to want of information from some States. ¶ Production estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts included in these estimates are based on the results of crop-cutting surveys.

NOTES 1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1955-56

(*Released in September 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 Adjusted (First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	7,625	7,911	(—) 286	(—) 3·6

Decrease in area under groundnut during the current year has largely occurred in Saurashtra due to inadequate rainfall during the early part of the monsoon. Small decreases in acreage have also been reported by Madhya Bharat, Bombay and Rajasthan. This decline in acreage has however been offset to a large extent by the increases registered in Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab due mostly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Gulberga district of Hyderabad, however, the crop was reported to have been slightly damaged by insects.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1955-56. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra*	382	380(*A*)	(+) 2
Bombay	2,416	2,431	(—) 15
Madhya Pradesh	505	505	..
Madras*	206	202(*A*)	(+) 4
Orissa	57	57(*A*)	..
Punjab	100	89	(+) 11
Uttar Pradesh	294	240	(+) 54
Hyderabad	2,156	1,934	(+) 222
Madhya Bharat	329	376	(—) 47
Mysore	312	309	(+) 3
P.E.P.S.U.	33	28	(+) 5
Rajasthan	60	72(*A*)	(—) 12
Saurashtra	741	1,250(*A*)	(—) 509
Travancore-Cochin	27	26(*A*)	(+) 1
Bhopal	4	3	(+) 1
Kutch	2	8	(—) 6
Coorg, Ajmer, Himachal-Pradesh, & Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..
TOTAL	7,625	7,911	(—) 286

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.

* Excludes data for summer crop sown during January to March, 1955 which will be included in the Final Estimate for 1955-56.

NOTES 1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1955-56

(Released in September, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,588	3,714	(—) 126	(—) 3.4

The decline in acreage under sesamum during the current year has occurred mainly in Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Bombay and Rajasthan. The decline on Hyderabad State has been attributed to incessant rains at the time of sowing, whereas in other States it is due to inadequate rainfall and unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This decline has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered in U.P., Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh due mainly to favourable climatic condition at the time of sowing.

The information given in this estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 55 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (First Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	159	157	(+) 2
Bihar	40	44	(—) 4
Bombay	289	324	(—) 35
Madhya Pradesh	338	323	(+) 15
Madras	153	150	(+) 3
Orissa	254	254	..
Punjab	61	65	(—) 4
West Bengal	5	5	..
Hyderabad	441	503	(—) 62
Madhya Bharat	359	332	(+) 27

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mysore	65	65(A)	..
P.E.P.S.U.	5	5	..
Rajasthan	864	889	(—) 25
Saurashtra	106	239	(—) 133
Travancore-Cochin †	2*	2	..
Ajmer	12	14(A)	(—) 2
Bhopal	28	26	(+) 2
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Kutch	..	2	(—) 2
Tripura	10	9	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	395	304	(+) 91
TOTAL	3,588	3,714	(—) 126

* First Forecast of 1954-55 has been repeated for want of information for the current year.

† Relate to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

NOTES 1. Assam, U.P., Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for the First Estimate.

2. Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56

(Released in September 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First) Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increae (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	13,173	12,918	(+) 255	(+) 2.0

By Trade Descriptions

	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	746	822	(—) 75
Americans	1,945	1,614	(+) 331
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,610	2,444	(+) 166
Verum	294	295	(—) 1
H. 420	466	421	(+) 45
Oomras	2,326	2,312	(+) 14
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,044	1,105	(—) 61
Malvi	1,234	1,109	(+) 125
Broach-Vijay	1,013	910	(+) 103
Surti-Suyog	482	482	. ..
Dholleras	566	1,010	(—) 444
Southerns	388	336	(+) 52
Comillas	59	58	(+) 1
TOTAL	13,173	12,918	(+) 255

By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	3,946	3,463	(+) 483
Medium Staple	5,919	6,073	(—) 154
Short Staple	3,308	3,382	(—) 74
TOTAL	13,173	12,918	(+) 255

The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to developmental schemes undertaken under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The high price of cotton at the time of sowing was also a contributory factor for this increase in area in these States. The increase has been offset to a great extent, by decreases recorded by some of the States, especially Saurashtra due to inadequate rainfall during the early part of the monsoon.

As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in area has occurred mostly in Americans, Jarilla (including virnar) Malvi and Broach-Vijay. A considerable decrease in acreage has, however, occurred in Dholleras. As regards staple lengths, there is an appreciable increase in the case of long-staple cotton.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of July, 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be, in the whole, satisfactory. In parts of Bombay, however, the crop was reported to have been suffered to some extent, due partly to inadequate rainfall and partly to insect pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1955-56. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS—STATE-WISE

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	29	28	(+) 1
Assam	38	38	..
Bihar	13	15	(—) 2
Bombay	3,206	2,838	(+) 368
Madhya Pradesh	3,923	3,837	(+) 86
Madras	75	71	(+) 4
Orissa	25	25	..
Punjab	740	582	(+) 158
Uttar Pradesh	117	133	(—) 16
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad	2,227	2,197	(+) 30
Madhya Bharat	1,497	1,533	(—) 36
Mysore	103	87(A)	(+) 16
Pepsu	359	292	(+) 67
Rajasthan	419	407(A)	(+) 12
Saurashtra	299	730	(—) 431
Ajmer	10	12	(—) 2
Bhopal	69	60	(+) 9
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	(a)	10	(—) 10
Tripura	21	20	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL	13,173	12,918	(+) 255

(a) Below 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES 1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. The crop is grown late in Travancore-cohin and data will be included in the subsequent estimates only.

3. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nocibar Islands to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS —VARIETY-WISE

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand Acres)		
		1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Andhra*—				
Westerns	Medium	11	10	(+) 1
White and Red Northerns	Medium	2	2	..
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Medium	7	7	..
Mungari	Short	7	7	..
Chinnapathi	Short	2	2	..
TOTAL		29	28	(+) 1
2. *Assam*—				
Comillas	Short	38	38	..
3. *Bihar*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	13	15	(—) 2
4. *Bombay*—				
Surti-Syyog/	Long	482	482	..
Jaydhar (Including Jayawant)	Long	285	246	(+) 39
Bombay American*	Long	256	205	(+) 51
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	Medium	756	634	(+) 122
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,013	910	(+) 103
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	5	6	(—) 1
Kalyan	Medium	247	247	..
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	147	91	(+) 56
Mathio	Short	15	17	(—) 2
TOTAL		3,206	2,838	(+) 368
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—				
M.P. American (Buri & Cambodia)	Long	380	309	(+) 71
H. 420	Long	466	421	(+) 45
Jarilla (Incl. 197/3) Verum (Incl. other)	Medium	1,265	1,139	(+)126
Medium Staple	Medium	294	295	(—) 1
M.P. Oomras I	Short	910	1,009	(—) 99
M.P. Oomras II	Short	468	507	(—) 39
M.P. Oomras III	Short	140	157	(—) 17
TOTAL		3,923	3,837	(+) 86
6. *Madras*—				
Karungannies	Long	25	23	(+) 2
Madras American (Cambodia and Uganda)*	Long	35	33	(+) 2
Tirunelvelies‡	Medium	8	14	(—) 6
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	7	1	(+) 6
TOTAL		75	71	(+) 4

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7. *Orissa*—				
U.P. Deshi (Incl. Oomras)	Short	23	23	..
Chinnapathi—Southern	Short	2	2	..
TOTAL		25	25	..
8. *Punjab*—				
Punjab American*	Long	547	345	(+) 202
Punjab deshi	Short	193	237	(—) 44
TOTAL		740	582	(+) 158
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—				
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	30	22	(+) 8
U. P. Deshi	Short	87	111	(—) 24
TOTAL		117	133	(—) 16
10. *West Bengal*—				
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
11. *Hyderabad*—				
Hyd. Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	..	..	..
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,044	1,105	(—) 61
Hyd. American (Parbhani American and Luxmi)	Long	131	84	(+) 47
Jarilla	Medium	494	546	(—) 52
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Medium	1	1	..
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	..	..	..
Hyd. Oomras	Short	526	440	(+) 86
Mungari	Short	31	21	(+) 10
TOTAL		2,227	2,197	(+) 30
12. *Madhya Bharat*—				
Malvi	Medium	1,056	933	(+) 123
Jarilla	Medium	95	125	(—) 30
M. B. American	Medium	211	367	(—) 156
M.B. Oomras	Short	135	108	(+) 27
TOTAL		1,497	1,533	(—) 36
13. *Mysore*—				
Mysore American & Others*	Long	103	87	(+) 16
14. *Pepsu*—				
Punjab American*§	Long	192	123	(+) 69
Punjab Deshi	Short	167	169	(—) 2
TOTAL		359	292	(+) 67
15. *Rajasthan*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	59	38	(+) 21
Malvi	Medium	109	116	(—) 7
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	251	253	(—) 2
TOTAL		419	407	(+ 12

III—DETAILS.—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16. *Saurashtra*—				
Broach-Vijay (Kadayo)	Medium	..	..	..
Saurashtra American (Cambodia)	Medium	..	..	..
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	171	589	(—) 418
Kalyan	Medium	8	(*a*)	(+) 8
Mathio	Short	120	141	(—) 21
TOTAL		299	730	(—) 431
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—				
Travancore-Cochin American†	Long	..	..	..
18. *Ajmer*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	1	1	..
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	9	11	(—) 2
TOTAL		10	12	(—) 2
19. *Bhopal*—				
Malvi	Medium	69	60	(+) 9
20. *Delhi*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..
22. *Kutch*—				
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	(*a*)	10	(—) 10
23. *Tripura*—				
Comillas	Short	21	20	(+) 1
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	2	2	..
ALL-INDIA	Long	3,946	3,463	(+) 483
	Medium	5,919	6,073	(—) 154
	Short	3,308	3,382	(—) 74
GRAND TOTAL		13,173	12,918	(+) 255

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

† No estimates are reported at the First Estimate stage as crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin.

‡ Includes certain varieties of Uppam and Mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

§ Variety-wise break up of Punjab American grown in Pepsu:—

Variety	Staple	Area (Thousand acres)	
		1955-56	1954-55
216 F	Long	102	72
320 F	Long	69	37
L. S. S.	Medium	21	14

IV. DETAILS

By Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres)	
	1955-56 (First-Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Bengals*—		
U. P. Deshi	125	151
Punjab Deshi	361	407
Rajasthan Deshi	260	264
TOTAL	746	822
II. *Americans*—		
Punjab American	739	468
Madhya Pradesh American	380	309
Madras American	35	33
Bombay American..	256	205
Madhya Bharat American	211	367
Rajasthan American	60	39
Hyderabad American	131	84
U. P. American	30	22
Mysore American and Others†	103	87
Saurashtra American	..	..
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)
Travancore-Cochin American††	..	..
TOTAL	1,945	1,614
III. *Jarilla* (*including Virnar*)	2,610	2,444
IV. *Verum*@	294	295
V. *H. 420*	466	421
VI. *Oomras*—		
M. P. Oomras I	910	1,009
M. P. Oomras II	468	507
M. P. Oomras III	140	157
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	147	91
Hyd. Oomras	526	440
M. B. Oomras	135	108
TOTAL	2,326	2,312
VII. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,044	1,105
VIII. Malvi	1,234	1,109
IX. Broach-Vijay	1,013	910
X. *Surti-Suyog*	482	482
XI. *Dholleras*—		
Gujerat Dholleras	5	6
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	171	599
Kalyan	255	247
Mathio	135	158
TOTAL	566	1,010

IV. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
XII. *Southern*—		
Bombay Jayadhar	285	246
Hyderabad Jayadhar	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Westerns	11	10
Mungari	38	28
White and Red Northerns	2	2
Warrangal and Kakinadas	8	8
Chinnapathi	4	4
Karungannies	25	23
Tirunelvelis‡	8	14
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	7	1
TOTAL	388	336
XIII. *Comilas*	59	58
GRAND TOTAL	13,173	12,918

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes varieties other than Americans grown in Mysore State.

†† No estimates are reported at the First Estimate stage as the crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin State.

‡ Includes certain varieties of uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

@ Includes figures for other medium staple varieties in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

V. DETAILS

By Staple Lengths

Staple/Variety	Area (Thousand Acres)	
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Long staple*—		
Bombay American*	256	205
Madhya Pradesh American	380	309
Punjab American*	739	468
Madras American*	35	33
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)
Hyderabad American	131	84
Mysore American and others*	103	87
Travancore-Cochin American†	..	..
H. 420	466	421
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,044	1,105
Surti-Suyog	482	482
Southerns-Jaydhar	285	246
Southerns-Karungannies	25	23
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	3,946	3,463

V. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
II. *Medium Staple*—		
U. P. American	30	22
Madhya Bharat American	211	367
Rajasthan American	60	39
Saurashtra American	..	..
Jarilla (Including Virnar & Verum)	2,904	2,739
Broach-Vijay	1,013	910
Malvi	1,234	1,109
Gujarat Dholleras	5	6
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	171	599
Dholleras—Kalyan	255	247
Southerns—Westerns	11	10
Southerns—Warrangal and Kakinadas	8	8
Southerns—White and Red Northerns	2	2
Southerns—Tirunelvelies	8	14
Southerns—Kumpta ordinary	..	..
Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	7	1
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	5,919	6,073
III. *Short Staple*—		
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	361	407
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	125	151
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	260	264
M. B. Oomras	135	108
M. P. Oomras I	910	1,009
M. P. Oomras II	468	507
M. P. Oomras III	140	157
Hyderabad Oomras	526	440
Barsi Nagar Oomras	147	91
Dholleras—Mathio	135	158
Southerns—Mungari	38	28
Southerns—Chinnapathi	4	4
Comillas	59	58
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,308	3,382
GRAND TOTAL	13,173	12,918

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

† No estimates are reported at the First Estimate stage as the crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin State.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1955-56

(*Released in September, 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,343	1,334	(+)9	(+) 0·7

West Bengal has reported major increase in the current year's acreage under jute due mainly to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing in the main jute growing districts of the State. Small increases in acreage have also been reported by Orissa, U.P. and Tripura. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to a large extent by the decrease registered in Bihar due to inadequate rains at the time of sowing of the crop.

The information given in this Estimate, generally, covers the period upto the middle of July 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole, satisfactory. The crop was, however, reported to have suffered to some extent in the different parts of West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar due to floods. Attacks of Semilooper pest were also reported from parts of U.P. and West Bengal.

This Estimate does not give complete data on area sown to this crop which will be reported at the Final Estimate stage. The area reported in the Final Estimate is generally higher than in this Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	281*	281	..
Bihar	279	337	(—) 58
Orissa	105	92	(+) 13
Uttar Pradesh	42	40	(+) 2
West Bengal	616	565	(+) 51
Tripura	20	19	(+) 1
TOTAL	1,343	1,334	(+) 9

* Last year's First Estimate acreage repeated provisionally for want of data for the current year.

NOTE.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·5. All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1955-56

(Released in September, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	125	145	(—) 20	(—) 13·8

The decline in acreage of mesta has been reported by almost all the mesta-growing States. The decline is more marked in the cases of Bihar and Bombay States and has been attributed mainly to inadequate rainfall at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of June or beginning of July 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta during 1955-56. Some late varieties of this cro are also grown in other States such as Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. Complete data will become available only at the final Estimate stage.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	57	59	(—) 2
Assam	4	4(A)	..
Bihar	35	48	(—) 13
Bombay	13	16	(—) 3
Madras	1	1	..
Orissa	10	12	(—) 2
Mysore	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..
TOTAL	125	145	(—) 20

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—

(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

(2) The Estimate does not include data relating to Mesta crop grown in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat which will be reported at the Final Estimate stage only as the crop is generally sown late in these States.

(3) Mesta is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·6. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs)

District	Upto end of August 1954	1955
Assam Valley	162,021,559	171,879,348
Cachar	24,710,895	23,893,746
Darjeeling	10,576,961	10,033,242
Dooars	71,155,809	66,418,604
Terai	5,575,100	6,174,460
Bihar	1,023,847	926,733
All Others	3,082,215	3,146,839
TOTAL	278,146,386	282,472,972

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·7. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs)

Districts	July 1955	July 1954	January to July 1955*	January to July 1954
Anamallais	1,028,994	1,356,044	15,652,136	17,489,204
Central Travancore	1,515,537	2,059,287	14,450,610	13,828,339
Coorg	23,396	29,458	184,699	171,019
Kanan-Devans	1,063,194	1,072,225	11,160,896	14,274,334
Madurai	28,545	31,686	635,352	688,780
Malabar	35,267	33,842	293,512	253,879
Mundkayan	217,255	238,749	1,537,206	1,515,430
Mysore	205,050	115,516	1,623,837	1,296,376
Nelliampathies	85,076	148,856	1,150,500	1,268,606
Niligiris	1,123,531	1,087,205	11,509,822	11,193,821
Niligiri Wynaad	1,003,404	948,139	7,050,120	6,626,673
South-Travancore	494,029	492,124	4,245,348	4,321,555
Tirunelveli	42,598	37,772	342,705	281,296
Wynaad	878,245	843,011	5,947,098	5,472,629
TOTAL	7,744,121	8,493,914	75,792,841	78,681,941

*Includes revised figures for June 1955.

Source.:—United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India.

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending 7-9-55	14-9-55	21-9-55	28-9-55	Progressive total from 1-1-55 to 28-9-55
Wheat	..	..	..	2,341	4,27,840
Rice	..	..	..	..	2,64,897
Total	..	..	..	2,341	6,92,737

TABLE No. 6

COFFEE-CURED

(a) *1953-54 Crop*

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
June 1955	2	4	2	8
July 1955	..	..	..	..
August 1955	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estate and then delivered to the pool.

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
June 1955	3,954	8,299	15,934	28,187
July 1955	1,768	3,355	10,483	15,604
August 1955	3,009	4,650	2,894	10,553

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on estate and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(*A*) *1953-54 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	July 31st 1955				August 31st 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Cherry & Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Cst. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain in weight).	15,800	6,693	6,688 (*a*)	29,181	15,800	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,181
Tender against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage).	10,168	3,783	5,597	19,548	10,175	3,787	5,601	19,563
Tender gainst export sale.	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance . .	7	9	4	20 (*b*)	..	5	..	5
To be tendered against export sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 14 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1954-55 Crop

(Tons

Particulars	July 31st 1955				August 31st 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain in weight).	10,331	5,527	8,673(*a*)	24,531	10,331	5,529	8,702 (*b*)	24,562
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	3,739	1,318	3,671	8,728	4,437	1,665	4,254	10,356
Tender against export sales.	1,750	850	260	2,860	1,750	850	260	2,860
Balance . .	4,842	3,359	4,742	12,943 (*c*)	4,144	3,014	4,188	11,346(*d*)
To be tendered against export sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 454 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) Includes 459 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 192 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 190 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
12-8-55 . .	Coimbatore .	216/7 to 230/9	224/2	177/2 to 203	183	157/9 to 170/1	160/9

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of July 1955	During the corresponding month of previous year	From 1st April 1955 to July 1955	During the corresponding period of previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.A.	479,783	293,219	644,291	359,577
Burma	17,024	..	17,024	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	496,807	293,219	661,315	359,577

* Imports into Principal posts *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(Lbs.)

Destination (1)	During the month of July 1955 (2)	During the corresponding month of previous year (3)	From 1st April 1955 to July 1955 (4)	During the corresponding period of previous year (5)
U.K.	758,651	4,707,103	12,104,784	15,377,287
Singapore	..	3,062	12,708	38,152
Fedn. of Malaya	67,025	11,152	118,753	30,172
Hong Kong	175,200	482,745	584,789	950,809
Indonesia	3,659,258	..	3,925,559	8
Australia	..	..	135,778	457,808
Netherlands	759,481	130,976	1,517,549	329,050
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	77
Burma	..	..	46,040	146,317
Egypt	120,367	286,000	208,337	847,078
Japan	428,535	408,693	428,814	408,786
Belgium	935,119	185,325	1,498,227	417,953
Irish Republic	20,000	..	160,680	829,676
Austria	..	176,000	308,672	176,004
Ceylon	3,002	10,555	9,229	10,555
Denmark	26,000	..	32,614	215,150
China	3,930,692	36,474	6,034,875	36,482
Yemen	25,947	43,806	166,481	152,667
Aden	583,680	586,181	1,491,056	2,292,142
Muscat	..	..	2,463	..
Sweden	..	..	12	..
France	..	..	50	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	30,109
Others	386,314	527,872	721,839	1,360,933
TOTAL	11,879,271	7,595,944	29,509,309	24,107,215

* Exports from principal ports *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Sept., 1955 (24-9-55)	Aug., 1955 (27-8-55)	Sept., 1954 (25-9-1954)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 8 0	12 8 0	14 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	11 5 0	11 12 0	12 10 0
	Saugor		10 8 0	10 4 0	13 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		6 0 0	6 4 0	8 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi		7 12 0	8 8 0	9 8 0
Maize	Bahraich		8 0 0 *F*	8 0 0 *F*	9 4 0
Gram	Abohar		6 4 6	7 0 0	9 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		11 2 0	10 9 0	16 1 9
	Patna		11 0 0	11 8 0	16 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dals—contd.					
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		11 0 0	11 8 0	13 0 0
	Patna		14 0 0	13 4 0	13 0 0
	Bombay		14 8 0*F*	14 7 0*F*	17 3 6
	Madras		16 10 0*F*	16 14 0*F*	13 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna		12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
	Calcutta		15 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	*N.Q.*	14 0 0	10 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		32 11 0	32 8 0	34 8 9
	Calcutta		31 12 0	31 12 0	32 4 0
Gur	Hapur		10 15 0	11 0 0	20 8 0
	Madras	II Sort	9 10 0*F*	9 10 0*F*	13 15 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon No. 3	12 8 0*F*	13 4 0*F*	19 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	195 0 0*F*	195 0 0*F*	215 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	174 0 0*F*	174 0 0*F*	190 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	*N.V.*	192 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 14 0	8 9 0	9 0 3
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	123 7 0	102 14 0	82 4 7
		Prawns	30 14 0	30 14 0	30 13 8
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	90 0 0	65 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	85 0 0	95 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	102 8 0*F*	110 0 0*F*	110 0 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	94 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		105 0 0	90 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	21 8 0*F*	21 8 0*F*	23 0 6
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	20 0 0*F*	21 0 0*F*	25 2 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	17 8 0*F*	17 8 0*F*	25 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	15 11 0*F*	16 9 0*F*	18 15 0
	Madras	Coromandel	16 6 0*F*	16 12 0*F*	18 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	17 6 0*F*	16 9 0*F*	17 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	16 8 0*F*	16 12 0*F*	16 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	12 1 0	11 9 0	13 12 0
	Madras	Salem	*N.Q.*	14 6 0	14 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		11 2 0	10 14 0	12 9 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	21 8 0*F*	20 0 0*F*	29 2 0
		Black	20 8 0*F*	20 0 0*F*	26 9 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	8 0 0*F*	7 10 0*F*	9 7 0
	Abohar	Desi	8 12 0*F*	8 12 0*F*	11 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		47 0 0*F*	49 0 0*F*	67 0 0
	Kanpur		45 0 0*F*	46 0 0*F*	62 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		39 9 0*F*	34 8 0*F*	40 6 0
	Madras		33 7 0*F*	34 1 0*F*	37 11 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		39 11 0*F*	39 10 0*F*	38 9 0
	Kanpur		37 0 0*F*	38 8 0*F*	38 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		29 0 0*F*	27 9 0*F*	31 0 0
	Kanpur		22 8 0*F*	23 8 0*F*	27 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		37 1 0*F*	37 14 0*F*	46 1 0
	Bombay		37 0 0*F*	39 10 0*F*	44 1 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		6 8 0*F*	6 2 0*F*	7 12 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 0 0*F*	4 12 0*F*	7 6 0
	Bombay		5 8 0*F*	4 9 0*F*	6 7 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani (*iii*)	190 12 0	*N. T.*	210 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	648 0 0 *F*	648 0 0 *F*	*N.Q.*
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	600 0 0	630 0 0	770 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 11 0	277 11 0	267 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	165 0 0	165 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	148 5 0	145 14 0	155 8 0
		Assam Middles	128 13 0	141 0 0	148 4 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust.	1 12 0	2 3 0	2 9 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 6 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	230 0 0	229 0 0	211 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	257 0 0	249 0 0	222 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	238 0 0	236 0 0	217 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	227 0 0 *F*	225 0 0 *F*	210 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	74 0 0 *F*	74 0 0 *F*	90 0 0
	Cochin	Good	63 1 0 *F*	*N. Q.*	24 12 0
Chillies	Patna		48 0 0 *F*	48 0 0 *F*	*N. Q.*
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	122 6 0 *F*	110 2 0 *F*	161 9 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	153 1 0 *F*	147 0 0 *F*	96 7 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Kalimpong Big	75 0 0 *F*	100 0 0	*N. R.*
		Mysore Small	920 0 0 *F*	920 0 0 *F*	*N. R.*
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1955 crop*			
		Grade 4	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 14 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123 7 0 *F*	123 7 0 *F*	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	N. A.	9 4 0	6 2 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	3 8 0 *F*	6 0 0 *F*	7 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		7 8 0 *F*	6 4 0 *F*	5 4 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to rail-head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(Double quality) For supply to State Govts.	*No Stock*		290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do.	Do.		290 0 0
4. Nitro-Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do.	Do.		290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O. R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

F. Relates to Friday quotations.

N.R. Not reported.

N.T. No transaction.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Foodgrains—			Rs. A. P.	
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

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* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	16-9-55	11 4 0
		Open Market	17-9-55	9 4 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	16-9-55	10 0 0
	Dacca	Coarse	17-9-55	24 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	. . .	16-9-55	20 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	17-9-55	796 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	17-9-55	881 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	17-9-55	9 12 0
	Lyallpur	American	16-9-55	12 10 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	17-9-55	210 0 0
Jute	Dacca	. .	17-9-55	131 0 0†

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* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs. † Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE :—With effect from 31st July 1955, the Pakistan rupee has been brought on par with Indian rupee.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash)	(60 lbs.)	21-9-55	193¼ Cents	12 10 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard winter Kansas city.	Bushel (57 lbs.)	5-9-55	209 Cents	14 6 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring .wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-9-55	241⅞ Cents	15 13 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-9-55	175 Cents	11 10 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Sept./Oct.	Ton	23-9-55	£26 0 0	12 11 9
Maize . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	21-9-55	133¾ Cents	9 6 0
Barley . .	Canada .	Winnipeg	(October)	48 lbs.	21-9-55	103⅛ Cents	8 9 0@
Groundnut .	European ports		Sudan shelled (c. i. f.)	Ton	24-9-55	£65 0 0	31 13 0
Groundnut oil .	European ports		South African 2% (c. i. f.)	Ton	24-9-55	£107 0 0	52 6 0
Linseed . .	European ports	..	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.) Sept./Oct.	Ton	24-9-55	£58 0 0	28 7 0
Linseed oil .	European ports		Indian (c.i.f.) Shipt Sept./Oct.	Ton	24-9-55	£98 0 0	48 0 0
Castor oil .	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	24-9-55	£89 0 0	43 9 0
Cotton . .	U.S.A.	New York		lb.	22-9-55	33·60 Cents	1,251 0 0*
Jute . .	U.K.	London	Mill firsts Sept./Oct.	Ton	23-9-55	£90 0 0	214 4 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-7-55. (Canada 2·75¼ to 2·75⅜ dollars=1 £ sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.B. The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Sept. '55 (24-9-55)	Aug. '55 (27-8-55)	Sept. '54 (25-9-54)
Fruits, Fresh and dry—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	3 10 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 14 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	1 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	0 3 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	*N.Q.*	*N.Q.*	0 12 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 6

N.Q. No Quotations.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			Sept. '55 (24-9-55)	Aug. '55 (27-8-55)	Sept. '54 (25-9-54)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Sept., '55 (24-9-55)	August, '55 (27-8-55)	Sept., '54 (25-9-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 4 7	*N.Q.*	1 8 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 6 0

N.Q. No Quotations.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Sept. '55 (24-9-55)	August, '55 (27-8-55)	Sept. '54 (25-9-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	125	85	103
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	*N.R.*	320	(b)260 to 330
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	*N.R.*	200 to 300	(b)250 to 350
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 6 seers of milk.	Each	260	200	293
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	*N.R.*	450 to 550	(b)500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	8 teething	Each	180	160	158
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	*N.R.*	400	(b)450

N.R. Not reported.

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-8-55.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	6-8-55	13-8-55	20-8-55	27-8-55	Aug., '55	July, '55	Aug., '54
Food Articles . . .	315·7	315·1	320·5	318·5	317·5	309·7	362·4
Industrial Raw Materials .	400·9	406·5	405·3	404·3	404·2	408·1	420·8
Semi-manufactured Articles .	327·1	326·6	326·8	325·1	326·3	329·6	351·9
Manufactured Articles . .	371·5	371·5	371·2	370·6	371·2	370·9	375·8
Miscellaneous . . .	560·7	562·8	563·2	562·4	563·1	562·6	608·9
All Commodities . . .	356·3	356·9	358·5	357·2	357·3	355·6	382·3

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(*Base*: 1948=100)				
	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185 (*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—May	108	106	113	151	186
1955—April	94	106	113	152	190
May	93	105	..	152	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
(*R*) Revised.
Source : United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base* : 1949=100)		U.S.A. (*Base* : 1948=100)		Canada (*Base* : 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949 . .	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950 . .	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951 . .	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952 . .	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953 . .	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1954 . .	101	101	108	112	117	121	114*	132
1954—May . .	102	102	109	112	114	120	112*	131
1955—April .	89(P)	93(P)	107	111	115	121	120*	136
May . .	88(P)	92(P)	107	111	117	121	120*	136

* *Base*: January 1952=100. (R) Revised. (P) Provisional.

Sources: 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., Canada and U. K., *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for July 1955

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	83	..	..	..	..	56	77	74	..	82	75	78	..	56
Sonail (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudohi (Bombay)	70	..	67	..	42	58	87	55	..	53	96	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	82	..	62	64	..	58	..	60	79	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	51	..	..	56	..	77	84	65	85	..	81	125
Bamra (Orissa)	115	..	..	..	..	52	93	66	..	66	98	..	124	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	93	..	..	..	..	82	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	104	..	78	..	59	72	88	63	119	65	101	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	139	..	..	..	..	64	92	69	..	191	112	94	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	39	31	29	45	..	89	60	85	43	40	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	79	40	..	..	..	101	83	79	83	47	54	..	126	..

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	May 1955	April 1955	May 1954
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	336	338	402
Srikakulam („)	Thettangi	349	352	458
West Godavari („)	Alamuru	329	332	424
Kurnool („)	Madavaram	382	395	440
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	339	348	456
	Agaram	335	337	449
Tiruchirapalli („)	Thulayanatham	439	444	458
Mathurai („)	Erodu	366	365	403
	Gokilapuram	372	379	410
Coimbatore („)	Kinathukadavu	387	393	427
Malabar („)	Koduvalli	472	472	561
Chingleput („)	Guduvancheri	378	377	478
	Kunnathur	341	362	453

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—May	117	116	79	87	99	99	106	106
1955—April	111	111	63	74	92	94	92	97
May	109	109	57	70	91	93	89	95

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

21. Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rs., As. and Pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Daily working hours	Field labour			Other agricultural operation		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ANDHRA—									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	Jan. 1955	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
		February 1955	..	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 7 6	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
		March 1955	..	1 8 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	Korvali	Jan. 1955	..	2 0 0	1 13 0	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	..
		Feb. 1955	..	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	2 3 0	1 15 0	..
		March 1955	..	1 4 8	1 0 0	..	1 14 0	1 9 0	..
Krishna	Rolapudi	Jan. 1955	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 15 6	0 12 0	0 8 6
		Feb. 1955	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
		March 1955	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 6 8
Guntur	Kondalur	Jan. 1955	..	1 9 0	0 13 4	0 9 4	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	..	1 9 0	0 13 4	0 9 4	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		March 1955	..	1 11 0	0 13 4	0 9 4	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Anantapur	Manepalle	Jan. 1955	..	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
		Feb. 1955	..	0 14 8	0 9 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
		March 1955	..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Chittoor	Nagari	Jan. 1955	..	1 1 0	0 10 4	0 8 6	1 0 0	0 12 6	..
		Feb. 1955	..	1 1 8	0 10 8	0 9 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	..
		March 1955		1 4 8	0 14 8	0 7 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 6 0
ASSAM									
Sibsagar	Rangchol	March 1955	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		April 1955	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	March 1955	8	2 12 0	..	..	2 12 0	..	..
		April 1955	8	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
BIHAR									
Muzaffarnagar	Narsingpur	May 1955	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
		June 1955	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	May 1955	8	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
		June 1955	8	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Ranchi	Itki	May 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
		June 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur.	May 1955	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		June 1955	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
BOMBAY									
Thana	Kalayan	May 1955	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Odo	May 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	May 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	May 1955	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
SAURASHTRA									
Gotulwad	Nageshri	July 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	July 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN									
Trichur	Vilvathum	May 1955	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Pulyoorsala	May 1955	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	May 1955	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhilkole	May 1955	9½	1 4 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
Chamba	Chowari	June 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
KUTCH									
Bhuj	Bhuj	April 1955	8	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
		May 1955	8	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

TABLE No. 21·1

Daily Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rs., As. &

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of labour	Daily working hours	Daily wages for Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Ot Agr tu Op ti
MADRAS								
Tanjore	Alangudi	June 1955	Man	..	1 15 0	..	..	1
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	June 1955	Man	..	0 12 0	..	0 8 0	0
			Woman	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0
Malabar	Manthana	June 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0
			Child	..	...	...	...	
PUNJAB								
Hissar	Mungeli	June 1955	Man	..	1 14 0*	..	1 14 0*	
			Woman	..	..	..	..	
			Child	..	..	..	..	
Rohtak	Sundarpur	June 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	
			Woman	..	..	..	1 0 0	
			Child	..	..	..	..	
Ambala	Shahpur	June 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2
			Woman	..	...	...	...	
			Child	..	..	..	..	
Kangra	Birta	June 1955	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Jullundur	Jamsher	June 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1
Ferozpur	Sodhinagar	June 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	1
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1

* Work is done for 10 hours a day.

TABLE No. 21·2

Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rs., As. &

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochi	Herdsmen: Man	Woman	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
ANDHRA									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	Jan. 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0
		Feb. 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0
		March 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0
West Godavari	Korvali	Jan. 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	
		Feb. 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	
		March 1955	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
Krishna	Rolapudi	Jan. 1955	..	1 7 3	0 15 6	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0
		Feb. 1955	..	1 6 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0
		March 1955	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ANDHRA—*contd.*									
Guntur	Kendalur	Jan. 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
		March 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Anantapur	Manepalle	Jan. 1955	..	3 2 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	..	
		Feb. 1955	..	3 2 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		March 1955	..	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	..
Chittoor	Nagari	Jan. 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		March 1955	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
ASSAM									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	March 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		April 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	March 1955	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
		April 1955	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
BIHAR									
Muzaffarnagar	Narsingpur	May 1955	7	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
		June 1955	7	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	May 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
		June 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Ranchi	Itki	May 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
		June 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	May 1955	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		June 1955	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
BOMBAY									
Thana	Kalyan	May 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	May 1955	8	3 8 0	*	*	1 8 0	*	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	May 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	May 1955	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	*	1 0 0†	*	*
MADRAS									
Tanjore	Alangudi	June 1955	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	June 1955	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Malabar	Manthane	June 1955	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	0 6 0	0 6 0
PUNJAB									
Hissar	Mungeli	June 1955	8	3 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sundarpur	June 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	June 1955	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	June 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	June 1955	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozpur	Sodhinagar	June 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
SAURASHTRA									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	July 1955	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1 0 0	..	..
	Ugamedi	July 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN									
Trichur	Vilvathum	May 1955	8	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	May 1955	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	May 1955	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Pozhilkole	May 1955	9½	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
Chamba	Chowori	June 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
KUTCH									
Bhuj	Bhuj	April 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		May 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0

* Labour is not engaged on daily basis.
† Calculated from monthly wages.
N.R. Not reported.
N.A. Not Available.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice . .	Forth	1954-55	11-5-55	23,700	24,533	(—) 3·4	8,378	9,146	(—) 8·3
Jowar . .	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—) 25·6	217	293	(—) 25·9
Bajra . .	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—) 14·9	346	455	(—) 24·0
Maize . .	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat . .	Second	1954-55	5-5-55	10,636	10,065	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Barley . .	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+) 6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram . .	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	2,707	2,458	(+) 10·1	..	..	..
Sugarcane . .	Final	1954-55	April 1955	1,017	962	(+) 5·7	12,275*	12,629*	(—) 2·8
Tobacco . . .	Final	1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+) 10·9	90	74	(+) 22·6
Oil seeds—									
Sesamum . .	Second	1954-55	22-1-55	209	208	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1954-55	29-4-55	1,604	1,525	(+) 5·2	..	..	..
Linseed . .	Second	1954-55	30-3-55	75	72	(+) 4·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton . .	Third	1954-55	6-4-55	3,057	3,094	(—) 1·2	1,462‡	1,371‡	(+) 6·6
Jute . .	First	1955-56	14-7-55	1,716	1,304	(+) 31·6	..	..	..
Tea . . .	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

* Figures are in teams of 'cane'.
† In million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of August 1955 (from 30-7-55 to 31-8-55) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last day of the cotton year (*i.e.* 31-8-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of Aug. 1955 (from 30-7-55 to 31-8-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA . .	Chinnapathi . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton .	..	..	..	..	
	Northerns . .	..	..	..	..	
	Westerns . .	..	..	..	..	
	Mungari . .	..	..	..	..	
	Coconadas . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASSAM	Comillas	186	..	12,138	3,461	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	242	530	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia					
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	Poona, N. Satara. S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	6. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	...	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	10,856	14,942	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla . . . 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.				Nimar.
	TOTAL .	..	..	56,897	57,116	
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras	N.A.				Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur.	1. C.P. & Berar Americans. 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras					Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	TOTAL .	..	..	106,261	98,480	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	..	..	2,407	3,284	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H.420	N.A.				Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.				Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla					
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. C. P. Oomras					
	5. Berar Oomras					
	TOTAL	..	..	678,068	533,751	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH.	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.				
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans.					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Verum & H. 420					
	5. C. P. Oomras					
	6. Berar Oomras					
	TOTAL	..	..	854,507	707,573	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	2,110	2,999	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	6,244	6,279	69,626(*a*)	41,876	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	3,291	3,054	26,513	13,635	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Cocanadas.	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis	1,163	1,305	18,282	15,325	
	9. Karungani	1,171	2,022	26,677(*b*)	17,325	
	10. Chinnapath	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	11,869	12,660	141,098(*c*)	90,394	
	Cotton Waste	4,890	4,046	60,426(*d*)	57,858	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	21,564	21,168	Hissar, Rohtak Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District.)
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	59,661	44,016	
	Total	..	..	81,225	65,184	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	1,375	3,472	Kangra, Hoshiarpur; Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	60,883	30,766	
	TOTAL	..	..	62,258	34,238	
Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	916	8,733	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	64,488	48,284	
	TOTAL	..	..	65,404	57,017	
Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	14,569	24,560	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	213,263§	168,511	
	TOTAL	..	..	227,832	193,071	
TAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	38,424	57,933	
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	398,295	291,577	
	TOTAL	..	..	436,791	349,510	
	Cotton waste	..	..	1,006	181	
TAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly. Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital Almora & Garhwal,
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur-Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	2,140	417	24,831	10,663	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	8	..	8	
	TOTAL	2,140	425	24,831	10,671	
	Cotton Waste	536	851	6,395	6,739	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	9,633	6,935	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	46	..	104,671	96,048	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	309	545	110,739	81,376	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	2,403	3,340	45,184	41,476	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	102	102	664	
	8. Warrangal & Cocanadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,758	3,987	270,329	226,499	
	Cotton waste	677	..	1,574	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	3,619	5,567	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	78,136	58,728	
	3. Jarilla . .	..	..	72,717	81,224	
	4. Malvi . .	41	..	73,134	65,632	
	5. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	27,208	29,365	
	TOTAL .	41	..	254,814	240,516	
	Cotton Waste .	499	450	14,250	10,606	
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	..	61	4,601	2,821	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	3,093	2,083	30,596	23,139	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	3,325	..	11,738	..	
	TOTAL .	6,418	2,144	46,935	25,960	
	Cotton Waste .	295	158	1,526	1,725	
P.E.P.S.U. . . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	..	..	106,033	152,683	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	522	..	171,182	81,474	
	TOTAL .	522	..	277,215	234,157	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	40,769	32,871	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	260	..	79,275	96,367	
	3. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	15,180	15,151	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	260	..	135,224	144,489	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	4,832	..	323,414(*e*)	191,966	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	52,994 (*h*)	53,027	
	TOTAL .	4,832	..	376,408(*e*)	244,993	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	824	..	27,638	11,432	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL .	COTTON LINT .	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE .	..	..	..	..	

N.A.=Not available.

(*a*) Includes 429 bales not reported before.

(*b*) „ 123 „ „ „

(*c*) „ 552 „ „ „

(*d*) „ 393 „ „ „

(*e*) „ 133 „ „ „

NOTE.—No data from Bhopal, Andhra, Bombay, U.P. and Ajmer are yet available. All-India total is not therefore given in the table.

23·1. Area and Production of Jute in India (1953-54 & 1954-55)

State/District	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)		1954-55 (Final Estimate)	
	Area (Acres)	Production (Bales of 400 lbs. each)	Area (Acres)	Production (Bales of 400 lbs. each)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASSAM				
Cachar	800	2,546	600	1,644
Darrang	31,000	101,912	32,000	61,040
Garo Hills	12,500	39,781	14,000	38,360
Goalpara	74,000	266,585	74,500	219,030
Kamrup	50,000	106,500	56,000	113,260
Lakhimpur	3,500	11,139	3,750	10,275
Mikir & North Cachar Hills	400	1,273	400	1,096
Nowgong	82,500	270,806	99,500	324,619
Sibsagar	2,000	6,365	2,300	6,302
TOTAL	256,700	806,907	283,050	775,626
BIHAR				
Bhagalpur	43	63		
Champaran	9,005	22,229		
Darbhanga	5,028	6,166		
Muzaffarpur	6,945	11,390		
Purnea	246,410	506,900		
Saharsa	32,392	47,293		
Santhal Parganas	1,670	4,267		
Saran	1,979	2,692		
TOTAL	303,472	601,000	302,100*	604,123*
ORISSA				
Balasore	12,473	27,441	13,707	30,155
Balangir Patna	58	127	43	95
Baudh-Phulbani	..	..	77	169
Cuttack	37,591	82,700	64,887	142,751
Dhenkanal	54	118	99	218
Ganjam	204	448	248	546
Kalahandi	48	107	10	22
Keonjhar	4,214	9,271	4,850	10,670
Koraput	1,150	2,530	1,150	2,530
Mayurbhunj	1,025	2,254	1,324	2,913
Puri	1,480	3,255	501	1,102
Sambalpur	400	880	500	1,100
Sundargarh	16	36	4	9
TOTAL	58,713	129,167	87,400	192,280

23.1. Area and Production of Jute in India (1953-54 & 1954-55)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
UTTAR PRADESH				
Azamgarh	770	1,584	585	1,203
Badaun	100	206	240	494
Bahraich	2,758	5,674	2,895	5,955
Ballia	965	1,985	1,090	2,242
Banaras	..	..	48	99
Bara Banki	1,125	2,314	1,246	2,563
Bareilly	110	226	94	193
Basti	1,571	3,232	726	1,493
Bijnor	345	710	151	311
Deoria	1,340	2,756	2,438	5,015
Faizabad	1,101	2,265	770	1,584
Ghazipur	..	..	250	514
Gonda	1,048	2,156	717	1,475
Gorakhpur	284	584	323	665
Kheri	7,200	14,955	13,600	27,977
Meerut	..	..	54	111
Moradabad	70	140	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	154	317	420	864
Nainital	1.615	3,322	844	1,736
Partapgarh	..	..	64	132
Pilibhit	1,800	3,703	1,200	2,469
Rampur	206	424	130	268
Saharanpur	270	555	288	593
Sitapur	4,300	8,846	5,980	12,302
TOTAL	27,132	55,954	34,153	70,258
WEST BENGAL				
Bankura	1,000	3,000	1,800	5,700
Birbhum	700	2,000	300	800
Burdwan	10,900	33,000	14,000	45,500
Cooch-Behar	57,300	188,000	71,500	185,200
Darjeeling	6,100	26,200	6,100	16,100
Hooghly	51,400	174,100	64,900	245,500
Howrah	10,400	34,200	18,000	47,300
Jalpaiguri	45,100	162,900	43,200	126,400
Midnapore	25,600	70,000	27,900	92,600
Malda	58,100	177,200	36,900	67,600
Murshidabad	80,000	116,000	97,500	197,900
Nadia	65,800	119,200	50,900	125,100
24-Parganas	68,600	256,600	80,200	243,800
West Dinajpur	53,700	136,000	34,700	65,700
TOTAL	534,700	1,498,400	547,900	1,465,200
TRIPURA				
Tripura	15,000	37,500	19,250	46,210
GRAND TOTAL	1,195,717	3,128,928	1,273,853†	3,153,697†

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*District-wise details are not available.

†The figures released in the All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1954-55 were 1,273,000 acres and 3,153,000 bales for 1954-55. The slight difference is due to the rounding off of the figures.

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

During the month of October the monsoon was very active over a large portion of the country especially over Punjab, Pepsu, Delhi, West Madhya Pradesh and Orissa where exceptionally heavy rains leading to floods were received. The condition of standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., and Pepsu where crops were damaged by excessive rains and in parts of Bihar, Saurashtra and Kutch where crops were affected due to scarcity of rains. Attacks of insects and pests on standing crops were also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

First Estimates of acreage of tur (arhar) and kharif pulses other than tur became available which showed a decrease of 3·1 per cent and 7·2 per cent respectively over the previous year.

During the month under review, the prices of various agricultural products generally showed either a hardening tendency or at least a steady undertone. Prices of foodgrains in general displayed a hardening tendency except in some states e.g. Madras, Saurashtra and Andhra where they ruled more or less steady at previous month's level. Market prices of rice strengthened in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal but registered some fall in Bombay and Mysore; in other parts of the country they remained more or less steady. Wheat prices strengthened in the states of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar while elsewhere they were generally steady. In the case of coarse grains prices generally indicated a hardening tendency.

Sugar markets continued to remain depressed for want of appreciable demand; the anxiety of the sugar factories to part with their heavy stocks was also a contributory factor. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits. At Kanpur the market remained more or less steady at Rs. 30 per maund throughout the month.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils prices generally ruled steady to firm. The announcement of the Government releasing export quotas of b.p.s. groundnuts, groundnut oil and groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) imparted firmness to the market. Another contributory factor in toning up the prices was expectation of renewed demand for castor oil from the U.S. based on the reports that Brazilian Government was not granting exchange facilities for castor trade due to poor crop in that country.

The cotton market at Bombay ruled active on a revival of mill demand for both old and new crop consequent on delayed movement of cotton and reports of deterioration of quality.

As regards jute, the Calcutta loose jute market witnessed a progressive increase in prices due partly to an increasing interest shown by the mills in the 'ready' and 'near' 'delivery' jute and partly to speculative activity in the jute goods market. Thus the bottom variety of Assam jute opened at Rs. 24-0-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 26.

Prices of tobacco of different varieties in important markets remained almost at the previous month's level.

Latest available data on arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(i) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year were 7·0 lakh tons upto the end of October 1955 as against 5·4 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on October 1, 1955 showed marked increase of 4·08 lakh tons over those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season (beginning with 1st November 1954 upto 22nd October 1955) showed a rise of 0·50 lakh tons as compared to corresponding period of last season. There were no arrivals of gur in Hapur market during October 1955 except for a quantity of 1,400 maunds during the last three days of the month.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut kernels, groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil during July 1955 were decisively higher than those in July 1954.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were higher than those in the preceding season. During July 1955, imports of raw cotton into India, exports from India and consumption by mills were also higher than those in July 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and Mill stations were slightly lower in September 1955 than in the corresponding month last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in the same period.

(*vi*) In respect of unmanufactured tobacco exports during July 1955 were substantially lower than those in the preceding month as well as those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING OCTOBER 1955

The monsoon during the month under review was very active over a large part of the country especially over Punjab, Pepsu, Delhi, West Madhya Pradesh and Orissa where exceptionally heavy rains leading to floods were received.

The Post Monsoon period commenced on 1st October 1955. The rainfall for the period from 1st October to 26th October 1955 was in excess of the normal over a large part of the country. However, it was normal in Rayalaseema and Mysore, deficient in Bihar and Tamilnad and scanty in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal with no rains in West Rajasthan.

Preparation of land, transplantation of winter paddy, sowing of rabi crops and weeding, interculturing and harvesting of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and Pepsu where crops were damaged by excessive rains and in parts of Bihar, Saurashtra and Kutch where crops were affected by scarcity of rains. Attacks of insects and pests on standing crops were also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Pepsu, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The All India First Estimate of Tur for 1955-56 puts the area at 5·4 million acres showing a decrease of 3·1 per cent over the adjusted First Estimate of the previous year. The decrease in area is reported mainly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Vindhya Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The All India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur for 1955-56 puts the area at 9·7 million acres, showing a decrease of 7·2 per cent over the adjusted First Esitmate of the previous year. The decline in acreage has been reported mainly by Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kutch due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

During the month under review only 7·4 thousand tons of wheat were imported into the country. Total imports of cereals from the beginning of January 1955 upto the end of October 1955 amounted to 7·0 lakh tons, comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

During the month, market, prices of foodgrains generally showed an upward tendency in most of the States. In some States, e.g. Madras, Saurashtra and Andhra, however, they ruled more or less steady at previous months level.

Prices of rice strengthened in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal but registered some fall in Bombay and Mysore as compared to September-end prices. In other parts of the country, they remained more or less steady. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 14/- and Rs. 16-8-0 in Andhra and Madras, Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 17/- in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and between Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 18-8-0 in West Bengal.

Wheat prices strengthened in the States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar. Elsewhere they were generally steady. They generally ranged between Rs. 12-4-0 and Rs.13/- in Punjab, Rs. 12/- and Rs. 14/- in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, Rs. 11/- and Rs. 13/- in U.P. and Rs. 12/- and Rs. 16/- in Bombay.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar, bajra and maize generally indicated a hardening tendency. Jowar prices strengthened in Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Hyderabad. They ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 in Bombay, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad and Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs 7 in U.P. Prices of bajra rose in U.P. In other parts of the country, they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. They generally ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-6-0 in U.P.

Maize prices showed a firm tendency in Bihar and U.P. They generally ranged between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 in Bihar, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 in U.P. and Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-8-0 in Rajasthan. In Punjab they fluctuated around Rs. 9 per maund.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in flood-affected areas of U.P. and Punjab. Harvesting of sugarcane has already commenced in certain parts of North and South India.

Sugar—Total production of sugar in India since the beginning of 1954-55 season till 22nd October 1955 amounted to about 15·90 lakh tons (including a quantity of 15 thousand tons of sugar produced prior to 1st November 1954) as against 10·01 lakh tons during the entire previous season. Upto 22nd October 1955 four sugar factories had started can crushing for 1955-56 season as against three factories which were in operation on the same date in the last season. About 17·9 thousand tons of sugar has been produced up to 22nd October 1955 for 1955-56 season as against 12·6 thousand tons during the same period of the previous year.

Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st October 1955 were 5·36 lakh tons as against 1·28 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories between 1st November 1954 and 22nd October 1955 was about 11·78 lakh tons as against 11·28 lakh tons during the same period of the last season. Closing stocks with factories on 22nd October 1955 were 4·67 lakh tons as against 0·80 lakh tons on the same date a year ago.

The Government of India released for sale in the free market during the entire 1954-55 season, 13·90 lakh tons of sugar out of the current season's production.

Imports of refined sugar during October 1955 amounted to 40·8 thousand tons. In these imports, the respective shares of different ports viz. Bombay, Calcutta Madras, Cochin and Bhavnagar were 19·5, 2·0, 12·1, 4·0, and 3·2 thousand tons. Total imports of refined sugar during the entire 1954-55 season amounted to 5·01 lakh tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 43·2 thousand tons of raw sugar were also imported during that season.

Sugar markets continued to rule depressed for want of appreciable demand and on account of the anxiety of the sugar factories to part with their heavy stocks. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits and showed only slight variations from last month's levels. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during October 1955:—

(Rs. per maund).

Markets	Week ending 24-9-55	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
Hapur . . .	30 2 0	30 1 0	30 0 0	30 3 0	30 3 0	30 3 0
Kanpur . . .	29 12 0	30 0 0	30 2 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Jullundur . . .	30 11 0	30 12 0	30 13 0	30 13 0	30 9 0	30 11 0
Calcutta . . .	31 12 0	32 8 0	32 2 0	32 10 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Nagpur . . .	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 0 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 8 0
Madras . . .	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 6 0	31 7 0
Bombay . . .	32 11 0	32 0 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 2 0
Patna . . .	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not Reported.

Gur—There were no arrivals of gur in Hapur market during October except for the last three days of the month when a quantity of about 1,400 mds. arrived. Total stocks of gur in this market stood at 27,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 46,000 mds. at the end of September.

Gur markets exhibited a hardening tendency in most of the areas during the first three weeks but showed some decline thereafter due to arrival of new gur in the market. Thus at Hapur, Calcutta and Bombay, the prices of gur, which stood at Rs. 11-0-0, Rs. 14-0-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 per maund on 1st October 1955 rose to Rs. 17-8-0, Rs. 20-0-0 and Rs. 17-7-0 per maund on 22nd October 1955 but again declined to Rs. 16-8-0, Rs. 18-0-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 per maund respectively on 29th October 1955.

The following table gives the wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres:—

(Rs. per maund).

Markets	Week ending 24-9-55	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
Hapur . . .	10 15 0	11 0 0	11 10 0	12 0 0	17 8 0	16 6 0
Kanpur . . .	13 4 0	14 4 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Calcutta . . .	13 8 0	14 0 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0
Madras . . .	9 10 0	9 10 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0
Bombay . . .	12 8 0	15 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	17 12 0	16 8 0
Patna . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	N.R.	16 0 0	16 0 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not Reported.

(iii) OIL SEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During October, the oilseeds and oils markets generally ruled steady to firm due to the announcement of the export quotas of h.p.s. groundnuts, groundnut oil and groundnut oilcake (expeller variety). Another contributory factor in toning up the prices was expectations of renewed demand for castor oil from the U. S. based on the reports that Brazil Government was not granting exchange facilities for castor trade due to poor crop in that country.

(a) Groundnut

During October, harvesting of the 1955-56 groundnut crop commenced in the principal groundnut producing States. Sowing operations were also being continued in some parts of these States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Andhra and Bombay where some damage was caused by excessive rains. Also attack of insects and pests on groundnut crop was reported from parts of Bombay.

A notable development regarding oilseeds during the month under review was the release of further quotas of h.p.s. groundnuts and groundnut oil for export.

Two factors exerting conflicting influence on the internal prices of groundnuts and its oil were in operation during the month. While the expectation of a further release of the export quotas in the first three weeks and the actual announcement of the quotas on 22nd October 1955 imparted a steady tone to groundnuts and groundnut oil prices, reports of the increased arrivals of the new crop in the upcountry centres were responsible for keeping the prices at low levels. On balance, the prices of groundnuts and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras towards the end of the month were higher than those in the beginning. At European ports, Indian Groundnut oil showed an easy trend; the South African variety, on the other hand, remained stationary at Rs. 52/6 per maund. The following table gives prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	15 8 0	15 3 0	16 1 0	16 12 0	16 12 0
Madras	15 8 0	16 9 0	16 12 0	16 2 0	16 0 0
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	33 1 0	33 4 0	35 4 0	36 0 0	36 4 0
Madras	32 4 0	33 12 0	33 14 0	33 12 0	34 1 0
European Ports—					
Indian crude 3 per cent	53 2 0	52 3 0	51 3 5	51 15 0	51 3 0
South African 2 per cent	52 6 0	52 6 0	52 6 0	52 5 0	52 6 0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during July 1955 were 13,553 tons and 1,564 tons respectively. The corresponding figures for the same month of the previous year were 10 tons and 16 tons respectively. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the four months April to July 1955, amounted to 13,177 tons and 64,479 tons as against 5,974 tons and 16 tons respectively for the corresponding period o the previous year.

(b) Linseed

During the month under review, linseed and linseed oil markets in India were generally firm partly in sympathy with other sections of the oilseeds market and partly due to expectation of increased export demand. As a result, the trend in prices of linseed and its oil was progressively upward at internal markets. At Kanpur, however, linseed oil remained generally steady with slight fluctuations and at the end of the month the price was a shade easier than at the beginning. At European ports, the price of linseed oil exhibited a downward trend in the first half of the month, but in the latter half it registered an increase over that prevailing in the preceding fortnight. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices at different centres in India and also at European ports during October.

(Rs. per maund)

	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold) . . .	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 11 0	18 12 0	19 1 0
Calcutta (Small) . . .	18 4 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	18 12 0	19 2 0
Kanpur (Bold) . . .	17 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 8 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	39 11 0	40 12 0	41 8 0	41 14 0	43 12 0
Kanpur	38 0 0	36 8 0	37 0 0	38 0 0	37 8 0
U. K. Ports (Indian Variety) .	49 0 0	48 8 0	47 8 0	49 15 0	49 15 0

Exports of linseed oil during July 1955, amounted to 14,921 tons as compared to 111 tons only in the same month of the previous year. Total exports of linseed oil for the four months April to July 1955, amounted to 42,896 tons as against 795 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Castorseed

Castorseed and castor oil markets generally moved up during the month under review due to expectation of renewed demand from U. S. It was reported that Brazilian Government was not granting exchange facilities for castor trade due to poor crop of castor in that country and U. S. might have to turn for its castor requirements to India from Brazil. At European ports, castor oil prices recorded an erratic trend with an easy undertone in the first fortnight; in the second half of the month, however, the market recorded a distinct improvement and Indian castor oil advanced by about Re. 1/ per md. The following table gives the weekly prices of castor seed and castor oil during the month under review:—

(Rs. per Md.)

	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
Caster seed					
Bombay (Bold) . . .	12 11 0	12 11 0	13 0 0	12 15 0	13 9 0
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 12 0	10 8 0	10 8 0
Jadchdarla (Hyderabad) .	12 4 0	11 13 0	11 15 0	12 4 0	12 5 0
Castor oil—					
Bombay	30 14 0	30 5 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	32 5 0
Kanpur	22 8 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Madras	28 5 0	28 5 0	28 13 0	28 13 0	28 13 0
U.K. Ports (Indian commercial C. & F.)	45 1 0	45 9 0	45 9 0	46 8 0	46 8 0

N.S.—No stock.

Exports of castor oil from India during July 1955, were 4,836 tons as against 3,813 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Total exports from 1st April to 31st July 1955, amounted to 15,703 tons as compared to 8,859 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1954.

(iv) COTTON

Rainfall and floods in Punjab, Pepsu and Delhi in the early part of October caused damage to standing cotton crop. Deterioration of quality of cotton in these parts was also anticipated. Oomra tracts too received rains in abundance. By the third week of the month monsoon had almost receded from the North and the bright sunny weather which followed, proved beneficial to the crop. Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad had also unwanted rains during the month. Elsewhere, especially in the South, the weather was generally favourable to the cotton crop.

According to an estimate framed by the Trade at the end of September 1955, the cotton production in India during 1955-56 season was placed at 54·29 lakh bales of 392 lbs. each as against the corresponding estimate of 48·07 lakh bales and the final estimate of 54·60 lakh bales for the 1954-55 season.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in their latest estimate released on 8th October, placed the 1955-56 crop at 13·93 million bales of 500 lbs. each from an area of 16·51 million acres as against the September estimate of 12·88 million bales and the final estimate of 13·68 million bales for the previous season. This indicates a yield per acre of 405 lbs., that is, 64 lbs. higher than that of 341 lbs. for 1954-55.

For the third year in succession, the U.S. Government have decided to apply cotton acreage control during 1956-57 season. This is to limit the output of cotton with a view to maintaining the official price support programme. The area under cotton during 1956-57 is limited to 17·39 million acres, i.e. 0·72 million acres below the level fixed for the previous season. The area under extra-long staple cotton is also fixed lower at 45·3 thousand acres for 1956-57 as against 46·2 thousand acres fixed for 1955-56. This allotment would have to be approved by the farmers at a referendum. If approved, the farmers would be eligible for price support on the 1956-57 crop which might be of the order of about 85 per cent of the parity price of cotton instead of 90 per cent during the two previous seasons. It is felt that even at 85 per cent, the U.S. cotton price would be higher as compared to the prices of cotton elsewhere in the world.

The important announcements regarding raw cotton made by the Government of India during October were:

(*i*) On 27th October 1955, the Government of India announced their decision to release immediately for export a 'bonus' quota of 1 lakh bales of cotton of all varieties of staple length 3/4 inch and below except Coconadas and Bengal Deshi. This quantity would be distributed amongst quota holders on the basis of roughly 2 bales for every 5 bales actually shipped by them, during the period 1st September 1954 to 31st August 1955. The Government of India have further decided to export a quantity of 0·5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi which would be distributed in accordance with the policy laid down for allotment of quotas during 1955-56 season.

(*ii*) The revised Cotton Control Order, 1955 was announced on 13th October 1955. The salient features of this order are (*a*) the Government of India decided to continue the licensing of the cotton dealers and persons who hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge; (*b*) manufacturers (textile mills) and persons dealing exclusively in Assam and Comilla cotton who were hitherto exempted from taking out licences have now been brought under the purview of the licensing provisions; (*c*) there would be three classes of licences viz., 'A' class licences which would be valid throughout the territories of India, 'B' class which would be valid in the States concerned and 'C' class exclusively meant for dealers in hand-ginned cotton which would be valid in the States concerned.These licences would be valid for the cotton season for which they are granted. While the Textile Commissioner would continue to be the licensing authority for 'A' class licences, the State Government concerned would be the licensing authority for 'B' and 'C' class licences. (*d*) The Government of India also decided to remove the control on sale of cotton, both Indian and foreign, by a manufacturer. It would thus not be necessary now for a manufacturer to obtain the permission of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay for sale of his cotton-stock.

Imports of raw cotton into India during July 1955 totalled 79 thousand bales as against 78 thousand bales in the preceding month and 77 thousand bales in the corresponding month of last year. Total imports since the commencement of the 1954-55 season, that is, from 1st September 1954 to 31st July 1955 amounted to 5·7 lakh bales as against 6·52 lakh bales during the same period of the 1953-54 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during July 1955 amounted to 42 thousand bales as against 6 thousand bales exported in July 1954. This brings the total during the first eleven months of the 1954-55 season to 2·47 lakh bales as against 1·25 lakh bales exported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during July 1955 aggregated 4·26 lakh bales as against 3·93 lakh bales in June 1955 and 4·06 lakh bales in July 1954. The total consumption of cotton during the period September 1954 to July 1955 amounted to 43·65 lakh bales as compared to 42·16 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the 1953-54 season. Towards the end of July 1955, stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood at 17·33 lakh bales as against 17·98 lakh bales at the close of the preceding month and 13·31 lakh bales at the corresponding time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs each)

Description	Consumption during		Total		Stock of cotton with mills on:—	
	July '55	July '54	1-9-54 to 31-7-55	1-9-53 to 31-7-54	31-7-55	31-7-54
Indian cotton	3·76	3·38	37·76	35·59	15·52	11·18
Pakistan cotton	..	..	0·05	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Egyptian cotton	0·15	0·21	1·83	2·59	0·29	0·77
Other foreign cotton	0·35	0·45	4·01	3·98	1·52	1·35
Total	4·26	4·04	43·65	42·16	17·33	13·31

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1954-55 season is indicated-below:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 20-10-55	1-9-54 to 20-10-54
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	1·57	0·95
Consumption of cotton by mills	1·73	1·79
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 20th October, 1955	7·29	4·73

In the Bombay Cotton Market, futures registered a sharp rise. The Forward Section of the market was in the grip of bulls throughout. The I.C.C. February, which opened at Rs. 616 on the 1st October forged ahead on nervous covering following reports of heavy damage to the crop to Rs. 626-12-0 by the 3rd of the month and then progressively improved to Rs. 649 by the 20th. Cotton futures experienced further boom conditions during the last week largely due to the consistent and sustained speculative support prompted by the recent creditable performance on the export front and also on account of fresh export quota announced. After reaching the peak-level of Rs. 669-12-0 on the 31st October, the I.C.C. February closed at Rs. 666 on the same day.

The Spot Section in which mill demand was on a restricted scale in the opening week of the month ruled active especially in the second and fourth weeks on revival of mill demand for both old and new crop consequent on delayed movement of cotton and reports of deterioration of quality. Interest was mainly confined to new crop Vijay, Punjab 320 F and 216 F and old crop Khandesh, Jayadhar, Laxmi, Jarilla and Wagad. Among exportable varieties, Zoda, Wagad and Kalyan and the new crop Vijay had come in for keen interest of the shippers and sizable quantities were reported to have changed hands. Business in the foreign section was practically at a stand-still, pending the official announcement in respect of U.S. Aid Cotton Scheme. The week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as follows:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lb. each)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Punjab Abohar American
24-9-55	650	630	515	648
1-10-55	650	640	515	648
8-10-55	N.A.	N.A.	515	648
15-10-55	N.A.	N.A.	515	648
22-10-55	N.A.	695	553	619
29-10-55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of kapas in some of the State centres:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lb. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karungani	Madras Madras Karunganni	Andhra Adoni Laxmi
24-9-55	191	258	220
1-10-55	N.A.	266	210
8-10-55	N.A.	266	202
15-10-55	179	266	200
22-10-55	203	266	200
29-10-55	186	266	200

N.A.—Not Available.

The Karachi Cotton Market was distinctly quiet during the first half of the month consequent on reports of acute competition in overseas cotton markets in the near future, especially from the U.S. and India. Later, however, the prices improved on reports of damage both to output and quality of Punjab cotton as a result of heavy rains and floods. The low levels of prices touched by cotton in the past few weeks had evoked buying support from foreign interest as well as indigenous mills. The week-end price quotations from the Karachi Market were as under:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lb. each)

Week-ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
24-9-55	753
1-10-55	758
8-10-55	701
15-10-55	748
22-10-55	724
29-10-55	N.A.

N.A.—Not Avaialble.

In the New York Market, trading was characterized by heavy selling and liquidation of cotton stocks during the first week of the month. The revival of export subsidy rumours, the release of the cotton crop estimate which was 1·06 million bales higher than the September Official estimate and doubtful export prospects had further shaken the morale of the market. A definite reversal of the trend was noticed after the first week consequent on a quiet to steady condition prevailing in the market. The spot price quotations from the New York Market were as follows:

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lb. each
29-9-55	33·80	1,259
6-10-55	33·45	1,246
13-10-55	33·95	1,264
20-10-55	34·20	1,277
27-10-55	34·30	1,281

(V) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during the month of September 1955 amounted to 3·02 lakh bales as against 1·80 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3·04 lakh bales in September 1954. Total arrivals for the period July to September 1955 aggregated 6·46 lakh bales as against 7·17 lakh bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during September 1955 amounted to 1·84 lakh bales as against 0·88 lakh bales imported in the preceding month and 0·62 lakh bales in September 1954. Total imports during the period, July to September, 1955 of the current season amounted to 3·45 lakh bales as against 1·98 lakh bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute during September 1955 by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association amounted to 5·12 lakh bales as against 4·62 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4·46 lakh bales in September 1954. Total consumption during the period July to September 1955 of the current season aggregated 14·39 lakh bales as against 13·29 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute at the end of September 1955 with the mills at Calcutta stood lower at 3·86 lakh bales as compared to 4·33 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 7·05 lakh bales at the end of September 1954.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened with a firm tone in the month of October. Prices showed further improvement with the advancement of the month due partly to an increasing interest shown by the mills in the 'ready' and 'near delivery' jute and partly to speculative activity in the jute goods market. During the first half of the month little business was reported to have been done in the market, but the firmness in the market was due mainly to the reports of foreign enquiries in the jute goods sector. In the subsequent weeks, however, mills, in view of their unsatisfactory stocks position evinced keen interest in 'ready' jute. The following table will show the steady rising trend of prices during the month.

(October/November delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending					
	24-9-55	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	23 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
Northern	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
Orissa	24 8 0	24 8 0	25 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0
Murshidabad	23 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	24 8 0	25 0 0
Western	23 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	24 8 0	25 0 0
Jungli	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0
Daisee	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
U.P.	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 8 0	24 0 0

*November/December delivery.

Unlike the Calcutta loose jute market, the baled jute section of the Calcutta jute market witnessed an easy tone in the beginning of the month. The prices of jute declined by Rs. 5 per bale due to lack of business. In the later part of the month, however, the market improved in sympathy with the loose jute sector and closed firm. The following table gives week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:

(October/November delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week-ending					
	24-9-55	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mill Firsts	165	170	165	165	175	180
Miill Lightenings	150	155	150	150	160	165
Daisee L.G.	140	140	140	140	145	150
Indian N.C.	85	95	95	95	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available.

In the up-country markets, arrivals of jute were reported to be lower than the normal level of imports for this part of the season. In the first week of the month, prices dropped from the previous month's level due to lack of business. In the subsequent weeks, however, the sellers became reserved on reports from Calcutta market and prices improved considerably. The following table gives the week-end quotations of the 'bottom' variety of jute in some of the important up-country markets :—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	29-9-55	6-10-55	13-10-55	20-10-55	27-10-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Purnea (Bihar)	20 0 0	18 13 0	19 2 0	19 8 0	20 6 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	19 10 0	19 6 0	19 12 0	20 13 0	21 5 0
Nowgong (Assam)	19 1 0	17 10 0	18 2 0	18 9 0	17 11 0
Danpur (Orissa)	21 8 0	21 8 0	N.A.	22 8 0	23 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

Calcutta jute goods market exhibited an easy tone during the month under review. This is attributed to the speculative activity following some enquiries from the foreign markets. The following table gives the week-end quotations :

Variety	Unit	Week-ending					
		24-9-55	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hessian 40"×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	38 9 0	38 4 0	38 5 0	38 3 0	..	..
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	105 2 0	104 8 0	104 0 0	104 8 0	..	..

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During September 1955, sowings of the 1955-56 tobacco crop were almost completed in Guntur, Krishna, East and West Godavari and Coimbatore Districts. Transplantation of seedlings was also progressing well in these districts of Andhra and Madras. In Belgaum District of Bombay transplantation of bidi and cigarette tobacco was reported to have been over by the end of September. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair, on the whole, throughout the tobacco growing areas in the country.

According to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during 1954-55 financial year amounted to 565 million lbs. as compared to 529 million lbs. for the previous year. Out of 565 million lbs. cleared during 1954-55, about 155 million lbs. were accounted for by the two states of Madras and Andhra, about 90 million lb. by Bombay and about 87 million lbs. by Uttar Pradesh. Among the different varieties cleared for home consumption during 1954-55, bidi tobacco accounted for 122 million lbs. while chewing and hookah tobacco each accounted for 116 million lbs.

According to a Guntur market committee report, about 1·2 lakh lbs. of flue-cured virginia, about 4·7 lakh lbs. of suncured country and about 1·3 lakh lbs. of sun-cured virginia including gulla, etc. tobaccos were purchased by the major companies and others during September. By the end of this month, about 3·4 lakh lbs. of natu tobacco and 8·5 lakh lbs. of virgina tobacco (low grades) were reported to have been lying in stock with the traders in Krishna district while about 1 lakh lbs. of chewing tobacco and 3 lakh lbs. of cheroot tobacco were held in stock by traders in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras.

During September, prices of different varieties of tobacco in important markets remained almost at the previous month's level. In Krishna market the prices of different varieties of natu tobacco during the month ranged between Rs. 125 and Rs. 700 per candy of 500 lbs. while in the case of low grade virginia tobacco the prices varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per candy. In East and West Godavari districts of Andhra, there was good demand for natu tobacco during the same month and prices ranged between Rs. 180 and Rs. 750 per candy according to the quality.

At Guntur market, prices of certain grades of 1955 flue-cured virginia tobacco witnessed some increase at the close of October as compared to the beginning of the month ; non-redried leaf grade No. LMG closed for the month at As. 8 per lb. as compared to as. 7-6 per lb. in the beginning of the month.

During August 1955, about 8·1 million lbs. of different grades of tobacco were graded for exports as compared to 9·4 million lbs. in the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the tobacco graded for export during August 1955 about 5·7 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia and about 1·1 million lbs. of sun-cured (natu) country while the balance 1·3 million lbs. included sun-cured virginia, white barley, jutty and motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during July 1955 amounted to 3·9 million lbs. worth Rs. 0·6 crores as compared to 10·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·6 crores exported in the same month of the previous year. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the four months April to July 1955 amounted to 21·5 million lbs. worth about Rs. 3·9 crores as against the previous year's exports of 27·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5·1 crores. The main buyer of Indian unmanufactured tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom which accounted for about 12·4 million lbs. for the period April to July 1955.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during September 1955 as reported by various states was as follows :—

The Government of West Bengal completed 14 schemes for the construction and improvement of dams and channels which irrigated an area of 1,801 acres. In addition to this, Irrigation and Waterways Department also brought under irrigation an area of 1,500 acres. The Agriculture Department renovated one tank benefiting an additional area of 30 acres. In Assam one pumping set under additional power pump irrigation scheme was engaged in Salipaddy irrigation. In Madhya Bharat, the progress of wells schemes stood suspended due to rains. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 7 wells was completed and one rahat and one pump set were installed at the site of cultivators' fields.

In Hyderabad, under land improvement schemes, an area of 571 acres was bunded under contour bunding schemes. The work was in progress in Osmanabad district but was temporarily suspended in other centres due to rains. In Assam due to heavy rains and unsuitability of soil there was little progress of reclamation work. During the month, 40 acres of land were dozed, 79 acres ploughed and 94 acres harrowed. In Vindhya Pradesh, 319 acres of Rabi area were embanked, 27 acres of paddy area were bunded, 57 acres of cultivable waste land were reclaimed by the private parties and 1,647 acres were broken by bullock power during the month under review.

52·8 tons of ammonium sulphate, 5·4 tons of superphosphate, 3·4 tons of fertilizer mixture and 38 tons of compost were distributed in Vindhya Pradesh. In West Bengal 36 tons of bonemeal were distributed to the cultivators through Government appointed dealers. The quantity of fertilizers distributed in Hyderabad was 3,570 tons of which 1,678 tons were ammonium sulphate and 1,877 tons paddy fertilizer mixture. In addition to this, 15 tons of green manure seed and 5,320 tons of urban compost were distributed. In Madhya Bharat, 27 tons of ammonium sulphate, 3 tons of superphosphate, 6 tons of manure mixture, 6 tons of groundnut cake, 4,246 tons of urban compost and 16 tons of green manure seed were distributed.

West Bengal Government distributed 51 tons of paddy seeds to the growers through Government seed-stores. In Hyderabad, 284 tons of improved paddy seeds and 14 tons of jowar seeds were distributed. In Vindhya Pradesh, 1·8 tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed among cultivators.

Indo-Iranian Anti-Locust Convention—Locust experts of India and Iran are expected to hold their next meeting under the Indo-Iranian Anti-Locust Convention on November 22 and 23, 1955 at New Delhi. They will review the progress made in locust-control operations during this year and also discuss the programme of work for 1956. The experts will discuss, in particular, organisation, methods of control and other matters relating to the anti-locust campaign to be undertaken next year. The latest report on the locust situation says that lull in the activity of desert locusts of the gregarious type is continuing.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

It has been found in Uttar Pradesh that over 75 per cent of the Bhoodan Land donated to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, was unfit for cultivation. This, besides involving heavy reclamation cost to the State, brought little benefit to the landless labourers to whom such land was to be allotted. With a view to check donations of such useless lands, the State Government have recently introduced in the State Legislative Council a Bill, The U.P. BhoodanYagna (Amendment) Bill 1955. The provisions of this amending Bill make it mandatory for the Tahsildar to investigate and make sure in advance that the land intended for donation as Bhoodan is fit for cultivation.

The Government of Bihar have introduced two Bills, the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1955 and the Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1955 to amend the Bihar Tenancy Act of 1885 and the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 respectively. Both the amending Bills relate to the settlement of Scheduled Castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes on available waste lands, acquired zamindaris, and *khas mahal* lands. The Bills provide that settlements will be liable to cancellation if the settlers do not bring their lands under cultivation within a specified period. They also provide for restrictions on alienation of lands by all classes of rayats settled on them. This latter provision has been considered necessary as the Bihar Act of 1885 and the Chota Nagpur Act of 1908 did not cover all the classes that might be settled on these lands.

The Saurashtra Gharkhed Tenancy Settlement and Agricultural Lands Ordinance (Amendment) Act, 1955 has been assented to by the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra.

(*iii*) CO-OPERATION

The Annual Report on the working of Cooperative Societies in Delhi State during 1954-55 indicates generally steady progress in different spheres of cooperative activity as shown by the figures in the table below :—

Types of Societies	Number		Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (Rs. lakhs)		Transactions (Rs. lakhs)	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
All types	1,173	1,277	74·7	80·9	235	239	..	..
Apex Bank @	1	1	0·69	0·73	33	35	9*	11*
Multi-purpose	216	251	8·1	9·3	12	15	N.A. 15·8†	6·4* 4·0†
Agricultural Credit	83	77	2·3	2·1	N.A.	N.A.	2 *	2 *
Vegetable growers	45	55	0·7	0·8	0·13	0·14	N.A.	N.A.
Non-agri. credit	227	242	22·7	26·4	70	81	N.A.	N.A.
Supply & Stores	133	117	15·2	14·3	9	10	54†	33†
House-building	71	86	9·2	10·3	49	53	..	..
Industrial	165	196	3·0	3·6	17	24	12†	19†

@Former Central Cooperative Bank has been now declared as Apex Bank under Sec. 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

*Loans advanced during the year.

†Value of goods sold during the year.

N.A.—Not readily available.

The Apex Bank of the State continues to enjoy a sound financial position with 21·7 per cent of its working capital consisting of owned funds, recoveries exceeding the demand for them and overdues showing a declining ratio to outstandings. The multi-purpose societies are working as seed stores and are helping in organising and intensifying activities for increasing production in all directions. During 1954-55 these societies sold improved seeds worth Rs. 12 thousand, sludge manure and chemical fertilizers worth Rs. 1·19 lakhs and iron and steel and agricultural implements worth Rs. 90 thousands. These multipurpose societies also sold consumption requisites worth Rs. 3·98 lakhs compared with Rs. 15·8 lakhs of last year. This decline has been attributed to decontrol of commodities handled by cooperatives. Slight decline in number and membership of agricultural credit societies is due to conversion of certain credit societies into multipurpose societies. The vegetable growers societies aim at encouraging the production of vegetables by arranging for their transport and marketing and by supplying improved varieties of seeds and manures to the members. The members of these societies used improved varieties of seeds worth Rs. 54,992 in 1954-55 and raised 3·22 lakh maunds of vegetables as compared with 3·14 lakh maunds last year. The value of sales of Supply Societies and Stores has decreased due to decontrol of a number of commodities handled by them. The house building societies are reported to be experiencing difficulties in obtaining land, though 23 societies could acquire some lands and constructed 888 houses during the year. Industrial cooperatives working in various fields are showing good progress, as indicated by the sales of their finished goods. The Indian Cooperative Union which has 108 affiliated societies in Delhi and 34 in Faridabad and other places in the Punjab and U.P., is helping to promote, facilitate and coordinate the activities of these societies. The Union is running the Central Cottage Industries and Handicrafts Emporium in New Delhi. In 1954-55 the total sales of the Union came to Rs. 18·8 lakhs as against Rs. 3·03 lakhs only for 1953-54.

The expenditure incurred by Government on the cooperative movement increased from Rs. 2·01 lakhs during the previous year to Rs. 2·54 lakhs in 1954-55. Out of the latter amount, Rs. 40,000 were paid by the government to multipurpose societies for construction of seed-storage godowns on 50 per cent contributory basis and Rs. 40,000 to industrial societies for purchase of machinery and equipment on similar conditions.

(*iv*) RURAL CREDIT

The Madras Government have published a Bill which aims at consolidating the laws relating to the regulation and control of the business of moneylenders and to make further provisions in this regard so as to make the legislation comprehensive and more effective. In this Bill a moneylender is defined as a person whose main or subsidiary occupation is the business of advancing and realizing loans. However, a bank, a company, a cooperative society and an agriculturist, "that is to say, a person regularly engaged in the cultivation of land to the possession of which he is entitled", are excluded from this category. The main provisions in the Bill relate to:

(*i*) Licensing of money-lenders;
(*ii*) Fixation of maximum interest rates;
(*iii*) Maintenance of accounts and giving of receipts to borrowers;
(*iv*) Inspection of moneylenders' account books, and
(*v*) Penalties.

It is provided that each moneylender shall have to take for each place of business, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 as may be prescribed, licence for transacting the business of moneylending. The licence will be valid for the prescribed year. The maximum rates of interest proposed in the Bill are

Type of loan	Maximum rate of simple interest per cent per annum
Loans advanced on a pledge:	
(*i*) for sums above Rs. 25/-	6¼
(*ii*) for sums below Rs. 25/-	12
Loans advanced otherwise than on a pledge	
(*i*) secured	9
(*ii*) unsecured	12

In regard to maintenance of accounts etc. it is provided that every moneylender shall keep a complete record of transactions and on requisition in writing made by the debtor, supply him the particulars of his account along with a statement of outstanding principal and interest. In any suit, if the court finds that the moneylender has not maintained accounts as required by law he shall not be allowed his costs. The Bill proposes to empower the State Government to appoint inspectors for the purposes of this legislation. It is also provided that an officer of the police not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may, at any time, enter into the premises of a licensed moneylender, or of a person believed to be transacting moneylending business without licence, and inspect his books, accounts, records, files, documents, safes, vaults and pledges. The Bill lays down penalties for evading or violating the aforesaid regulatory provisions. A person who carries on moneylending business without a licence or otherwise than in conformity with the terms and conditions of a licence, shall be punished with imprisonment upto six months or with fine up to Rs. 1,000 or with both. A moneylender advancing smaller amount or securing higher interest than that specified in the accounts shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,500 or with both. Further, any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may arrest without a warrant any person committing, in his view, an offence under this legislation. Main provisions of the Madras Pawnbrokers Act, 1943, with a few additional safeguards for pawners are also incorporated in this Bill, and after this Bill is passed the said Pawnbrokers Act will be repealed.

(v) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has assented to the PEPSU Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, proposes to legalise and regularise the acceptance of donations and the settlement of deserving persons on the lands received through voluntary gifts under the Bhoodan Yagna movement initiated by Shri Vinoba Bhave.

The Bihar Government has published the Bihar Emergency Cultivation and Irrigation Bill, 1955 which confers powers on the Collectors to (a) lease out on a temporary basis such culturable lands as are lying fallow for more than a year on account of the inability or negligence of the occupier to cultivate the same, and (b) order that a particular land, if it can benefit from any private or natural source of irrigation, be irrigated from that source on such terms and subject to such conditions as they think fit. It may be pointed out that similar provisions were contained in the Bihar Emergency Cultivation and Irrigation (Temporary Provision) Act, 1951 which expired in June, 1955 and was followed by the promulgation of the Bihar Emergency Cultivation and Irrigation (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1955. The Ordinance will now be replaced by the legislation envisaged in the Bill. This legislation is necessary in view of the fact that owing to impending legislation regarding the status of Bataidars, many landholders do not settle lands with Bataidars even for a temporary period, although they are not able to cultivate these lands themselves. In regard to irrigation, the rights of irrigation from certain sources are not recorded in the State's Survey Record-of-Rights with the result that certain disputes arise over them. The Collectors have therefore to be vested with powers to decide use of such resources.

(vi) LAND TAXATION

The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 received the assent of the President on October 10, 1955. The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954) was enacted for providing for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue assessments in the State of Madras. It is considered that illustration (1) to Section 3 of the Act, as it stands, will operate inequitably and persons who are not liable to pay surcharge under the main part of Section 3 may, in certain circumstances, be liable under the Illustration. The present Bill, therefore, replaces the previous Illustration with a new one. The object of the present Bill is to make it clear that in the case of joint pattadars, the liability to pay surcharge should be determined with reference not to the total land revenue payable under the joint patta but only to the share of the joint pattadars in the land revenue payable under the joint patta.

The Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 has now been passed into an Act.

The Punjab Government have published a Bill to be known as the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955. The object of the proposed legislation is to introduce *ad hoc* rates for special assessment of urban land or lands diverted from agricultural purposes during the past 40 years or so and have come within the limits of local bodies. The

Government had already sought to levy special assessment on such lands by amending the Punjab Land Revenue Act but it has been felt that owing to administrative and other difficulties, it has not been possible to bring the work of special assessment on a regular basis in the State. This has resulted in a considerable loss of revenue to the State Government. With a view to avoid any further loss of revenue, the Government have decided to impose *ad hoc* rates of assessment till regular special assessment takes effect.

Ad hoc rates of assessment fixed under the Bill for various categories of land are (*i*) upto 4 times the existing land revenue rate when land is used as a house situated within the limits of Municipal areas, notified Area Committees or District Boards (*ii*) 10 to 15 times the existing land revenue rate when the land is used for other non-agricultural purposes, and (*iii*) 20 times the existing land revenue rate when land is put to use for a factory, a cinema or a theatre building.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) Diary of Important Events in the Month of October 1955

4th October . . .	Free licensing of exports of jowar announced.
12th October . .	All-India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1955-56.
13th October . .	Revised Cotton Control Order 1955 announced.
20th October . .	Decision taken to licence export of Groundnut Oilcake (expeller variety) freely on all shipping bills upto the end of December 1955.
21st October to 22nd October.	A conference of representatives of the Government of India, the State Governments and the Fertilizer Trade was held in New Delhi to discuss the question of pushing up the consumption of superphosphates and nitrogenous fertilizers.
22nd October . .	(*i*) Export quota of Salad oil announced. (*ii*) Export quotas of Groundnut oil and H.P.S. Groundnuts announced.
27th October . . .	Decision to release for export a 'bonus' quota of one lakh bales of Cotton of all varieties of staple length ¾" and below except Coconadas and Bengal Deshi announced. It was also decided to permit export of 0·5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi.

(*b*) Report of the Village and Small Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee

The Village and Small Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee, popularly known as the Karve Committee, which was appointed by the Planning Commission on June 28, 1955 has submitted its report.

The main task assigned to the Committee by its terms of reference was to prepare a scheme, industry-wise and wherever possible State-wise, for the utilisation of the resources to be earmarked for the purpose of development of these industries as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan. The principal objectives to be kept in view by the Committee were (1) that the bulk increased production of consumer goods in common demand during the plan period has to be provided by village and small scale industries, (2) that employment provided by these industries should progressively increase and (3) that production and marketing in these industries should be organised mainly on cooperative lines. The Committee was required to submit an outline of all its recommendations before the end of September 1955.

The present report is mainly an elaboration of the Brief Outline, but it sets out the Committee's approach on two subjects which were only touched upon in the Brief Outline, namely, (*i*) planned supply and organised marketing of consumer goods and (*ii*) sources and channels of finance. The report runs into eight chapters and 159 typed pages.

After reviewing briefly the role of the village and small scale industries in the first five year plan, it sets out the basic approach of the Committee to the problems of development of these industries in the Second Five Year Plan with special reference to decentralisation, techniques, planned supply, sources and channels of finance, rural electrification and procedure for licensing of large units in so far as it may affect the development programmes of village and small scale industries. A rapid review is then given of the measures suggested for the development of the village and small scale industries and is followed by a somewhat more detailed exposition of the lines of development envisaged for the various industries, namely, handloom and khadi, handpounding of rice, vegetable oil, leather footwear and tanning, gur and khandsari, cottage match and other village industries, handicrafts, small scale industries, sericulture and coir. Estimates of expenditure on the proposed development programmes are taken as the basis for the preparation of a scheme of allocation of resources, industrywise and, wherever possible, Statewise. Estimates of employment for the various industries are then worked out. The last chapter of the report sets out the organisational and administrative pattern which the Committee considers appropriate to the development of village and small scale industries in the Second Five Year Plan.

Allocation of Resources

The Committee has proposed an allocation of Rs. 259·61 crores for the development programmes of village and small scale industries in the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 25·25 crores at the Centre and Rs. 234·36 crores in the States. This represents the entire proposed expenditure in this sector irrespective of the departments or agencies through which it is channelled.

An allocation of Rs. 80 crores is proposed for handloom cotton weaving, Rs. 23 crores for decentralised cotton spinning and khadi, Rs. 5 crores each for silk and wool weaving (handloom and khadi), Rs. 47 crores for the village industries, including Rs. 8·26 crore for handpounding and Rs. 13 crores for village oil industry, Rs. 65 crores for small scale industries, Rs. 11 crores for handicrafts, Rs. 6 crores for sericulture, Rs. 2 crores for coir and Rs. 15 crores for general schemes of administration, training, research etc.

State-wise allocations are proposed for all the industries except khadi, handicrafts and cottage match for which allocations will have to be made on a suitable basis when the development programmes are more fully worked out.

The Committee has pointed out that allocations as between the Centre and States are based on whether the schemes are to be implemented by the Centre or State Governments and have no reference to the manner in which the resources will be found. The question of flow of resources from the Centre to the State for meeting expenditure on different types of schemes and the principles and conditions governing such allocation should, in the Committee's opinion, be treated separately.

The Committee has also pointed out that in the scheme of allocation of resources proposed by it, Statewise allocations are based on the estimated costs of the proposed overall programmes for the various industries and are not derived from the proposals or schemes put forward by the State witout reference to such programmes.

Employment Potential

In regard to the employment potential of the development programmes, the Committee's estimate is that fuller employment will result for over three million persons, seasonal employment for one million persons and wholetime employment for another half a million persons. Employment opportunities in one form or another may thus arise for about four and half million persons.

Organisational and Administrative set-up

While not suggesting any amalgamation of the All-India Boards, namely, Handloom, Khadi, Handicrafts, Small Scale Coir and Silk, the Committee has recommended their being put under one Central Ministry. With the exception of two members of the Committee the Committee is in favour of creating a separate Ministry presided over by a Minister with Cabinet rank so that the field covered by the small and village units of the industry may secure the same whole-hearted recognition which is now readily accorded to the field of large scale industry.

The Committee has further recommended that a wholetime Secretary should assist the Minister in regard to the decentralised sector as a whole and that to ensure effective coordination over the entire field a Coordinating Committee consisting of Chairmen of all the Boards and presided over by the Minister in charge should be set up.

For the States, the set-up envisaged by the Committee is that one and the same Minister and the same Secretary should be in charge of both village and small scale industries and cooperation, that there should be a self-contained department for these industries under a head who should be suitably endowed with the necessary powers and that besides the necessary qualified technical personnel, there should be one wholetime officer in each District and Block level Officers in the Community Projects for looking after these industries.

After discussing the status and nature of functions of the All India Boards, the Committee reaches the conclusion that the organisation required for implementing a regular development programme for village and small scale industries cannot be dissociated from the normal activity of planning, finance and administration of the Central and State Governments.

Basic Approach

The Committee's basic approach to the question of development of village and small scale industries is pivotal to its entire scheme of allocation of resources and to its various proposals and recommendations. It is essentially an approach of planned and regular transition from a lower level to a higher level of techniques within a decentralised pattern of economy. Keeping in view the dynamic character of all planning and progress, it discountenances any line of thinking which leads to the village and small scale industries being relegated permanently or for a long time to stagnant or static techniques. At the same time, it rejects all measures which may cause aggravation of what may be called technological unemployment. In the Committee's own words, "existence of a large number of unemployed and underemployed persons indicates wastage of available resources of manpower and in terms of distribution it creates a very large problem of low income groups living much below any recognised subsistence level. Granted that the economic and administrative resources of Governments in the country are extremely inadequate for any system of relief or social security which would take care of this large problem, it follows that the relief to this large class must be given chiefly through providing additional employment.

In so far as a substantial proportion of the persons suffering especially from acute underemployment belongs to the village and small scale industry group, providing relief to them in occupations to which they have been traditionally trained and for which they have equipment appears to be a more reasonable and logical way of dealing with the problem than any other. The above, of course, implies that the avenues of additional or fuller employment for existing persons, in this sector, are such that the contribution of their productive effort substantially lowers the cost of such, what might be called, part-relief employment."

This consideration is reinforced by the need to utilise existing investment and personne fully in the present situation of shortages of both capital and trained personnel and by the desirability of drawing upon an alternative source of supply of consumer goods when a modern structure of industrial production as envisaged under the second five year plan is being built up.

In this connection, the Committee says: "The process of adoption of modern technique involves changing the structure of economic society. The adoption of the modern, usually capital intensive and roundabout processes, leads to a deepening of the structure of industrial production. It involves the provision of economic overheads and the apparatus of external economies in a large measure, atleast partly, on advance of the adoption of modern techniques in the direct production of consumer goods. At least, this is necessary if the country is to avoid lopsided development and continued dependence on foreign economies. In such a situation it is again reasonable to avoid, to the extent it is possible, new capital investment and additional effort at training personnel for the immediately needed increase in production of consumer goods. Consumer goods may be taken to be the end product of the process of economic development. The building up of the complex structure of modern economy systematically from the base involves some postponement of the availability of consumer goods produced through the modern processes. Otherwise, a consmer goods structure will develop which for all practical purposes rests on the underlying base of producers' goods industry and super-structure of important services of foreign economies. It would thus be an advantage for the economy if in the building up of the modern structure it could for some time rely on the production of consumer goods coming from another source. In such an eventuality the building up of the modern structure, logically from the base upwards, could proceed without unnecessary shortage of consumer goods. A structure built in this way would, for the same expenditure of resources, be broader-based and deeper than a structure in the building up of which attention needed to be paid to an early increase in the production of consumer goods."

Technical Improvement

In regard to the inter-action of capital investment, improvement of technique and employment, the Committee's view is summed up as follows: "When new capital investment has to be made, it should be made as far as possible only in improved equipment or, where existing equipment is itself capable of being improved, by addition or adaptation. Capital investment will be specially fruitful in so far as it can take full advantage of the older investment and improve it by additions or transformations. In the adoption of improvements a long-period view must necessarily be taken, so that the improvements now effected are capable of being utilised at higher techniques without being rendered obsolete at an early stage in the process of development. It may be noted, at this point, that as regards the need for technical improvement of existing equipment or of adopting the most improved technique possible in the existing structure there is no difference of opinion. So long as the improvement is capable of wide adoption in a decentralised system and so long as it has no deleterious effects on employment its adoption is agreed upon by all. The needs of the future programme thus emphasise a discriminating attitude in both protecting existing techniques and providing fuller employment and indicates that additional capital investment and employment or training of new persons has to be oriented towards an improvement in existing techniques".

In this connection, the Committee has also recommended that whenever conditions are held to be ripe for the introduction of superior methods of production in industries now pursued by less productive traditional methods, those employed in the latter should be invariably given the first opportunity to benefit by the adoption of superior tool and equipment.

Decentralised Economy

Decentralisation, like regulated transition to higher techniques, is a key point in the Committee's report. "All that decentralisation means is adopting improvements in technique in such a manner and to such an extent that economic activity is still possible and is carried out in comparatively small units widely scattered or dispersed throughout the country. It is recognised that for certain essential purposes of a common or overhead type centralised and large scale activity may be necessary. But it seeks to keep such activity at a minimum. The bias towards decentralisation would mean that in the future programme of technical improvement, the techniques adopted are appropriate to the decentralised pattern, and further that continuous effort is made to adjust existing improved techniques for particular production activities which are ordinarily centralised in modern economies to a decentralised mode of operation or to invent or to discover decentralisd substitutes for them."

Referring to a vital aspect of the policy of decentralisation, the Committee says that while all possible efforts should be made to provide efficient services to industrial units now located in cities, and especially to the smaller units among them, the definite policy of Government must be not to permit the growth of a city beyond a roughly prescribed limit. The pattern of industrial activity that should gradually emerge is that of a group of village having its natural industrial and urban centre. These small urban centres will be similarly related to bigger ones. Thus a pyramid of industry broadbased on a progressive rural economy will be built up. In such an organisation small centres can experience a co-operative interest in the bigger ones, and these latter would develop a genuinely supporting instead of an exploitational relationship towards the smaller towns and the countryside.

Rural Electrification

The Committee stresses the importance of cheap power in rural and semi-urban areas for a decentralised and progressive economy and says that the cost of rural electrification may appropriately be counted as part of the general costs of improvement of the economy as a whole. It recommends that a large part of the initial investment as well as the deficit in working cost during the initial years resulting from a tariff structure which is favourable to the small consumer should be a charge on the developmental budget.

The Committee also recommends the delegation of powers to the State Governments for licensing plants in processing and other industries which affect the working of development programmes in the sector of village and small scale industries and adequate representation to this sector on the licensing committees.

Marketing and Production Incentives

As regards the planned supply and organised marketing of the goods of village and small scale industries, the Committee recommends the organisation of purchase and sale cooperatives serving more than one section of producers. About the system of rebate and subsidy on sales which are operative at present in respect of the products of handloom including khadi, the Committee's view is that while it no doubt offers a direct incentive to the individual producer in the cooperative fold, a fixed rebate is not likely to be effective in emergencies or in passing phases like that of a seasonal slackening of demand or a temporary fall in prices. And even temporary setbacks are sufficient to affect the economy of the small producer and to discourage him from expanding the level of his productive activity. More successful than the rebate in getting over this problem has been the system adopted recently by handloom cooperatives of buying off the hands of member weavers all their production continuously. If the cooperative is in a position to assure its members that it will buy their total production of given types and qualities at a steady price or at a margin between raw material supplies and the final price which gives them an adequate wage, the producers need have no fears regarding temporary recessions. The Committee, therefore, recommends that to the devices set up for maintaining a profit margin and an assured market must be added the buying operations which will make the margin and the market a living reality to each individual producer during all seasons of the year.

Minimum Prices

The proposal, intended to be implemented on experimental basis and admittedly calling for a big organisational effort, is explained further by the Committee as follows: "Taking into account the production, employment and earning targets with regard to each article of general consumption, it may be possible from time to time, and often from region to region, to fix what may be considered to be the minimum prices at which the cooperatively produced goods should find a market. Working out this calculation, the marketing sytsem should offer to buy at prescribed places given articles at given minimum prices. These prices may vary from place to place. Thus while the normal marketing of cooperative products will continue and may be expected to provide sufficient incentive for the artisans to adopt the programme of improvements, the State would be free to adjust the guaranteed purchase price in keeping with the estimated progress of the positive plan of improvement. Such minimum prices to be effective, will have to be fixed in advance for a sufficiently long period. They would be based on the costs of production of a representative producer. The State would deal only with the recognised central institutions and make the necessary arrangements with them from time to time. Any losses sustained by these institutions on account of having to sell cheaper than the purchase price would justify can be made good by the State, if on examination it is found that the resulting loss is not within the normal trading limits."

Another recommendation made by the Committee in this regard is that when legislation is enacted for the creation of a Cooperative Development and Warehousing Corporation provision should be made to include within its scope the marketing of the products of village and small scale industries.

Institutional Arrangements for Finance

Referring to the various types of finance required for the implementation of development programmes of village and small scale industries, the Committee states that while in the stages of initial development direct State financing has a legitimate role to play anything in the nature of a normal programme of developmental finance must be operated through institutional channels. Several of the State governments have already set up State Finance Corporations and in the Committee's opinion, any capital made available for purchase of implements or installation of plant either by the State Governments or on behalf of the Central Government should appropriately flow through these bodies. The agency of State Finance Corporations should be used for the purpose of providing long term credit to village and small scale industries and a special cottage industries section should be set up as an essential part of the structure of each Corporation. As regards the role of Cooperative finance, the Committee says that once the operations of small scale producers are fitted into a publicly sponsored and institutionally regulated programme, cooperative central financing agencies should arrange to make current finance available more or less on the same terms as are now applicable to "crop" loans. Further, while some local variations of pattern are inevitable, the general policy should be one of incorporating the financing side of the cooperatively organised small scale producers into the machinery set up for the agricultural counterpart of the same programme.

Role of State Bank

Regarding the role of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India, the Committee's view is that the overall conformity of the cooperative sector to the general purposes of State policy should make it both easier and more necessary for the State Bank of India to take an increasing interest in the financing of village and small scale industries. The normal practice should, however, be to draw on the resources of the State Bank only where the nearest cooperative financing agency is unable to meet the legitimate requirements of industrial cooperatives. "The Reserve Bank would have an overall responsibility for this public sponsored programme of financing rural and cooperative industry in the same way as it now has in the sphere of agricultural credit. Special emphasis has been laid by the Rural Credit Survey Committee in its Report on the Reserve Bank of India playing a more active role than hitherto in augmenting the short-term resources of industrial cooperatives. The provisions of Section 17(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act should be availed of, increasingly, for this purpose through the apex cooperative banks in the various States. The advice and guidance of the Reserve Bank should besides, be available to the

State Bank of India in respect of the latter's functions in regard to cooperative industry and marketing."

State participation in the share capital of industrial cooperatives and better arrangements for finance for small scale units lying outside the cooperative sector are also recommended by the Committee.

Development Programmes

The Committee has given brief outlines of development programmes for the various industries. While there is complete unanimity among the members of the Committee on the basic approach and governing principles and policies relating to the sector of village and small scale industries, on some aspects of the development programme for the handloom industry, two Members of the Committee (Sri Govindan Nair, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Sri V. Nanjappa, Textile Commissioner) have recorded dissenting views. While the majority of the members hold that the development programme for the handloom industry consisting of schemes for better technical equipment, extension of cooperative organisation, system of rebates on sales etc. and having as one of its objectives the bringing of idle looms into full use should be worked out and only in the event of the results not coming up to expectations should the position be reviewed, the two dissenting Members favour judicious expansion in the mill sector and an immediate initiation of change-over to powerlooms to ensure sufficient supply of cloth for the consumer.

About the general framework of measures recommended by the Committee for the development of the entire sector of village and small scale industries there is no difference of opinion. The first set of measures aims generally at regulating for some time expansion of the total capacity of large-scale industry or increase in production above a certain level, having regard to the estimated demand for the product and the capacity of the village and small scale industries.

The second set of measures aims at providing State assistance in various directions such as establishment and extension of cooperative organisation, improvement in methods of production and equipment, training of workers etc.

The third group of measures includes introduction or maintenance of systems of preferential purchase, provision of assured marketing, price differentials and other incentives and measures for grant of rebates, subsidies etc.

Levy of Excise Duties

The Committee is generally opposed to the introduction of new measures for rebate on sales or production subsidy though it favours the levy of excise duties on large-scale industry under conditions of limitation of production. It is also opposed to further extension of the device of reservation of certain fields of production for village and small scale industries. A clear definition of separate fields, in the Committee's opinion, is not usually possible and reservations imposed at one point may prove inappropriate in a changed situation and, moreover, "the effect of reservation can be obtained by overall limitations on production or expansion and through control over the licensing of new establishments."

The Committee has expressed itself strongly in favour of proper housing for the artisans and for an improvement of their conditions of living and work, as the bulk of them belong to some of the lowest income groups in the country, and their welfare has received inadequate attention in national plans of industrial and rural housing.

Handpounding of Rice

Regarding the handpounding of rice, the Committee has recommended that new sheller, or combined sheller huller mills or huller mills or single hullers should not be allowed to be set up and no increase in production above the present level should be permitted during the Second Plan period except when handpounding cannot be organized. Any new mills permitted to be set up in special cases should be in the public or cooperative sector.

The implication of the Committee's recommendation is that almost the entire increased production of rice would be transferred to handpounding.

The Committee has also recommended the imposition of an excise duty on all types of rice mills as well as single hullers and the use of the proceeds for introducing improved equipment and better organisation of the handpounding industry. In the initial stage, extra assistance to the industry by a temporary production subsidy is also suggested to induce and assist the changeover to improved methods. The question of regulation of processing operations of rice mills to obtain the advantages in respect of higher nutritive value of undermilled rice has been left by the Committee to Government's decision, its own recommendations being guided by the production and employment aspect of rice milling.

Village Oil Industry

Regarding the development of the village oil industry, where the main problem is the unutilized capacity of ghanis, the committee has recommended the Government should examine the possibility of crushing cotton seed by the oil mills so that larger supplies of edible oil seeds may be made available for crushing in ghanis. On a regional basis, the regulation of the crushing of sesamum, niger and kardi seed by the mills is also recommended. As in the case of all other industries the Committee's emphasis is on giving all possible encouragement and assistance for introduction of improved equipment and establishment of cooperatives.

In the case of both oil industry and village leather industry, the Committee has recommended grant of loans to the artisans to enable them to subscribe to the share capital of cooperative societies.

The Committee is opposed to the suggestion for a ceiling being put on the production of sugar factories with a view to reserving to Khandsari the new production for meeting the entire increased demand, as the Khandsari process involves some waste.

Regarding the production of matches, the Committee favours the entire new production being reserved to B, C and D Class, viz., small scale and cottage units.

As regards industrial estates proposed to be set up for the development of small-scale industries, the Committee's view is that they should be located in such a way that further concentration of population in or near large urban centres is not encouraged.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) World Fibre Output Still Falling

World production of the chief industrial fibres is falling, according to the 1955 edition of "Industrial Fibres" published recently by the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

It reveals that in 1953-54 production at 32,900 million lbs. was 4 per cent lower than the record achieved a year earlier, while the estimated total for 1954-55 is 32,300 million lbs.—a further reduction of about 3 per cent. The overall figure for 1953-54 was the result of a 5 per cent increase in apparel fibres to a new record total of 25,900 million lb. and a fall of 26 per cent in all other fibres, due chiefly to reduction in jute and, to a smaller extent in flax. In the following season the decline was due mainly to fall in cotton production, while output of hemp and jute improved slightly in 1954, production of flax is estimated to have declined further.

The fall in fibre output during the 1954-55 season was largely in apparel varieties, since production of non-apparel fibres showed very little change compared with the previous season. Wool production during the same season showed a slight increase, while rayon output in 1954 reached a new peak. Among the non-apparel fibres jute and sisal showed higher production totals in 1954-55 than in the previous season.

Owing to the expansion in exports of all fibres except wool and jute, world trade in industrial fibres was larger in 1954, continuing the improvement begun in 1953. While total world exports increased only slightly, those of cotton increased by 7 per cent, and of rayon by about 20 per cent ; exports of wool, however, fell nearly 10 per cent.

The United Kingdom, the world's largest importer of fibres, took about 5 per cent less in 1954 than in the previous year ; imports of cotton rose by 12 per cent; while receipts of wool and jute fell by 19 and 28 per cent respectively. U.S. purchases of fibres, which had been falling since 1951 were probably the lowest in the post-war period, the largest falls being in imports of wool and jute. Continental European imports, however rose slightly while Japan took about the same as in 1955.

The Financial Times, October 17, 1955.

(b) Land Utilisation in U.S.S.R.

There are at present about 91,000 collective farms (reduced by amalgamation from 260,000 three years ago) and 5,140 state farms in the U.S.S.R. The collectives own 476 million hectares on a perpetual basis and take on lease a further 184 million on a long-term basis, the stated farms own 112 million hectares, and the remainder are owned by "Fisheries" and "Industrial collectives." The average size of a collective farm is 5,230 hectares (12,918 acres), and of a state farm 30,800 hectares (76,076 acres).

Land in an average collective farm is utilised as follows :—

	Hectares	Per cent
Cultivated	1,990	38·0
Pasture	1,130	21·6
Hay	440	8·5
Forest etc.	1,670	31·9
Total	5,230	100·0

The proportion under cultivation ranges from 70 per cent in the black earth regions to 1·4 per cent in the far eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

Of the 30,800 hectares given as the average for a state Farm, 5,400 hectares (17·6 per cent) are cultivated. This low proportion, like the great average size of the state farms, is due to the fact that they are usually located in particularly difficult terrain, and include extensive forest areas or area scheduled for eventual development.

Source : Economic Review of U.S.S.R., July 1955.

VI—SPECIAL NOTE

Coverage of Agricultural Statistics according to different Methods of Reporting

The total geographical area of India excluding Jammu and Kashmir is 751·4 million acres. According to the latest available estimates, land utilisation statistics are reported for 710·0 million acres or for about 94·5 per cent of the total geographical area. The extent of non-reporting area is thus 41·4 million acres which forms about 5·5 per cent of the total area. This is shared by Assam (21·5 million acres), Manipur (5·2 million acres), Himachal Pradesh (4·7 million acres), Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and the Andamans each accounting for 2·0 million acres and other States (4·0 million acres). There is, however, little cultivation in most of those areas, which are mainly covered by hills, forests or deserts.

2. Of the total reporting area, agricultural statistics are reported by the method of complete enumeration for 498·2 million acres (70·2 per cent) and by framing estimates in respect of 194·4 million acres (27·4 per cent). For the remaining reporting area of 17·4 million acres (2·4 per cent) confined to West Bengal State only, statistics are reported on the basis of Sample Surveys.

3. The total geographical area of Jammu and Kashmir State (including the portion now occupied by Pakistan) is about 59·4 million acres, but Agricultural Statistics are available for only 6·0 million acres out of the Indian Union portion of the State. In view of this special position of the State, the State has been excluded from the above analysis.

4. The geographical area classified according to the various methods of reporting in respect of each state is shown in the statement appended.

APPENDIX

Coverage of Agricultural Statistics according to different methods of reporting.

(Million acres)

State	Total Geographical Area	Area reported in Agricultural Statistics Returns				Non-reporting area
		Sample survey	Complete enumeration	Estimated	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra	40·7	..	26·0	14·6	40·6	0·1
2. Assam	54·4*	..	32·9	..	32·9	21·5†
3. Bihar	45·0	..	44·8	..	44·8	0·2
4. Bombay	71·2	..	64·2	6·4	70·6	0·6
5. Madhya Pradesh	83·4	..	59·5	23·5	83·0	0·4
6. Madras	38·6	..	27·7	10·8	38·5	0·1
7. Orissa	38·5	..	..	38·5	38·5	..
8. Punjab	23·9	..	19·3	4·6	23·9	..
9. Uttar Pradesh	72·6	..	62·1	10·2	72·3	0·3
10. West Bengal	19·7	17·4	..	2·3	19·7‡	..
11. Hyderabad	52·6	..	50·6	..	50·6	2·0
12. Jammu & Kashmir	59·4	..	5·8	0·2	6·0	53·4
13. Madhya Bharat	29·8	..	21·6	6·2	27·8	2·0
14. Mysore	21·3	..	19·8	0·1	19·9	1·4
15. P.E.P.S.U.	6·4	..	6·4	..	6·4	..
16. Rajasthan	83·3	..	30·2	52·9	83·1	0·2
17. Saurashtra	13·7		8·0	5·7	13·7	..
18. Travancore-Cochin	5·8	..	0·9	4·5	5·4	0·4
19. Ajmer	1·5	..	0·5	1·0	1·5	..
20. Bhopal	4·4	..	4·4	..	4·4	..
21. Coorg	1·0	..	0·7	0·3	1·0	..
22. Delhi	0·4	..	0·4	..	0·4	..
23. Himachal Pradesh§	7·0	..	2·2	0·1	2·3	4·7
24. Kutch	10·9	..	1·3	9·6	10·9	..
25. Manipur	5·5	..	..	0·3	0·3	5·2
26. Tripura	2·6	..	..	2·6	2·6	..
27. Vindhya Pradesh	15·1	..	14·7	0·1	14·8	0·3
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2·1	..	..	0·1	0·1	2·0
Total All India	810·8 (100·0)	17·4 (2·1)	504·0 (62·2)	194·6 (24·0)	716·0 (88·3)	94·8 (11·7)
Total (excluding Jammu and Kashmir)	751·4 (100·0)	17·4 (2·3)	498·2 (66·3)	194·4 (25·9)	710·0 (94·5)	41·4 (5·5)

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*Includes 21·5 Million Acres for North East Frontier Agency.

†Relates to North East Frontier Agency.

‡According to Government of West Bengal, total Geographical area is 19,868,500 acres and the area according to village papers is 19,845,400 acres; thus according to the State Government non-reporting area is 23,100 acres.

§ Includes figures for 'Bilaspur' State.

Source—Special returns received from the State Governments.

Note—Figures in brackets show percentages to total Geographical Area.

VII—SPECIAL ARTICLE

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in Assam State

BY

Shri S. C. Sarma

Director of Statistics, Assam

Introduction—Assam is a predominantly agricultural state forming the north-east frontier of India and almost separated from the mainland by a large territory of East Pakistan. Any rise and fall in agricultural production in the State has a considerable effect on its economy. It is, therefore, necessary to keep watch over variations in agricultural production from year to year. The construction of a series of Index Numbers of Agricultural Production has accordingly been started on the lines of the all-India series constructed by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics. This *inter-alia* is also expected to assist in gauging the effects of various developmental measures undertaken and planned for the improvement of agriculture in the State.

Coverage—The Index Number of agricultural production covers *19 crops* divided into two main groups and 6 sub-groups. The crops included are:—

(*i*) Foodgrains—
  (*a*) Cereals—*Autumn rice, winter rice, spring rice,* maize, wheat and other cereals and millets.
  (*b*) Pulses—Gram, tur, other pulses.

(*ii*) Non-foodgrains—
  (*a*) Oil seeds—Linseed, rape and mustard, castor, sesamum.
  (*b*) Fibres—Jute and cotton.
  (*c*) Plantation crops—Tea.
  (*d*) Miscellaneous—Sugar, potato and tobacco.

It will appear that the index of agricultural production does not cover some of the minor crops of Assam for which reliable estimate of production are not currently available. Efforts are being made, however, to extend the scope of the present series (confined to the 19 crops listed above) by obtaining regular and reliable estimate of production of as many additional agricultural commodities as possible.

Base period—The year *1949-50* has been chosen as the base period for constructing the index number. The reason for this choice is two-fold: firstly, this was a relatively normal year as regards production and prices of agricultural commodities; and secondly, this will make the series comparable with the Index Number of Agricultural Production in India constructed by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Method of construction—To provide for variations in the methods of estimation of production of agricultural commodities the index numbers are constructed by *the chain base method*. For each crop the total production of Assam during a year has been expressed as a production-relative with the corresponding production in the preceding year as base. These production relatives for each crop have been linked to the production in the base period through the intervening chain relatives to give the production relatives for that crop. The weighted arithmetic average of these production indices has been taken to represent the sub-group, the group and all commodity Index Number.

Weights—Weights have been assigned to the different commodities in proportion to the total value of production of each during the base period. The production has been evaluated at the harvest prices prevailing in the year. The average wholesale prices have been utilised in a few cases where harvest prices are not available.

Concept of Production—The concept of production utilised in this series is essentially that of gross production as in the case of the all-India series.

Trend in agricultural production—The following tables indicates the trends in over-all agricultural production during 1949-50 to 1953-54.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

	Foodgrains	Non-foodgrains	All commodities
1949-50	100	100	100
1950-51	80·41	105·27	91·76
1951-52	86·01	105·15	94·75
1952-53	94·00	109·01	100·85
1953-54	94·35	105·80	99·58

The decrease in food production in 1950-51 may be ascribed to the after-effects of the great earthquake of August 1950 and the subsequent floods. Production revived to a certain extent in 1951-52. In 1952-53 and 1953-54, however, the trend of food production looked up due to favourable weather conditions and drive for increased food production by Government's various grow-more-food measures. The increased level of production of non-food crops was, however, maintained in all these years.

The following table shows the trends in the sub-group indices.

Crop/Year	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1. Cereals	100	80·57	86·28	94·63	94·67
2. Pulses	100	72·28	72·35	62·20	78·21
3. Oilseed	100	92·96	86·03	76·66	76·67
4. Fibres	100	124·70	119·77	145·11	144·24
5. Plantation crop	100	103·66	108·29	105·12	100·82
6. Miscellaneous	100	100·49	87·77	104·28	102·10

The above table reveals that during 1950-51 and 1951-52 the cumulative effects o earthquake, flood and adverse seasonal factors were more pronounced in the case of cereal and pulses groups. It is pertinent to note in this connection that whereas autumn rice wen down in production significantly in 1951-52 winter rice carrying more weight showe substantial increase in 1952-53 in comparison with 1950-51 and 1951-52. The indice of the oilseed group however, showed a declining trend due to decreased production of rap and mustard-seed carrying highest weight in the group. But on the other hand, fibre group recorded an impressive increase of 45 per cent in 1952-53 as compared to 1949-50 This significant increase in production may be ascribed mainly to increased cotton produc tion, supplemented by improved jute production due to price incentives and diversion o many acreages from foodgrains to these crops. The production of plantation crops showe an increase of 8 per cent in 1951-52 while in 1953-54 it was equal more or less to 1949-50 The miscellaneous crops did not show any substantial change in production except that i 1951-52 showing a downward trend while in 1952-53 the production showed an increase of per cent over the base year.

The commodity Index Numbers are given in the Statement below.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production of Assam.

(Agricultural year 1949-50=100)

Crop	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
I. *Foodgrains*:					
(*a*) *Cereals*—					
(*i*) Autumn rice	11·17	82·17	68·89	79·19	88·61
(*ii*) Winter rice	41·47	80·61	91·60	99·40	96·79
(*iii*) Spring rice	·41	13·59	14·60	16·45	30·90
(*iv*) Maize	·18	111·44	77·70	79·50	93·56
(*v*) Wheat	·03	145·26	233·14	285·92	241·63
(*vi*) Other cereals etc.	·03	96·41	89·64	214·70	151·04
Total Cereals	53·29	80·57	86·28	94·63	94·67
(*b*) *Pulses*—					
(*i*) Gram	·03	128·38	127·75	89·20	88·83
(*ii*) Tur	·02	371·95	100·84	92·28	243·77
(*iii*) Other Rabi pulses	1·00	64·60	70·12	60·79	74·58
Total Pulses	1·05	72·28	72·35	62·20	78·21
Total Non-foodgrains	54·34	80·41	86·01	94·00	94·35
2. *Non-foodgrains*—					
(*a*) *Oilseed*—					
(*i*) Linseed	·01	118·44	154·80	86·54	104·73
(*ii*) Rape & mustard	2·49	92·95	87·49	76·49	76·46
(*iii*) Castor	·01	121·22	123·79	151·44	184·44
(*iv*) Sesamum	·13	89·10	49·85	73·47	70·27
Total Oil-seeds	2·64	92·96	86·03	76·66	76·67
(*b*) *Fibres*—					
(*i*) Jute	6·28	124·60	118·82	143·86	142·18
(*ii*) Cotton	·20	127·74	149·67	184·41	208·92
Total Fibres	6·48	124·70	119·77	145·11	144·24
(*c*) *Plantation crop*—					
Tea	28·79	103·66	108·29	105·12	100·82
(*d*) *Miscellaneous*—					
(*i*) Sugar	3·06	97·70	94·12	109·16	88·97
(*ii*) Potato	3·03	95·69	94·02	109·98	122·37
(*iii*) Tobacco	1·66	114·38	64·65	84·89	89·33
Total Miscellaneous	7·75	100·49	87·77	104·28	102·10
Total-Non-foodgrains	45·66	105·27	105·15	109·01	105·80
Total—All Commodities	100	91·76	94·75	100·85	99·58

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1955-56.

All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur 1955-56.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, August (Revised) and September 1955.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during October, 1955

(From 1st October, 1955 to 26th October, 1955)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-10-55 to 26-10-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	6·8	(+)2·1	(+) 46
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1·7	(—)3·6	(—) 68
Gangetic West Bengal	7·0	(+)3·0	(+) 76
Orissa	15·9	(+)10·6	(+)200
Chota Nagpur	5·3	(+)2·9	(+)118
Bihar	1·5	(—)1·1	(—) 41
U. P. East	3·5	(+)1·6	(+) 86
U. P. West	7·9	(+)6·9	(+)744
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	9·8	(+)9·4	(+)2188
Jummu & Kashmir	1·9	(+)0·7	(+) 63
Rajasthan West	0	(—)0·2	(—)100
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	2·8	(+)2·3	(+)463
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	6·3	(+)5·4	(+)576
Vindhya Pradesh	2·7	(+)1·2	(+) 85
Madhya Pradesh East	7·8	(+)4·9	(+)172
Madhya Pradesh West	5·5	(+)3·8	(+)228
Gujarat	1·4	(+)0·5	(+) 57
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·6	(+)0·1	(+) 29
Konkan	10·2	(+)6·0	(+)145
Deccan (Desh)	6·4	(+)3·7	(+)133
Hyderabad North	4·9	(+)3·2	(+)191
Hyderabad South	3·9	(+)1·6	(+) 70
Coastal Andhradesa	10·5	(+)3·7	(+) 55
Rayalaseema	3·5	0	0
Tamilnad	4·0	(—)2·8	(—) 41
Malabar and South Kanara	12·1	(+)4·1	(+) 51
Mysore	5·6	(+)0·8	(+) 17
Travancore-Cochin	13·3	(+)3·3	(+) 33

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source: Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during November

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Rabi Paddy, Grams, Pulses, Mustard seed and winter Vegetables	Kharif Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Wheat	Kharif Paddy and Cotton.
Bombay	Rabi Rice, Jowar, Gram and Pulses	Kharif Paddy, Jowar and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Linseed and Grams	Kharif Paddy and Jowar.
Madras	Rabi Paddy and Jowar	Kharif Paddy.
Orissa	Mustard, Grams and Linseed	Kharif Paddy.
Punjab	Wheat and Tobacco	Jowar, Pulses, Cotton and Sugarcane.
U. P.	Rabi Paddy and Wheat	Kharif Paddy, Jowar and Cotton.
West Bengal	Wheat, Linseed and Mustard	Kharif Paddy, Bajra, Cotton and Sannhemp.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1953-54 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1953-54 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,032	77,424	27,561	24,209
Jowar	43,657	43,456	7,913	9,092
Bajra	30,094	27,350	4,459	3,555
Maize	9,360	9,325	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,714	5,747	1,819	1,778
Small millets	13,979	13,680	2,427	2,424
Wheat	26,310	26,842	7,873	8,539
Barley	8,721	7,999	2,904	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	214,867	208,823	57,920	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,754	20,991	4,775	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,931	5,944	1,827	1,661
Other Pulses	28,030	27,069	3,856	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,715	54,004	10,458	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	268,582	262,827	68,378	65,801
Potato	648@	N.A.	1,965@	N.A.
Sugarcane†	3,498	3,932	43,873	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,326	1,472	297	356
Tobacco	912	860	268	248
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,869	12,647	3,573*	3,823*
Castorseed	1,373	1,273	108	112
Sesamum	6,346	6,460	552	592
Rape and Mustard	5,534	5,665	855	962
Linseed	3,360	3,290	374	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,482	29,335	5,462	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,182	18,346	3,965§	4,298§
Jute	1,196	1,273	3,129§§	3,153§§
Mesta	468	571	656§§	1,106§§

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† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,464 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

@ Final Estimate.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Not Available.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(In Thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Pulses—								
Tur	First	12-10-55	5,365	5,536	(—)3·1	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	2-11-55	9,688	10,439	(—)7·2	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	4-8-55	3,970	3,647	(+)8·9	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	First	17-9-55	7,625	7,911	(—)3·6	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	20-9-55	3,588	3,714	(—)3·4	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	First	14-9-55	13,173	12,918	(+) 2·0	..	..	..
Jute	First	9-9-55	1,343	1,334	(+) 0·7	..	..	..
Mesta	First	12-9-55	125	145	(—)13·8	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1955-56

(Released in October, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 First Estimate	1954-55 adjusted First Estimate	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,365	5,536	(—) 171	(—) 3·1

The decrease in area has occurred mainly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The Estimate covers the period upto the end of August, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 92 per cent. of the area at the Final Estimate stage.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

	1955-56 First Estimate	1954-55 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or Dcrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col.(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	132	137	(—) 5
Assam	10*	10 (A)	..
Bihar	425	498	(—) 73
Bombay	638	638	..
Madhya Pradesh	990	1,013	(—) 23
Madras	122	121	(+) 1
Orissa	27	27	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,373	1,426	(—) 53
Hyderabad	938	956	(—) 18
Madhya Bharat	345	321	(+) 24
Mysore	140	140	..
Rajasthan	22	29 (A)	(—) 7
Bhopal	40	42	(—) 2
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	163	178	(—) 15
TOTAL	5,365	5,536	(—) 171

*Relate to 1954-55.
(A)—Adjusted.
(*a*)—Below 500 acres.

NOTES.—

1. West Bengal reports data at the Final Estimate stage only.
2. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this crop.
3. Tur is not grown in PEPSU, Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.1 All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1955-56

(Released in November, 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 First Estimate	1954-55 Adjusted First Estimate	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	9,688	10,439	(—) 751	(—) 7·2

The decline in acreage has occurred mainly in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kutch due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease has been shared by all pulses except Kulthi and Peas where acreage showed slight increases during the current year.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of August, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

For the first time Travancore-Cochin State has reported data in respect of all pulses and Madhya Pradesh in respect of Kulthi crop for this Estimate.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 First Estimate	1954-55 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay—			
Urad or Mash	76	85	(—) 9
Mung	79	89	(—) 10
Masur	1	1	..
Kulthi	168	188	(—) 20
Others	1,336	1,499	(—) 163
TOTAL	1,660	1,862	(—) 202
Madhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	549	525	(+) 24
Mung & Moth	331	339	(—) 8
Kulthi**	359	359	..
TOTAL	1,239	1,223	(+) 16
Orissa	78	78	..
Punjb—			
Urad or Mash	171	171	..
Mung	64	67	(—) 3
Moth	69	56	(+) 13
Others	49	68	(—) 19
TOTAL	353	362	(—) 9
Uttar Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	427	548	(—) 121
Mung	41	50	(—) 9
Moth	59	77	(—) 18
TOTAL	527	675	(—) 148
Hyderabad—			
Urad or Mash	419	382	(+) 37
Mung	1,097	1,136	(—) 39
Masur	6	11	(—) 5
Kulthi	646	597	(+) 49
Lakh or Khesari	10	28	(—) 18
Others	128	157	(—) 29
TOTAL	2,306	2,311	(—) 5
Madhya Bharat	394	401	(—) 7
Mysore	755	745	(+) 10
PEPSU—			
Urad or Mash	27	21	(+) 6
Mung	51	34	(+) 17
Others	69	60	(+) 9
TOTAL	147	115	(+) 32

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan—			
Urad	58	62(A)	(—) 4
Mung	188	186 (A)	(+) 2
Moth	1,558	1,959 (A)	(—) 401
Others	75	84 (A)	(—) 9
TOTAL	1,879	2,291 (A)	(—) 412
*Travancore-Cochin**—*			
Urad	4	4	..
Mung	1	1	..
Kulthi	29	28	(+) 1
Peas	8	8	..
TOTAL	42	41	(+)
Ajmer—			
Urad or Mash	2	2	..
Mung	6	7	(—)
Moth	5	6	(—) 1
Kulthi	3	3	..
Others	1	1	..
TOTAL	17	19	(—) 2
Bhopal	22	22	..
Coorg—			
Urad or Mash	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Kulthi	1	1	..
TOTAL	1	1	..
Delhi	3*	(*a*)	(+) 3
Himachal Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	28	26	(+) 2
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Moth	3	1	(+) 2
Kulthi	15	17	(—) 2
Peas	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
Others	2	3	(—) 1
TOTAL	49	47	(+) 2
Kutch—			
Mung	20	52	(—) 32
Moth	52	57	(—) 5
TOTAL	72	109	(—) 37

II. Details—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tripura—			
Urad or Mash	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Others	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Total	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	99	95	(+) 4
Mung	40	38	(+) 2
Moth	2	2	..
Others	2	2	..
Total	143	137	(+) 6
ALL-INDIA—			
Urad or Mash@	1,861	1,921	(—) 60
Mung†	1,918	1,999	(—) 81
Masur@	7	12	(—) 5
Moth@	1,748	2,158	(—) 410
Kulthi@	1,221	1,193	(+) 28
Peas@	9	8	(+) 1
Lakh or khesare @	10	28	(—) 18
Others‖	2,914	3,120	(—) 206
GRAND TOTAL	9,688	10,439	(—) 751

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Provisional.

†Includes data for Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

** Included for the First time in this Estimate.

(A) Adjusted.

@ Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Bhopal and Delhi which have been included in "Others".

‖ Include also data on Urad, Mung etc. in respect of Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Bhopal and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

Notes.—(1) Estimates in respect of Andhra, Bihar, Madras and West Bengal are reported at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Pulses are not grown in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Up to the end of September	
	1954	1955
Assam Valley	216,986,690	227,119,313
Cachar	30,733,475	30,197,749
Darjeeling	13,191,532	12,527,380
Dooars	93,745,584	88,059,503
Terai	7,900,375	8,658,169
Bihar	1,438,898	1,278,603
All Others	4,078,742	4,144,029
Total	368,075,296	371,984,746

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	August		January to August	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	2,778,794	865,509	18,340,450	18,354,713
Central Travancore	2,258,097	996,102	16,722,018	14,824,441
Coorg	27,200	16,458	211,899	187,477
Kanan-Devans	1,726,373	803,934	12,874,726	15,078,268
Madurai	64,607	19,242	707,496	708,022
Malabar	30,779	24,756	324,291	278,635
Mundkayam	187,498	154,483	1,731,249	1,669,913
Mysore	144,299	74,058	1,782,219	1,370,434
Nelliampathies	203,739	67,108	1,354,239	1,335,714
Niligiris	844,311	744,091	12,405,270	11,937,912
Niligiri Wynaad	1,063,875	588,393	8,110,795	7,215,066
South-Travancore	681,007	377,440	4,926,141	4,698,995
Tirunelveli	45,742	48,770	388,447	330,066
Wynaad	915,522	522,888	6,865,320	5,995,517
TOTAL	10,971,843	5,303,232	86,744,560	83,985,173

* Includes revised figures for July 1955.

Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-55 to 26-10-55
	5-10-55	12-10-55	19-10-55	26-10-55	
Wheat	7,359	..	..	..	4,35,196
Rice	..	..	..	..	2,64,897
TOTAL	7,359	..	..	..	7,00,093

TABLE NO. 6

Coffee Cured

1954-55 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
July 1955	1,769	3,353	10,483	15,605
August 1955	3,009	4,650	2,894	10,553
September 1955	1,476	2,785	6,482	10,743

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on estate and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE NO. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(*A*) *1953-54 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	August 31st, 1955				September 30th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (Inclusive of gain-in-weight).	15,800	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,181	15,800	6,693	6,688(*a*)	29,181
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage.)	10,175	3,787	5,601	19,563	10,175	3,792	5,601	19,568
Tenders against Export sale.	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613	5,625	2,901	1,087	9,613
Balance	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
To be tendered against Export sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*B*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	August 31st, 1955				September 30th, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inslusive of Grain-in-weight)	10,331	5,529	8,702(*a*)	24,562	10,326	5,538	8,701(*b*)	24,565
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	4,437	1,665	4,254	10,356	5,203	2,023	4,940	12,165
Tenders against Export sales.	1,750	850	260	2,860	1,750	850	260	2,860
Balance	4,144	3,014	4,188	11,346(*c*)	3,373	2,666	3,501	9,540(*d*)
To be tendered against Export sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 459 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) Includes 461 tons of Robusta Parchments.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 190 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 37 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
13-9-55	Coimbatore	218 4 0 to 231 15 0	224 15 0	186 0 0 to 202 0 0	189 7 0	157 1 0 to 163 11 0	160 7 0

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of August 1955	During the Corresponding month of previous year	From 1st April 1955 to July 1955	During the corresponding period of last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.A.	1,140,618	72,358	1,784,909	431,935
Denmark	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..
Burma	69,328	..	86,352	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,209,946	72,358	1,871,261	431,935

* Imports into principal Ports *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the Month of August 1955	During the Corresponding month of last year	From 1st April 1955 to August 1955	During Corresponding period of last year
(1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.K.	748,651	4,707,103	12,863,435	20,084,390
Singapore	..	3,062	12,708	41,214
Fdn. of Malaya	67,025	11,152	185,778	41,324
Hong Kong	175,200	482,745	759,989	1,433,554
Indonesia	3,659,252	..	7,584,811	8

TABLE No. 8:1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Australia	..	..	135,778	457,808
Netherlands	759,481	130,989	2,277,030	460,039
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	77
Burma	..	..	46,040	146,317
Egypt	120,367	286,000	328,704	1,133,078
Japan	428,535	408,693	857,349	817,479
Belgium	935,119	185,325	2,433,346	603,278
Irish Republic	20,000	..	180,680	829,676
Austria	..	176,000	308,672	352,004
Ceylon	8,662	..	17,891	10,555
Denmark	26,000	..	58,614	215,150
China	3,930,692	36,474	9,965,567	72,956
Yemen	52,331	74,102	218,812	226,769
Aden	299,137	208,699	1,790,193	2,500,841
Muscat	..	861	2,463	861
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Italy	294,888	..	294,888	..
France	..	..	50	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	30,109
Others	140,670	..	862,509	1,360,933
TOTAL	11,676,010	6,711,205	41,185,319	30,818,420

* Exports from principal ports *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end prices		
			October 1955 (29-10-55)	September 1955 (24-9-55)	October 1954 (30-10-54)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 12 0(*a*)	12 8 0	14 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	11 6 0	11 5 0	12 8 0
	Saugor		12 4 0	10 8 0	13 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		8 8 0	6 0 0	7 14 0
Bajra	Chandausi		8 8 0	7 4 0	N.Q.
Gram	Abohar		6 14 0(*a*)	6 5 0	9 2 0
Maize	Bahraich		8 4 0	9 8 0	7 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		12 10 0	11 2 0	16 2 0
	Patna		12 0 0	N.Q.	14 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	13 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
	Patna		15 0 0	14 0 0	13 14 0
	Bombay		22 0 0	14 8 0	16 11 6
	Madras	Nagpur	18 7 0	16 10 0	12 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	18 0 0	12 8 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	22 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Great Scot	15 12 0	27 8 0	14 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 2 0	32 11 0	34 9 0
	Calcutta	Indian	32 8 0	32 12 0	29 8 0
Gur	Hapur		16 8 0	10 15 0	16 8 0
	Madras	II Sort	8 13 0	9 10 0	14 13 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	16 8 0	12 8 0	21 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	195 0 0	195 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	172 0 0	174 0 0	N.R.
	Bombay	Agmark General	190 0 0(*a*)	200 0 0	192 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	123 7 0	123 7 0	72 0 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.Q.	100 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	N.Q.	50 0 0	50 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.Q.	85 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	107 8 0	102 8 0	112 8 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	90 0 0	94 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	105 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-Cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	23 0 0	21 8 0	25 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	. . . . .	19 9 0	17 8 0	22 12 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	16 12 0	15 11 0	17 6 0
	Madras	Coromandel	16 0 0	16 6 0	16 4 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	19 1 0	17 6 0	16 10 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	18 8 0	16 8 0	15 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small.	13 9 0	12 1 0	12 15 0
	Madras	Salem.	N.S.	N.S.	13 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		12 5 0	11 2 0	11 8 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	21 8 0	21 8 0	27 1 0
		Black	21 0 0	20 8 0	25 14 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	8 4 0	8 0 0	10 9 0
	Abohar	Desi	10 12 0	8 12 0	10 8 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	35 12 0	35 12 0	41 7 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	Ordinary	50 8 0	47 0 0	65 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	47 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		36 4 0	33 9 0	36 15 0
	Madras		34 1 0	33 7 0	34 1 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		43 12 0	39 11 0	36 12 0
	Kanpur		37 8 0	37 0 0	36 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		32 5 0	29 0 0	28 10 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	25 0 0	22 8 0	25 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	41 15 0	37 1 0	46 1 0
	Bombay		42 9 0	37 0 0	38 15 0
Coconut-Oil	Cochin		50 14 0	52 2 0	61 0 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 1 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		4 10 0	5 0 0	7 4 0
	Bombay		5 14 0	5 8 0	6 6 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	262 0 0	222 0 0	262 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	186 0 0	190 12 0	224 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	553 0 0	515 0 0	583 8 0
		320 F	619 0 0	648 0 0	734 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	635 0 0	600 0 0	755 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	277 11 0	277 11 0	267 7 0
		Joria white medium	246 14 0	246 14 0	257 2 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	170 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	N.R.	150 0 0	S/O 155 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	N.R.	26 8 0	S/O 29 8 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	N.R.	30 8 0	S/O 32 8 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooars Dust *Export*	1 13 0	1 12 0	2 6 6
		Clean black pekoe	2 8 0	2 6 6	3 2 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	229 0 0	230 0 0	211 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	261 0 0	257 0 0	222 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	236 0 0	238 0 0	216 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	231 0 0	227 0 0	211 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	77 0 0	74 0 0	90 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	61 3 0	63 1 0	25 12 0
Chillies	Patna		47 0 0	48 0 0	N. Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	118 7 0	122 6 0	130 12 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled Broken	119 5 0	153 1 0	83 8 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	82 0 0	75 0 0	N.Q.
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	920 0 0	N.Q.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	N. Q.	2 4 0	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	128 3 0	123 7 0	N. Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 8 0	12 8 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	9 0 0	6 8 0	8 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	108 0 0	108 10 0	155 3 0
		Mangalore	158 0 0	154 11 0	144 13 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	12 8 0	7 8 0	5 8 0
***Chemical Fertilisers** (per ton)—*					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments	(double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		N.S.	N.S.	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		N.S.	N.S.	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N. Q. Not quoted.

N. R. Not reported.

S. No stock.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

S/O September/October.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	21-10-55	11 4 0
		Open market	21-10-55	11 4 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	21-10-55	12 0 0
	Dacca		22-10-55	18 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		21-10-55	20 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	22-10-55	76 0 0 724 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	22-10-55	90 8 0 862 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	22-10-55	8 4 0
	Lyallpur		21-10-55	13 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	22-10-55	207 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	22-10-55	28 0 0 136 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

Note.—With effect from 31st July 1955 the Pakistan rupee has been brought on par with the Indian rupee.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e. in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat .	. U.S.A.	. Chicago .	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-10-55	205½ cents	13 7 0
			„ (Dec)	„	26-10-55	202½ cents	13 4 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas city (Spot)	Bushel (57 lbs.)	3-10-55	212 cents	14 9 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-10-55	245 cents	16 0 0
	Canada	. Winnipeg .	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-10-55	172½ cents	11 5 0@
	U.K.	. London .	Australian F.a.q. cargoes Nov./Dec.	Ton	28-10-55	£25-15s	12 10 0
Maize .	. U.S.A.	. Chicago .	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-10-55	118¾cents	8 5 0
Barley .	. Canada	. Winnipeg	October	Unit 48 lbs.	26-10-55	106¼cents	8 11 0@
Groundnut	. European ports		Sudan (shelled) (c.i.f.) (Aug/Sept.)	Ton	29-10-55	£65-0-0 (nominal)	31 13 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African 2%(c. i. f.)	Ton	29-10-55	£107-0-0	52 6 0
Linseed	. European ports		Ethopian 3 % (c. and f.)	Ton	29-10-55	£61-0-0	29 14 0
Linseed oil	. European ports		Indian bulk (c.i.f.) (Oct./Nov.)	Ton	29-10-55	£102-0-0	49 15 0
Castor oil	. European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	29-10-55	£95-0-0	46 8 0
Cotton .	. U.S.A.	. New York	Spot.	Lb.	27-10-55	34·30 cents	1,277 0 0*
			December	Lb.	27-10-55	33·21 cents	1,237 0 0*
Jute .	. U.K.	. London .	Mill Firsts (Oct./Nov.)	Ton	29-10-55	£90-0-0	214 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-10-55. (Canada 2·79 to 2·79⅛ dollars = £1 sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end-prices October 1955 (29-10-55)	September 1955 (24-9-55)	October 1954 (30-10-54)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.Q.	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh.	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore.	Dozen	N.Q.	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 6 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 2 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.Q.	0 5 0	0 4 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices October 1955 (29-10-55)	September 1955 (24-9-55)	October 1954 (30-10-54)
Milk	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		N.Q.	2 12 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 6 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		N.Q.	2 12 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		N.Q.	1 6 0	1 4 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1955 (29-10-55)	September 1955 (24-9-55)	October 1954 (30-10-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.Q.	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 5 0	1 14 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 7 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees

Anima	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1955 (29-10-55)	September 1955 (24-9-55)	October 1954 (30-10-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	130(*b*)	125	138
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	250	240 to 325
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200 to 300	250 to 350
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	260(*b*)	260	285
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	350 to 600	500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	150(*b*)	130	150
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400 to 550	300 to 550

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of October 1955. N.R. Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base* : Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	3-9-55	10-9-55	17-9-55	24-9-55	Sept. '55	Aug. '55	Sept. '54
Food Articles	318·2	315·2	312·0	306·5	313·0	317·5	363·6
Industrial Raw Materials	393·1	392·8	401·0	397·5	396·1	404·4	426·0
Semi-manufactured Articles	325·3	324·1	324·5	324·8	324·6	326·1	353·3
Manufactured Articles	368·6	368·7	369·3	368·6	368·8	371·2	377·7
Miscellaneous	561·8	554·2	553·3	554·9	556.0	563·1	607·8
All Commodities	354·7	353·3	353·7	351·0	353·2	357·2	384·4

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base* : 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(R
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—June	104	105	113	152(R)	186
1955—May	93	105	113	152	192
June	93	106	113	153	194

(R) Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

Sources : (*i*) For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

(*ii*) For other countries. *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base* : 1949=100)		U. S. A. (*Base* : 1948=100)		Canada (*Base* : 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	105(R)	106(R)	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	120(R)	117(R)	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	120(R)	120(R)	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	115(R)	119(R)	111†	130
1954	101	101	108	112	115(R)	120(R)	114†	132
1954—June . .	101	101	109	112	115(R)	120(R)	114†	132(R)
1955—May . .	88 (p)	92 (p)	107	111	115(R)	120(R)	120†	136
June . .	89 (p)	94 (p)	107	111	114	119	125†	139

† *Base* : January 1952=100. (p) Provisional (R) Revised

Sources : 1. For India, the *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for August 1955

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil-lies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobac-co
Maibang (Assam)	80	..	..	..	..	56	77	74	..	82	75	78	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	66	..	42	58	89	62	..	53	96	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	87	..	67	64	..	58	..	62	68	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	51	..	..	56	..	77	86	69	88	..	81	125
Bamra (Orissa)	115	..	..	..	..	57	93	68	..	68	89	..	124	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	97	..	..	..	..	81	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	64	49	60	..	..	61	90	76	..	69	72	..	94	45
Krishna (Hyderabad)	104	..	78	..	57	73	88	67	119	65	95	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	129	..	..	..	..	62	93	59	..	182	105	94	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	41	..	32	46	..	90	58	87	45	40	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	50	..	..	..	101	78	87	82	49	48	..	126	..

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base* : July 1935 to June, 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	June '55	May '55	June '54
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	343	336	417
Srikakulam	Thettangi	348	349	428
West Godavari	Alamuru	328	329	424
Kurnool	Madavaram	372	382	438
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	339	339	456
	Agaram	336	335	449
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	425	439	461
Mathurai	Erodu	348	366	403
	Gokilapuram	381	372	411
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	386	387	427
Malabar	Koduvalli	453	472	561
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	365	378	479
	Kunnathur	334	341	454

TABLE No. 20

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—June	124	120	74	83	100	99	106	106
1955—May	109	109	57	70	91	93	89	95
June	107	108	61	73	94	95	91	96

* New name for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gezette* for July 1955.

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & year	Daily working hours	Field Labour			Other agricultural operations		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	April 1955	..	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
		May 1955	..	2 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		June 1955	..	2 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	Kovvali	April 1955	..	1 2 0	0 12 0	..	1 6 0	1 1 0	..
		May 1955	..	1 4 0	..	..	1 14 0	1 8 0	..
		June 1955	..	1 11 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Krishna	Rolapudi	April 1955	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 10 8
		May 1955	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 10 8
		June 1955	..	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 8	0 9 4
Guntur	Kendalur	April 1955	..	1 9 10	0 12 8	0 8 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May 1955	..	1 11 10	0 12 8	0 8 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		June 1955	..	1 13 0	0 13 4	0 9 4	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Anantapur	Manepalle	April 1955	..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 2 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
		May 1955	..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		June 1955	..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Chittoor	Nagari	April 1955	..	1 3 4	0 13 8	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	..
		May 1955	..	1 1 8	0 12 8	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	..
		June 1955	..	1 1 8	0 12 8	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	..
Assam									
Sibsagar	Ronghual	May 1955	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		June 1955	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	May 1955		N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
		June 1955	8	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 4 0
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	June 1955	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		July 1955	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	June 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		July 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	June 1955	8	N. R.	N. R	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
		July 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	June 1955	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
		July 1955	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	July 1955	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Naralekare	July 1955	8	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	July 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	July 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvatham	June 1955	..	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		July 1955	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	June 1955	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		July 1955	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	June 1955	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		July 1955	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhikole	June 1955	11½	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		July 1955	11½	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh		..	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Chamba	Chowari	July 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of labour	Daily working hours	Daily wages for Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	July 1955	Man	..	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelvelli	Malayankulam	July 1955	Man	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
			Woman	..	..	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 6 0
Malabar	Manthana	July 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	..	0 15 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 9 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mungli	July 1955	Man	8	1 14 0	..	1 14 0	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	July 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
			Woman		..	..	1 0 0	..	..
			Child		..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	July 1955	Man	8	..	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
			Woman		..	..	..	..	..
			Child		..	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	July 1955	Man	8	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
			Woman		N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
			Child		N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
Jullundur	Jamsher	July 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..
			Woman		..	0 10 0	..	..	..
			Child		..	..	0 8 0	..	..
Ferozpur	Sodhinagar	July 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	..
			Woman		..	..	..	2 0 0	..
			Child		1 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..

N. R. Not reported.

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochi (Cobbler)	Herdsman: Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Andhra								
Andhra	Vepagunta	April 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		May 1955		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		June 1955		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	Kovvali	April 1955	..	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
		May 1955		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		June 1955		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra—contd.									
Krishna	Rolapudi	April 1955	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
		May 1955		1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
		June 1955		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
Guntur	Kendalur	April 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
		May 1955		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
		June 1955		..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	Manepalle	April 1955	..	3 6 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	..	..
		May 1955		3 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
		June 1955		3 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
Chittoor	Nagari	April 1955	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May 1955		2 4 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		June 1955		2 4 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	May 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	..	0 12 0
		June 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakochi	May 1955		N.R.	N.R.	N. R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		June 1955	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	June 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		July 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	June 1955	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		July 1955	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	June 1955		N.R.	N.R.	N. R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		July 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	June 1955	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		July 1955	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	July 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelvelli	Malayankulan	July 1955	..	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
Malabar	Manthane	July 1955	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0
Panjab									
Hissar	Mungeli	July 1955	8	..	3 6 0	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	July 1955	8	2 0 0	1 15 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	July 1955	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	July 1955	8	N.R.	N.R.	N. R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Jullundur	Jamsher	July 1955	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozpur	Sodhinagar	July 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	July 1955	7	1 0 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Narasekere	July 1955	8	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	July 1955	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1 0 0 (*a*)* 0 8 0 (*b*) 0 4 0 (*c*)	..	..
	Ugamedi	July 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvathom	June 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		July 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Trivandrum	Paliyoorsala	June 1955	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	..	..	..
		July 1955	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	June 1955	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		July 1955		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhikole	June 1955	11½	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		July 1955	11½	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	...	0 14 0	0 10 0

* Per animal per month.

(*a*) Buffalo.

(*b*) Cow.

(*c*) Young Cattle.

N.R. : Not reported.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1954-55	8-7-55	23,700	24,533	(—) 3·4	8,405	9,147	(—) 8·1
Jowar	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—)25·6	217	293	(—)25·9
Bajra	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—)14·9	346	455	(—)24·0
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat	Fourth	1954-55	20-7-55	10,560	10,400	(+) 1·5	3,134	3,560	(—)12·0
Barley	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+) 6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	3,102	2,767	(+)12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
*Sugarcane**	Final	1954-55	April 55	1,017	962	(+) 5·7	12,275	12,629	(—) 2·8
Tobaccoo	Final	1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+)10·9	90	74	(+)22·6@
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+)10·5	324	272	(+) 19.1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Supplementary	1954-55	8-7-55	3,185	2,928	(+) 8·8	1,596‡	1,442‡	(+) 10·7
Jute	First	1955-56	6-8-55	1,716	1,304	(+)31·6	..	..	..
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the raw Sugar or gur equivalent as reported by Pakistan Govt. is one-tenth of cane production.

† In Million lbs.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

@ Percentage increase relates to actual production in lbs. and not to that of thousand tons.

Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

(*i*) Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of August 1955 (revised) (from 30 7-55 to 31-8-55) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to 31st August 1955 with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of August 1955 (from 30-7-55 to 31-8-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	1,628	769	28,450(*a*)	25,216	
	Northerns	1,155	2,746	18,089	19,250	
	Westerns	3,320	1,294	44,060(*b*)	34,664	
	Mungari	100	80	1,593	485	
	Coconadas	1,937	1,452	11,166(*c*)	4,120	
	TOTAL	8,140	6,341	103,358(*d*)	83,735	
	Cotton Waste	69	..	452	214	
ASSAM	Comillas	186	..	12,138	3,461	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	242	530	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	6	..	
	5. Jarilla	54	69	1,201	1,213	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	40	
	11. Others	..	19,686	..	19,686	
	TOTAL	54	19,755	1,207	20,939	
	Cotton Waste	4,277	6,053	66,566	37,290	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat . .	1. Broach Vijaya .	123,268	4,760	626,763	448,768	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog .	7,430	2,393	186,723	151,889	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	128,613	1,873	409,283	129,212	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	521	..	21,877	..	
	5. Others . .	..	50,773	..	50,773	
	TOTAL .	259,832	59,799	1,244,646	780,642	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	920	..	209,033	266,796	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	11,306	7,002	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	63	..	
	4. Others . .	..	3,073	..	3,073	
	TOTAL .	920	3,073	220,402	276,871	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	208	..	37,743	30,545	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	7,841	9,740	65,579	66,517	
	4. Cambodia .	..	..	2,102	57	
	5. Others . .	..	9,489	..	9,489	
	TOTAL .	8,049	19,229	105,424	106,608	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country .	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	5,853	13,438	69,580	97,471	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	5,102	1,968	87,368	49,709	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	..	..	3,332	1,750	
	6. Jarilla . .	1,452	..	1,718	..	
	7. Others . .	..	9,373	..	9,373	
	TOTAL .	12,407	24,779	161,998	158,303	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	123,268	4,760	626,763	448,768	
	2. Surti Suyog .	7,430	2,393	198,029	158,891	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	128,613	1,873	409,283	129,212	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	521	..	21,877	..	
	5. Jarilla	2,580	..	248,494	297,341	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	12,943	11,708	152,947	116,226	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	5,497	1,807	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	5,853	13,438	69,580	97,471	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	11. Others .	...	72,708	..	72,708	
	TOTAL .	281,208	106,880	1,732,470	1,322,424	
	Cotton Waste .	6,082	3,379	68,693	92,550	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	10,856	14,942	
2. Nimar .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	56,897	57,116	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	106,261	98,480	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,407	3,284	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
	5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	678,086	533,751	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	854,507	707,573	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	2,110	2,999	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	6,244	6,279	69,626(*e*)	41,876	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	3,291	3,054	26,513	13,635	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis	1,163	1,305	18,282	15,325	
	9. Karunganni	1,171	2,022	26,677(*f*)	17,325	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	11,869	12,660	141,098(*g*)	90,394	
	Cotton Waste	4,890	4,046	60,526(*h*)	57,858	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	21,564	21,168	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	59,661	44,016	
	TOTAL	..	..	81,225	65,184	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	1,375	3,472	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	60,883	30,766	
	TOTAL	..	..	62,258	34,238	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar . .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	916	8,733	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	64,488	48,284	
	TOTAL .	..	..	65,404	57,017	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	14,569	24,560	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	213,263	168,511	
	TOTAL .	..	..	227,832	193,071	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	38,424	57,933	
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	398,295	291,577	
	TOTAL .	..	..	436,719	349,510	
	Cotton waste .	..	..	1,006	181	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	932	777	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,338	520	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,270	1,297	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	1,662	1,272	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	5,007	1,213	
	TOTAL .	..	..	6,669	2,485	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi .	42	..	89(*i*)	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	133	..	
	TOTAL .	42	..	222(*i*)	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4 Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad & Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi .	42	...	2,683(*i*)	2,049	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	6,478	1,733	
	TOTAL .	42	..	9,161(*i*)	3,782	
	Cotton Waste .	131	369	4,015	5,093	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	2,140	417	24,831	10,663	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	8	..	8	
	TOTAL .	2,140	425	24,831	10,671	
	Cotton Waste .	536	851	6,395	6,739	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	9,633	6,935	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	46	..	104,671	96,048	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	309	545	110,739	81,376	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	2,403	3,340	45,184	41,476	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	102	102	664	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	2,758	3,987	270,329	226,499	
	Cotton Waste .	677	..	1,574	288	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	3,619(*R*)	5,567(*R*)	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	78,136(*R*)	58,728(*R*)	
	3. Jarilla .	..	..	72,717(*R*)	81,224(*R*)	
	4. Malvi .	41	..	73,134(*R*)	65,632(*R*)	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	27,298(*R*)	29,365(*R*)	
	TOTAL .	41	..	254,814(*R*)	240,516(*R*)	
	Cotton Waste .	499	450	14,257(*R*)	10,606(*R*)	
MYSORE .	1. Mysore American.	..	61	4,601	2,821	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	3,093	2,083	30,596	23,139	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam,	3,325	..	11,738	..	
	TOTAL .	6,418	2,144	46,935	25,960	
	Cotton Waste .	295	158	1,526	1,725	
P.E.P.S.U. .	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	106,033	152,683	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	522	..	171,182	81,474	
	TOTAL .	522	..	277,215	234,157	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	40,769	32,871	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	260	..	79,275	96,367	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	15,180	15,151	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	260	..	135,224	144,389	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	4,832	..	323,414(*j*)	191,966	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	52,994	53,027	
	TOTAL	4,832	..	376,408(*j*)	244,993	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	5	18,909	15,546	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	32	..	4,327	10,503	
	TOTAL	32	5	23,236	26,049	
	Cotton Waste	72	64	3,695	2,016	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	824	..	27,638	11,432	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	824	..	27,638	11,432	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	319,272	132,442	4,726,081(*k*)	3,725,545	
	COTTON WASTE	13,251	9,317	164,491(*h*)	180,799	

N.A.—Not available. (R) : Revised.

NOTE.—Data from Bhopal is not available. All India total is incomplete due to want of data from thi State only.

(*a*) Includes 101 bales not reported before.
(*b*) ,, 605 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*c*) ,, 894 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*d*) ,, 1,600 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*e*) ,, 429 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*f*) ,, 123 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*g*) ,, 652 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*h*) ,, 393 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*i*) ,, 47 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*j*) ,, 133 ,, ,, ,,
(*k*) ,, 2,332 ,, ,, ,,

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(ii) Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of September 1955 (from 1-9-55 to 30-9-55) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 30-9-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of September 1955 (from 1-9-55 to 30-9-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	1,846	2,952	1,846	2,952	
	Northerns	848	2,015	848	2,015	
	Westerns	2,312	2,315	2,312	2,315	
	Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	Coconadas	1,425	181	1,425	181	
	TOTAL	6,431	7,463	6,431	7,463	
	Cotton Waste	..	16	..	16	
ASSAM	Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY— 1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	63	..	63	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste, hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	63	..	63	
	Cotton Waste	2,872	5,094	2,872	5,094	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	187	24	187	24	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	3,557	5,344	3,557	5,344	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,744	5,368	3,744	5,368	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	1,347	4,062	1,347	4,062	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	855	1,577	855	1,577	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,202	5,579	2,202	5,579	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	187	24	187	24	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	4,412	6,861	4,412	6,861	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	1,347	4,062	1,347	4,062	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	5,946	10,947	5,946	10,947	
	Cotton Waste	5,358	3,769	5,358	3,769	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Nimar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	4. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	3. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar . .	1. C. P. and Berar Amricans.	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amravati Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Berar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH .	1. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	5. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	6. Berar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia.	7,185	6,064	7,185	6,064	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	6,785	5,668	6,785	5,668	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	2,155	171	2,155	171	
	9. Karunganni .	740	920	740	920	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	16,865	12,823	16,865	12,823	
	Cotton Waste .	4,364	6,432	4,364	6,432	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	..	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar .	. 1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	..	..	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Ferozepore	. 1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	..	..	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	. 1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	. 1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Middle Doab	. 1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	. 1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad & Partapgarh.
	2. Peso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	511	..	511	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	862	163	862	163	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	862	163	862	163	
	Cotton Waste	690	1,006	690	1,006	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	90	62†	90	62†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	1,002	2,993†	1,002	2,993†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	102†	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,092	3,157†	1,092	3,157†	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	1,722	1,389	1,722	1,389	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	263	..	263	..	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	1,985	1,389	1,985	1,389	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	216	..	216	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Any other .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL .	COTTON LINT .	33,181	35,942	33,181	35,942	
	COTTON WASTE .	10,923	11,950	10,923	11,950	

NOTES.—(*i*) No cotton bales were pressed in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan. Saurashtra, Bhopal and Kutch during the current month.

(*ii*) Data from Assan and Madhya Bharat have not become available so far.

(*iii*) All-India total is incomeplete due to non-receipt of data from Assam and Madhya Bharat.

† Data taken from the last year's returns.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	X	August 1955	X	..	..	35	..	III Details 355
2	X	August 1955	314	..	..	7	1·2 and 0·6	0·6 and 1·2
3	X	August 1955	322	..	..	18	G R	R. G.
4	X	August 1955	342	4·1	3	38	73	73 §
5	X	August 1955	343	4·1	4	26	+83	—83
6	X	August 1955	347	4·3	5	34	52*	32*
7	X	August 1955	350	4·5	4	18	+113	+13
8	X	August 1955	353	4·6	3	5	1,261	1,266
9	X	August 1955	363	4·12	..	Footnote	-Adjusted Estimate	A Adjusted Estimate
10	X	August 1955	370	10	3	34	70	70%
11	X	August 1955	380	23	5	11	163,144	163,077
12	X	August 1955	380	23	5	14	245,178	245,444
13	X	August 1955	380	23	5	17	4,782	4,845
14	X	August 1955	383	23	6	12	4,321	4,325
15	X	August 1955	383	23	3	21	7,212	7,612
16	X	August 1955	383	23	4	21	5,508	5,505
17	X	August 1955	384	23	5	28	284,404(*h*)	284,044(*h*)
18	X	August 1955	384	23	5	29	52,967(*h*)	52,967
19	X	August 1955	385	23	4	9	4,023,803(*i*) & (*R*)	4,023,909(*i*) & (*R*)
20	X	August 1955	385	23	6	10	151,480(*R*)	151,484(*R*)
21	X	August 1955	388	23·2	3	25	273	372
22	X	August 1955	391	23·2	5	last	38	33
23	X	August 1955	393	23·2	5	27	32	46
24	X	August 1955	394	23·3	5	16	96,072	96,027
25	X	August 1955	395	23·3	6	21	217,891	127,891
26	X	August 1955	395	23·3	6	42	13,36	13,361
27	X	August 1955	397	23·3	2	39	Number (in '000)	Number
28	X	August 1955	398	23·3	2	3	Number in '000	Number

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

The outstanding event of the month of November was the announcement by the Government of India on the 18th November 1955 of sugar policy for 1955-56 season. The salient features of the announcement are: (*a*) As in the past three years, no statutory control on the price or distribution of sugar, gur and Khandsari will be exercised by Government except that 25 per cent of sugar produced would be kept in reserve with factories from which, if need arises, Government would requisition sugar at fair ex-factory price to be fixed for controlled distribution. Releases of sugar from factories will be regulated by Government as in the past, (*b*) In view of larger indigenous production and good prospects in the current season, it is not proposed to purchase any more sugar from abroad, (*c*) The present policy of free licensing of gur for export is to be continued, and (*d*) The price of sugarcane for 1956-57 season will be announced shortly.

During the month, the post monsoon was generally inactive. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar where crops were affected by drought and in parts of Andhra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Pepsu where excessive rains and floods damaged the standing crops to some extent. Attack of insects and pests was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Final estimate of potatoes for 1954-55 and that of jute for 1955-56 have become available. The estimate for potatoes for 1954-55 showed an increase of 4·7 per cent in area and a decrease of 8·4 per cent in production over last year. The estimate for jute for 1955-56 showed increases of 27·2 per cent and 41·3 per cent in area and production respectively over previous year. Second estimates of 1955-56 for sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum and cotton have also become available. The acreages under cotton and sugarcane showed increases of 9·5 and 5·7 per cent while those under groundnut and sesamum registered declines of 0·2 and 6·4 per cent respectively over the previous year. Production of sugarcane showed an increase of 4·5 per cent over the preceding year. Further, first estimates in respect of rice, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, and small millets record that the area under rice has increased by 5·4 per cent while the acreages under jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and small millets registered declines of 3·7 per cent, 6 per cent, 9·4 per cent, 1·1 percent and 0·1 per cent respectively over the preceding year. The total area under Kharif cereals, according to the first estimates of individual crops, showed a negligible decrease of 0·02 per cent.

According to the latest information released by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the world production of cotton lint during 1954-55 season was estimated at 38·36 million bales as against 39·31 million bales of the preceding season. The decline in production has been ascribed to the restrictions placed on cotton cultivation through acreage control measures in the U. S. A.

The food situation in the country continued to be satisfactory. Prices of foodgrains remained more or less steady except for minor fluctuations caused by seasonal or local factors. Rice prices declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal while they remained firm in Punjab and Madras. In other parts of the country they remained more or less steady. Prices of wheat showed a firm tendency in most of the states due to seasonal shortage. Prices of jowar declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, U. P. and Hyderabad. Bajra prices indicated a slight hardening tendency in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Hyderabad. Prices of maize strengthened in the States of Bombay, U. P. and Bihar.

The 1955-56 sugar season commenced on 1st November 1955. Production of sugar upto 22nd November 1955 amounted to 47·5 thousand tons (including a quantity of 21 thousand tons produced prior to 1st November 1955) as against 46·9 thousand tons produced in the comparable period of 1954-55 season (including a quantity of 15 thousand tons produced prior to 1st November 1954). Sugar markets continued to remain easy during November due to accumulation of heavy stocks from the previous season and good prospects for the current season. The price of sugar at Kanpur remained constant throughout the month at Rs. 30 per maund while that at Bombay ranged between Rs. 32-2-0 and Rs. 32-6-0 per maund. Prices of gur generally exhibited a declining tendency due to the arrivals of new gur in the markets. Thus the price of gur at Hapur sagged from Rs. 16-6-0 on the 29th October to Rs. 10-1-0 per maund on the 26th November 1955.

The oilseeds and oil markets ruled generally firm during November 1955. Shortage of arrivals of the groundnut crop, prospects of good export demand for castor oil from the U. S. and for linseed oil from the United Kingdom and the Continent were mainly responsible for the bullish tendency in the market. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay during the last week of the month were higher by Re. 1 and Rs. 1-3-0 per maund respectively compared to those in the last week of the previous month.

In the spot cotton section at Sewri, activity was generally subdued as large scale mill or export demand was lacking. Prices of Kapas showed a mixed trend in different markets of the country.

The loose jute market at Calcutta showed a firm tendency in sympathy with the jute goods sections. Prices in the upcountry markets also ruled firm during the month due to very poor arrivals of raw jute and keen demand for heavy covering business for all categories of jute by mills. The short-fall in the official estimate of jute crop in Pakistan compared to trade estimate and the keen interest of the mills for 'ready' and 'near-delivery' jute were also responsible for rise in prices.

Latest available data on arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities shows that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during the first eleven months of the current year amounted to 7 lakh tons i.e. same as in the corresponding period of 1954. There were no imports of cereals during November 1955.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on November 1, 1955 showed a marked increase of 375 thousand tons compared to those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 upto 22nd November 1955 were about 96·1 thousand tons as against 22·3 thousand tons during the same period of the last season. Arrivals of gur at Hapur market increased from about 1,400 maunds in the first week to about 7,000 maunds a day during the last week of November 1955.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil during August 1955 were substantially higher than those in August 1954. Groundnut kernel exports during August 1955 amounted to 159 tons while there were no exports in the corresponding month of last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1955 to 29th November 1955 were slightly higher than those in the corresponding period of preceding season. During August 1955, consumption of raw cotton was lower while imports and exports were higher than in August 1954. Figures for consumption by mills in the country for the whole cotton season 1954-55 (September 1954 to August 1955) showed that consumption was higher at 47·69 lakh bales compared to 46·08 lakh bales in the previous season. Exports and imports in the season aggregated 3·21 lakh bales and 6·23 lakh bales respectively as against 1·23 lakh bales and 6·90 lakh bales during 1953-54.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and mill stations were lower in October 1955 than in the corresponding month of last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in the same period.

(*vi*) In respect of unmanufactured tobacco, exports during August 1955 were higher than those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING NOVEMBER 1955

The post monsoon was generally inactive during the month of November 1955.

The rainfall since the commencement of the post-monsoon on 1st October 1955 upto the 23rd November 1955 was either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country except in Bihar, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad where it was deficient, in sub-Himalayan West Bengal where it was scanty and in West Rajasthan where it was nil.

Preparation of land, transplantation of second crop of paddy, harvesting and threshing of kharif crops, sowing of rabi crops and picking of cotton were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar where crops were affected by drought and in parts of Andhra, Orissa, Punjab, U. P. and Pepsu where excessive rains and floods damaged the standing crops to some extent. Attack of insects and pests was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Mysore and Pepsu the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The United Nations Wheat Conference and the 18th Session of the International Wheat Council commenced on the 26th October 1955 at Geneva. Shri P. N. Thapar, Secretary, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, represented the Government of India. It may be recalled that India ratified the renewed International Wheat Agreement which came into effect in August 1953 for a period of three years ending July 1956. In view of the improved stock position and crop prospects in the country, the import quota for India under this agreement was reduced from 1·5 million metric tons to 1 million metric tons a year. Under the provisions of the Agreement, the maximum price was fixed at 2·05 dollars per bushel and the minimum price at 1·55 dollar per bushel. At the Geneva meeting, Shri Thapar pointed out that the present International Wheat price was an F. O. B. price in the exporting countries. The increasingly high freight charges were pushing up the landed price of wheat in some distantly situated countries. Consumers' price, without Government subsidy, in these areas would work 50 per cent higher than the price paid by consumers in countries like U. S. A., Canada, Switzerland and U.K. Large section of unemployed and under-employed people in under-developed countries like India could hardly afford to buy a full meal at prices so considerably higher than those obtaining in far richer countries. He pleaded for a concession in price for wheat purchased by under-developed countries with low purchasing power.

Food situation in the country continued to be satisfactory. Prices of foodgrains remained more or less steady except for minor fluctuations caused by seasonal or local factors. A welcome feature of the price situation has been the absence of any tendency for prices of coarse grains to drift to uneconomic levels.

The All-India First Estimate of rice for 1955-56 shows an increase of 5·4 per cent in area over the adjusted First Estimate of the previous year. In the case of coarse grains viz. jowar, bajra, maize and ragi, the All-India First Estimates for 1955-56 show a fall in the area under each of these crops as compared to the adjusted First Estimates of the previous year. The decrease in acreage under these crops has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The area under small millets according to the All-India First Estimate shows hardly any change from the previous year. The following table gives the actual figures of area under individual kharif cereals:—

(Thousand Acres)

Crop	1955-56 First Estimate	1954-55 Adjusted First Estimate	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
1	2	3	4
Rice	65,916	62,542	(+) 5·4
Jowar	25,723	26,708	(—) 3·7
Bajra	23,720	25,230	(—) 6·0
Maize	8,088	8,929	(—) 9·4
Ragi	4,993	5,049	(—) 1·1
Small Millets	10,095	10,109	(—) 0·1
Total Kharif Cereals	138,535	138,567	(—) 0·02

It may be mentioned that the First Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to any crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported in the case of rice, bajra, maize and ragi and 60 per cent in the case of jowar.

There were no imports of cereals into the country during the month of November 1955. Total imports of cereals from the beginning of January 1955 upto the end of November 1955 amounted to 7·0 lakh tons, comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

Rice prices declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. In Punjab and Madras, however, they remained firm. In other parts of the country they remained more or less steady. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per maund in Assam, Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 17 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 14 per maund in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 17-8-0 per maund in Madras and Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 per maund in West Bengal.

Market prices of wheat showed a firm tendency in most of the States due to seasonal shortage. They generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 14-8-0 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 per maund in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8-0 per maund in Punjab and Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 13 per maund in U. P.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, U. P. and Hyderabad. They ranged between Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 8-0-0 per maund in Madhya Pradesh and U. P., Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per maund in Hyderabad, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 per maund in Bombay and Rs. 8 and Rs. 10-8-0 per maund in Madras. Bajra prices indicated a slight hardening tendency in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Hyderabad. They ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per maund in Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per maund in Bombay, Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 9 per maund in Punjab and Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per maund in U. P. Prices of maize strengthened in the States of Bombay, U. P. and Bihar. They generally ranged between Rs. 9-8-0 and Rs. 10 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 per maund in Bombay, Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 8 per maund in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per maund in U. P.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—According to the All-India Second Estimate of sugarcane, 1955-56, the current year's area and production have been put at 3,930 thousand acres and 5,079 thousand tons (in terms of gur) as against the Adjusted Second Estimate of 3,718 thousand acres and 4,858 thousand tons respectively of the previous season. This shows an increase of 212 thousand acres or 5·7 per cent in area and 221 thousand tons or 4·5 per cent in production during the current year over the previous year. The increase in acreage and production has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing states, especially U. P., Bombay, Bihar, Punjab and Hyderabad and has been attributed to favourbale weather condition at the time of sowing, higher price of cane and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to last year. Andhra State has, however, registered slight decrease in both area and production due to insufficiency of rains at the time of sowing. This Estimate, it will be noted does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1950-51. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported.

The condition of the standing crop during November was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The 1955-56 sugar season commenced on 1st November 1955. The outstanding event of the month of November was the announcement by the Government of India on the 18th November 1955 of sugar policy for 1955-56 season. The salient features of this announcement are:—

(*a*) As in the past three years no statutory control on the price or distribution of sugar gur and Khandsari will be exercised by Government during the 1955-56 season except that 25 per cent of sugar produced would be kept in reserve with factories from which, if need arises Government would requisition sugar at fair ex-factory price to be fixed for controlled distribution. Releases of sugar from factories will be regulated by Government as in the past.

(*b*) In view of larger indigenous production in 1954-55 and good prospects of production in the current season it is not proposed to purchase any more sugar for import from abroad.

(*c*) The present policy of free licensing of Gur for export is to be continued.

The price of sugarcane for 1956-57 season will be announced shortly. The question of linking the price of sugarcane with the price of sugar for season subsequent to 1953-54 is already under reference to an Expert Committee whose report is expected shortly.

Till 22nd November 1955, 35 sugar factories were reported to be in production for the current season (which commenced on 1st November 1955) as against 40 factories which were in production in the corresponding period of the previous season. Production of sugar by these factories upto the above date amounted to 47·5 thousand tons (including a quantity of 21 thousand tons of sugar produced prior to 1st November 1955), as against 46·9 thousand tons produced in the corresponding period of 1954-55 season (including a quantity of 15 thousand tons produced prior to 1st November 1954).

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on November 1, 1955 were about 432 thousand tons as against 57 thousand tons on the same date, a year earlier. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories between November 1, 1955 and November 22, 1955 was about 96·1 thousand tons as against 22·3 thousand tons during the same period of the last season. Closing stocks with the factories on 22nd November 1955 were 362·3 thousand tons as compared to 66·7 thousand tons on the corresponding date of the previous season.

Government of India released out of the production of 1954-55 season, 1·21 lakh tons of sugar during November 1955 for free sale in the market leaving a balance of about 76 thousand tons with the factories.

Imports of refined sugar which were already contracted amounted to 15·48 thousand tons in November 1955. In these imports shares of different ports viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bhavnagar were 8·0, 0·5, 4·98 and 2·0 thousand tons respectively. No raw sugar was however, imported during the month.

Sugar markets continued to remain easy due to accumulation of heavy stocks from the previous season and good prospects for the current season. Prices generally showed slight variations from last months' level. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at important centres during November:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending				
	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Hapur	30 3 0	30 3 0	30 3 0	30 1 0	30 1 0
Kanpur	30 0 0	30 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Jullundur	30 11 0	30 12 0	30 5 0	30 4 0	30 6 0
Calcutta	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 0 0	32 8 0
Nagpur	31 8 0	31 8 0	N.R.	31 8 0	31 0 0
Madras	31 7 0	31 6 0	31 6 0	31 5 0	31 5 0
Bombay	32 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 4 0	32 4 0
Patna	N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market which were about 1,400 maunds in the first week of the month increased to 3,000 maunds in the second week. Subsequently the pace of arrivals increased to 7,000 maunds a day during the last week of the month. Total stocks of gur at this market stood at 15,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 27,000 maunds at the end of October 1955.

Prices of gur generally exhibited a declining tendency due to the arrivals of new gur in the markets. At Hapur and Calcutta, the fall was rather considerable. In the last week of the month however prices improved in some centres. The following table gives the weekly whole-sale prices of gur at important centres during the month:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending				
	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Hapur	16 6 0	13 8 0	12 12 0	10 14 0	10 1 0
Kanpur	13 8 0	13 0 0	N.R.	13 8 0	13 8 0
Calcutta	18 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 4 0
Madras	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 0 0	8 13 0
Bombay	16 8 0	16 8 0	15 8 0	14 8 0	16 0 0
Patna	N.R.	15 0 0	13 0 0	13 15 0	15 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and oils markets ruled generally buoyant during the month under review. Shortage of arrivals of the groundnut crop, and prospects of good export demand for castor oil from the U.S. and for linseed oil from the U.K. and the Continent were in the main responsible for the bullish tendency.

(a) Groundnut

According to the All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut for 1955-56, the acreage is put at 10,982 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 11,007 thousand acres for 1954-55; thereby showing a decrease of 0·2 per cent. The fall in acreage has been shared mainly by Saurashtra due to inadequate rainfall during the early part of the monsoon and to a lesser extent by Andhra and Mysore due to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has however, been offset to a great extent by increase reported mostly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and U.P. due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September.

During November, harvesting of the 1955-56 groundnut crop continued in the major groundnut producing States. Sowings of the summer groundnut crop were also in progress in some parts of Andhra and Madras. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra and Bombay where crops were damaged by excessive rains. In Saurashtra the size of the current season's groundnut crop is expected to be significantly lower than the last season's. Attack of insects and pests on groundnut crop was reported from parts of Bombay.

The upward trend in the internal prices of groundnut and groundnut oil witnessed during the preceding month persisted during the first week of November largely on account of smaller arrivals of the new groundnut crop in the markets. During the second week, the markets ruled rather easy partly due to profit taking at the high levels touched at the end of the previous week and partly due to lack of export demand. Scarcity of arrivals coupled with encouraging export demand for groundnut oil, however, led to the reassertion of the upward trend during the second half of the month. As a result, the prices at the end of the month registered sizeable advances over the corresponding levels a month ago. At European ports, groundnut oil both Indian and South African maintained a steady trend. The following table gives prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay (Bold)	16 12	17 5	16 5	17 4	17 12
Madras	16 0	16 0	15 13	14 14	15 3
Groundnut oil—					
Bombay	36 4	37 13	36 12	37 2	37 7
Madras	34 1	34 13	34 9	34 14	35 10
European Ports—					
Indian Crude 3 per cent	51 3	51 7	51 0	51 0	51 3
South African 2 per cent	52 6	52 6	Nominal	52 6	57 6

Exports of groundnut kernel and groundnut oil during August 1955 amounted to 159 tons and 1,824 tons respectively. There were no exports of groundnut kernel in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of groundnut oil in August 1954 were 294 tons. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the five months April to August 1955 aggregated 66,803 tons and 13,336 tons as against 5,974 tons and 310 tons respectively for the corresponding period of 1954.

(b) Linseed

The linseed and linseed oil prices continued to show an upward trend during the month under review. Linseed oil prices at U.K. ports recorded a significant advance during the month and this had its effect on internal prices also. During the month, linseed (Bold) at Bombay advanced by Rs. 1-3 per maund while the rise in linseed oil price at Bombay was Rs. 4 per maund. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices at different centres in India and also at European ports during November 1955

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	19 1	19 12	19 3	20 10	20 4
Calcutta (Small)	19 2	19 4	19 8	20 0	20 8
Kanpur (Bold)	18 8	19 4	N.R.	20 0	20 0
Linseed oil—					
Bombay	43 12	43 12	45 14	49 2	47 12
Kanpur	37 8	41 0	N.R.	41 0	41 8
U.K. Ports (Indian variety)	49 15	54 2	54 2	54 10	52 14

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during August 1955 were significantly higher at 5,006 tons. than those in August 1954 when only 99 tons were exported. Total export figures for five months ending August 1955 amounted to 47,902 tons as against 893 tons exported during the corresponding period of the last year.

(c) Castorseed

Harvesting of the 1955-56 castor crop commenced in some parts of Andhra and Madras during the month under review.

Castorseed and castor oil markets too generally remained firm during November, due mainly to good prospects of export demand and rise in price in world markets. At Bombay, castorseed (Bold) advanced by nearly Rs. 2 per maund during the course of the month ; in the State of Hyderabad which is the most important producing state in the country, it advanced by Rs. 1-7-0 per maund at Jadcherla. Castor oil prices at Bombay and Kanpur rose by about Rs. 3 per maund; at Madras the rise in price was slightly lower by Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. At U.K. port, Indian castor oil (Commercial) maintained an upward trend throughout the month and was quoted at the end of the month at Rs. 50 per maund as against the last month's closing quotation of Rs. 46-8-0. The following table shows the trend in prices of castor seed and castor oil during November 1955 :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Castor seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	13 9	14 11	13 8	14 4	15 8
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur	10 8	11 8	12 4	11 8	11 4
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	12 5	12 10	12 12	12 14	13 12
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	32 5	33 1	33 1	34 2	35 4
Kanpur	25 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Madras	28 13	30 1	31 5	31 5	31 5
U.K. Ports (Indian Commercial) (c. & f.)	46 8	49 0	49 0	49 7	50 0

N.S.—No stock.

Exports of castor oil during August 1955 amounted to 2,215 tons as against 2,165 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports of castor oil during the period April—August 1955 were 17,919 tons while only 11,024 tons of this oil were exported during the corresponding period of 1954.

(*iv*) COTTON

According to the All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56, the current year's area under cotton is placed at 15·37 million acres as against the adjusted second estimate of 14·04 million acres for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 1·33 million acres or 9·5 per cent in area during the current year over last year. The area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported. The increase in acreage under cotton during current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu and is attributed to favourable weather conditions and high price of cotton at the sowing time and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Scheme. Long-staple and medium-staple cottons have shown considerable increase in area during the current year as compared to last year, while area under short-staple cotton has shown some decline.

The weather conditions during the month were generally beneficial to the standing cotton crop in the country. Picking of cotton was in full swing in Punjab, Pepsu, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. Heavy arrivals of cotton in many of the terminal markets were also reported during the month.

According to a trade estimate at the end of October 1955 the cotton production in India during 1955-56 would be lower at 51·95 lakh bales as against an earlier estimate of 54·29 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1954-55 season were 48·30 lakh bales and 54·6 lakh bales respectively.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in their latest estimate released on the 8th November 1955 placed the 1955-56 cotton crop higher at 14·8 million bales (of 500 lbs. each) from an area of 16·51 million acres as against the October estimate of 13·93 million bales and the preceding season's final estimate of 13·68 million bales. The indicated yield per acre would thus be 431 lbs. in 1955-56 as against 341 lbs. for 1954-55 thereby showing an increase of about 26 per cent in yield.

According to the latest information released by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, the world production of cotton lint during 1954-55 season was estimated at 38·36 million bales as against 39·31 million bales of the preceding season. This decline in production had been ascribed to the restrictions placed on cotton cultivation through acreage control measures in the U.S.A. As a result of this fall in production, "Free world" production of cotton registered a fall from 1953-54 level of 30·32 million bales to 29·40 million bales in 1954-55. However, world consumption of cotton reached a peak level of 36·5 million bales in the 1954-55 season as against 36·0 million bales in the previous season. Despite decline in production and increase in off-take, the problem of surplus cotton continued, as the world supply position rose steadily from 56·1 million bales during 1953-54 to 88·2 million bales during 1954-55. This increase in supply was mainly due to heavy stock of 19·9 million bales carried over to the 1954-55 season as against 16·8 million bales carried over to 1953-54 season. The carry over to the 1955-56 season was estimated higher at 21·5 million bales.

The Government of India made the following announcements regarding cotton during the month:

(*i*) Import of cotton stapling 1¼" and above from non-dollar areas will be permitted against production of evidence of purchase from over-seas suppliers and firm sales to mills.

(*ii*) Varieties of cotton qualifying under this stipulation of 1¼" and above would be Karnak, Menoufi, Peruvian Pima, Sudans upto XG4L and G5S, Sudan Private estates upto Grade 4, Abyan cotton grades one to five, Giza 30 fully good and better.

(*iii*) 5,000 bales of Coconadas would be released for export from the ports of Madras and Kakinada.
Licenses would be issued freely on the basis "first come first served".

Imports of raw cotton into India during August 1955 amounted to 53,000 bales as against 79,000 bales and 39,000 bales imported in July 1955 and August 1954 respectively. Total imports during 1954-55 season (from 1st September 1954 to 31st August 1955) were slightly less at 623,000 bales as against 690,000 bales imported during 1953-54.

Exports of raw cotton from India during August 1955 were higher at 74,000 bales as against 42,000 bales exported during preceding month and 8,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. During 1954-55 season exports registered a sharp rise and aggregated 321,300 bales as against 133,000 bales exported during the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by mills in India during August 1955 totalled 4·04 lakh bales thereby raising the aggregate consumption during 1954-55 season to a record level of 47·69 lakh bales as against 46·08 lakh bales consumed during the preceding season. The quantities of raw cotton consumed during July 1955 and August 1954 by Indian mills were 4·26 lakh bales and 3·92 lakh bales respectively.

Stocks of raw cotton with the mills at the end of August 1955 stood at 16·23 lakh bales as compared to 17·33 lakh bales at the close of the previous month and 12·11 lakh bales at the end of the 1953-54 season. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total from		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	August 1955	August 1954	1-9-54 to 31-8-55	1-9-53 to 31-8-54	31-8-55	31-8-54
Indian Cotton	3·63	3·30	41·39	38·89	14·44	10·11
Pakistan Cotton	..	..	0·05	(a)	(a)	..
Egyptian Cotton	0·13	0·20	1·96	2·79	0·29	0·69
Other Foreign Cotton	0·28	0·42	4·29	4·40	1·50	1·31
Total	4·04	3·92	47·69	46·08	16·23	12·11

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 24-11-55	1-9-54 to 24-11-54
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	2·29	1·76
Consumption of cotton by Mills	2·91	2·97
Stocks with exporters, Mills and Merchants at Bombay as on 24th November 1955	5·90	3·68

Irregular conditions prevailed in the Bombay Cotton Futures Market during the early part of November. Fluctuations in prices were witnessed due to the influence of alternative bouts of buying and selling. The under-tone of the market was one of general easiness. Subsequently the market sentiment cheered up on expectation of a release of further export quota, rumours regarding abolition of export duty on cotton, report of brisk overseas enquiries, favourable advices from the cloth market and fears of deterioration of quality of cotton in Punjab etc. I.C.C. February and May forged ahead to Rs. 693-8-0 and Rs. 668 respectively on 19th Nov., as against Rs. 654 and Rs. 637 on the 5th November when the I.C.C. May appeared on the Board. Reduced crop estimates by trade gave further impetus to prices, and futures attained new heights of Rs. 709-8-0 and Rs. 685/- respectively by 26th. During the last two days, however, a good reaction set in on account of large arrivals and easier advices from the commodity markets.

In the spot section at Sewri activity was generally subdued as large scale mill or export demand was lacking. Mills were obviously awaiting declines in the premium in view of the disappointing quality of arrivals and some limited transactions in the new crop Vijay, Jarilla and Punjab 320F and old crop Jaydhar and Surti were reported. However, there was some awakening in the market towards the end of the month on good spinner demand. Among exportable styles, Vijay, Wagad, Dholleras and Zcda met with special buying enquiries. Trading in the foreign section was dull and featureless. The week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as follows :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	 American
29-10-55	N.A.	789	553	719
5-11-55	N.A.	N.A.	572	724
12-11-55	N.A.	N.A.	572	743
19-11-55	N.A.	N.A.	572.	743
26-11-55	N.A.	N.A.	595	791

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of kapas showed a mixed trend in different markets in the country. The following table gives the week-end quotations in some of the centres :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Hyderabad Nanded G 6	Mysore Devanagar Laxmi
29-10-55	186	N.A.	279
5-11-55	189	N.A.	304
12-11-55	175	N.A.	310
19-11-55	N.A.	265	305
26-11-55	N.A.	261	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices in Karachi cotton market firmed up at lower levels towards the middle of the month on fears of a distinct set-back in both quality and output of cotton crop due to floods in the Punjab and on expectation of a scaling down of cotton export duty. The rise in prices also inspired by lower estimates of cotton production from Sind and revival of demand from mills. However, prices of 4F Punjab RG looked downwards during the latter part of the month. The week-end price quotations for the Karachi Market were as under —

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

Week-ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
29-10-55	724
5-11-55	696
12-11-55	696
19-11-55	686
26-11-55	677

The basic trend of the New York Cotton Market was bullish during the month under review. Good demand was reported for the limited offerings by trade and commission houses and fairly good transaction had taken place. The chief factors that imparted strength to the market were the reported reduction in certified cotton stocks, heavy flow into government loan and firmness of the textile market. The following are the latest available week-end spot price quotations—

Week ending	New York	
	cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
27-10-55	34·30	1,277
3-11-55	34·70	1,292
10-11-55	N.A.	N.A.
17-11-55	35·10	1,307
24-11-55	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

(v) JUTE

According to the All-India Final Estimate of Jute 1955-56, the current year's area and production of jute were 15·81 lakh acres and 41·37 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the partially revised estimate of 12·43 lakh acres and 29·28 lakh bales respectively of the previous season. This shows a considerble increase of 3·38 lakh acres or 27·2 per cent in area and 12·09 lakh bales or 41·3 per cent in production during the current year over the previous year. The increase in area and production of jute has been reported by all the jute growing States. They are more marked in West Bengal, Assam and Bihar. In these States production of jute during 1955-56 has increased by about 31 per cent, 62 per cent and 57 per cent respectively over the previous year. In Bihar, even though the area under jute remained the same in both the current and previous season, production showed considerable increase. In the case of Assam and West Bengal, the percentage increase in production is out of proportion to that of the acreage. These increases during the current year have been attributed mostly to the special efforts made this year to encourage the growing of high quality jute under the Jute Development Scheme and to a lesser extent due to favourable climatic conditions for the growing of jute.

The Estimate of Pakistan Jute crop issued in Dacca during the month placed the area and production at 16·3 lakh acres and 55·9 lakh bales during the current year as against 12·4 lakh acres and 46·6 lakh bales respectively for the previous year. This showed an increase of 3·9 lakh acres and 9·26 lakh bales during the current year over last year. According to a trade estimate, the estimated production of jute in Pakistan during the current year is of the order of 70 lakh bales.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill stations from the mofussil centres during the month of October 1955 aggregated 4·39 lakh bales as against 3·02 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4·59 lakh bales in October 1954. Total arrivals for the period July to October 1955 aggregated 10·85 lakh bales as against 11·77 lakh bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during Octobr 1955 amounted to 1·54 lakh bales as against 1·86 lakh bales imported in the previous month and 1·13 lakh bales in October 1954. Total imports since the commencement of the season from July to October 1955 agregated 5·02 lakh bales as against 3·11 lakh bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute during October 1955 by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association amounted to 4·61 lakh bales as against 5·12 lakh bales and 4·32 lakh bales consumed in September 1955 and October 1954 respectively. Aggregate consumption by these mills during the period July to October 1955 amounted to 19·00 lakh bales as against 17·61 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute at the end of October 1955 with the mills at Calcutta stood at 5·32 lakh bales as compared to 3·86 lakh bales of the preceding month and 8·18 lakh bales of the corresponding month of the previous season.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened firm during the month of November. Prices advanced further with the advancement of the month in sympathy with the jute goods section except that there was a slight fall during the last week. Since the Third Estimate of Pakistan jute fell for short of trade estimates Indian raw jute holders position seemed to have strengthened. Further, the keen interest of the mills for 'ready' and 'near delivery' jute reflected a depletion of stocks held by them, and this gave a further fillip to loose raw jute prices. Sellers remained reserved and were reluctant to reduce their rates. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during the month—

(November/December Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
Variety	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Assam . . .	26 0 0	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	27 8 0
Northern . . .	26 0 0	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	27 8 0
Orissa . . .	26 8 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	28 0 0
Murshidabad . . .	25 0 0	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 8 0
Western . . .	25 0 0	26 8 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
Jungli . . .	24 8 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	26 0 0
Daisee . . .	26 0 0	27 8 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	28 0 0
U.P. . . .	24 0 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	26 0 0

The baled sector of the Calcutta jute market also opened firm. Prices firmed upto the middle of the month and thereafter declined slightly to revert to more or less the opening levels. Business was reported to be very small and the demand was confined mainly to cuttings. The following table indicates the trend in prices—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs)

(November/December Delivery)

	Week ending				
Variety	29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Mill Firsts . . .	180 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0	185 0 0	180 0 0*
Mill Lightnings . .	165 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0*
Daisee L.G. . . .	150 0 0	160 0 0	165 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0*
Indian N.C. . . .	N.A.	100 0 0	107 0 0	105 0 0	107 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

*December/January delivery.

The upcountry markets too ruled firm during the month due to very poor arrivals of raw jute and keen demand for heavy covering business for all categories of jute by mills. Sellers were, however, quite reserved and transactions concluded were not appreciable. The weekly prices of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets were as under—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending 27-10-55	3-11-55	10-11-55	17-11-55	24-11-55
Purnea (Bihar) . .	20 6 0	22 2 0	23 2 0	23 8 0	23 8 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal) .	21 5 0	22 4 0	24 2 0	23 14 0	23 14 0
Nowgong (Assam) . .	17 11 0	20 4 0	22 5 0	22 5 0	22 5 0
Danpur (Orissa) . .	23 0 0	23 8 0	24 12 0	25 0 0	25 0 0

The Calcutta jute goods market evinced a steady tone, following the keen interest shown by foreign customers mostly from West Africa and Australia in the Indian jute goods especially in sackings. Conditions were buoyant especially during the first three weeks of the month and favourable factors like shortage of ready goods and reports of a further decline in stocks at the end of October lent fresh support to already rising prices. However, some irregular movements in jute goods prices were noticed during the closing week of the month as a result of alternative bouts of selling and buying. Prices suffered a set-back. The following table gives the week-end quotations of jute goods at Calcutta—

Variety	Unit	Week ending 29-10-55	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55
Hessian 40″×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	N.A.	40 3 0	40 9 0	41 12 0	40 13 0
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	N.A.	115 0 0	117 14 0	119 14 0	115 12 0

N.A.—Not available.

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During October, sowing of the 1955-56 tobacco crop was in progress in different areas of the Punjab, Andhra and Madras States. Agricultural operations such as, removal of lower-leaves, weeding, nipping etc. were also in progress in Belgaum district of Bombay and Ferozepore district of the Punjab. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings was reported to have been started in some areas of Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts of Madras.

According to the Guntur Market Committee Report, about 4·5 lakh lbs. of sun-cured country and about 1·4 lakh lbs. of sun-cured and gulla etc. varieties of tabacco were purchased by the major companies during October. During the same month about 0·2 lakh lbs. of chewing tobacco were reported to have been purchased by the merchants in Tiruchirapalli district.

The prices of bidi tobacco during September and October remained more or less steady with the exception of Jalpaiguri market of West Bengal where a slight fall in prices was recorded for motihari and desi varieties of tobacco. In Coimbatore district, the prices of different grades of cheroot tobacco witnessed an increase of Re. 0-1-0 to Re.0-2-0 per lb. due to good demand. In Krishna, East and West Godavari districts the prices of natu tobacco ranged between Rs. 120/- to Rs. 700/- per candy of 500 lbs. according to the quality.

At Guntur market, the prices of certain grades of 1955 flue cured virginia tobacco crop witnessed some decline towards the third week of November except in the case of LBY variety of redried leaf which maintained a steady level of Re. 1/- per lb. Redried leaf No. LMG and LBY2 stood in the third week of November at Re. 0-8-0 and Re 0-11-0 per lb. respectively as compared to Re. 0-8-3 and Re. 0-11-6 per lb. at the beginning of the month. The prices of the above varieties towards the end of November were not quoted.

During September 1955, about 4·5 million lbs. of different grades of tobacco were graded for export as compared to 5·4 million lbs. in the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the tobacco graded for export during September 1955, 2·8 million lbs. consisted of flue cured virginia and 1·1 million lbs. of sun-cured (uatu) country while the balance, 0·6 millin lbs., included sun-cured virginia, white burley, jutty and motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during August 1955 amounted to 17 million lbs. valued at about Rs. 1·2 crores as against 7·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·1 crores in the same month of the previous year. Of the quantity exported during August 1955, U.K. alone accounted for about 0·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·2 crores. During five months April to August 1955, exports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to about 33·2 million lbs. valued at Rs.5·1 crores as compared to 34·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·2 crores in the corresponding period of 1954.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G. M. F. Schemes during October 1955 as reported by various states was as follows:—

The Government of West Bengal completed 11 small irrigation schemes relating to construction and improvement of dams and channels bringing under irrigation an area of 2,168 acres. In Madhya Bharat taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 21,36,425 and Rs. 34,000 were advanced to cultivators for sinking of wells and installation of persian wheels respectively. In Mysore, construction of 25 wells was completed and 50 electric pumping sets were supplied to ryots under Hire-Purchase System. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 20 wells was completed and 3 rahats and 1 pumping set were installed at the site of cultivators' field.

In Andhra, under land improvement schemes, 2,906 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. The Government of Madhya Pradesh advanced taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 13,650 to cultivators for the purchase of 2 tractors. In Hyderabad 907 acres of land were bunded under contour bunding schemes. In Vindhya Pradesh 320 acres of Rabi area were embanked, 437 acres of paddy area were bunded, 274 acres of culturable waste land were reclaimed by private parties and 315 acres were broken by bullock power during the month under review.

The quantity of fertilizers distributed was 18,645 tons of ammonium sulphate and 214 tons of superphosphate in Andhra, 451 tons of ammonium sulphate and 21 tons of superphosphate in Hyderabad, 55 tons of ammonium sulphate and 2 tons of superphosphate in Madhya Bharat and 882 tons of ammonium sulphate and 102 tons of superphosphate in Mysore. Besides, 166 tons of town compost was distributed in Vindhya Pradesh, 66 tons in Assam and 1,896 tons in Madhya Bharat. In Hyderabad a quantity of 1,531 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture was supplied to cultivators.

In West Bengal 46 tons of paddy seed were distributed to the growers through Government Seed Stores. The Andhra Government reported that about 11 tons of improved paddy seed, 2 tons of millet seed and 2 tons of green manures seed were procured and a quantity of about 750 tons of paddy seed, 201 tons of millet seed and 11 tons of green manure seed were distributed during the month.

The Crop Competition fortnight for Rabi, 1955-56, is to be organised in the states by mid-December this year. The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has urged State Government to launch an intensive drive for organising crop competition for Rabi, 1955-56. Crop Competitions in recent years have proved to be one of the best means of inducing farmers to adopt improved techniques which lead to bigger harvests.

Conference on Fertilizers—A conference of representatives of the Government of India, the State Governments and the fertilizer trade was held on October, 20 and 21, 1955 to consider various measures for increasing the consumption of superphosphates and nitrogenous fertilisers in the country. The conference discussed, in particular, whether a superphosphate pool should be started to push up the consumption. The representatives of the State were of the view that the pool might be started provided the prices of superphosphates in different areas did not go up above the prevailing rates. The maunufacturers, however, suggested that a pool on a regional basis would be desirable.

Sindri Fertilizers Factory—The Sindri Fertilizers Factory, which went into production, in October 1951, crossed the 1,000,000 tons mark on the morning of November 14, 1955, the fourth anniversary day of the plant going into production.

(*ii*) PLANNING AND FOREIGN AID

The total aid authorised and promised by the Government of Canada as capital assistance to India for India's First Five Year Plan comes approximately to $77 million or Rs. 37 crores. The assistance has been provided both in the shape of commodities for sale and equipment for projects in the Five Year Plan.

In the first two years of the Plan the assistance consisted mainly of commodities like wheat and raw materials. An amount of $ 15 million was utilised in the first two years for the supply of wheat and the rupee proceeds realised were allocated for expenditure on the Mayurakshi Project. In addition, the Mayurakshi Project is being directly assisted by the supply of electrical equipment from Canada, and an amount of $ 3 million has been set aside for this purpose. The dam has already been completed and water let out for irrigation.

Assistance has also been received or authorised for the supply of vehicles to the Bomaby State Road Transport Corporation, for the rehabilation programme of Indian railways, for the development of power, for the supply of small diesel generating sets for the Rural Electrification Programme and for the development of the Atomic Research Centre.

(*iii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Labour Ministers' Conference which concluded its three day session at Hyderabad on 5th November, have recommended that the creation of adequate employment opportunities for agricultural labourers should be accorded highest priority in the Second Five Year Plan. The Conference examined the problem of fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers and the vital need for raising their standard of living. While there was general agreement that minimum wages for agricultural workers should continue to be fixed, it was felt that there were difficulties in implementing such a measure particularly in view of the existing agricultural set-up in which the average size of holdings was only 5 to 7 acres. The Conference recognised the need for taking steps to raise the standard of living in the rural sector. It was felt that to achieve this fixation of minimum wages alone would not suffice, and it was necessary to provide greater employment opportunities for the rural population. For the creation of additional work and employment the Conference desired that the Government should lay down a clear cut policy for the development of village industries which needed organisation on a large scale.

(*iv*) CO-OPERATION

The statistical data concerning co-operative societies in Bombay as on 30th June 1955, shows that in each of the districts of the State, 70 per cent or more of the villages were served by the co-operative societies. Figures for the districts leading in respec[illegible] coverage of co-operatives are given below:

District	Percentage of villages served by Coop. societies	Percentage of rural population served by Coop. Societies	District	Percentage of villages served by Coop. Societies	Percentage of rural population served by Coop. Societies
Dangs	100.0	84·0	Kaira	91·8	31·8
E. Khandesh	96·3	57·5	N. Kanara	79·3	31·0
W. Khandesh	78·3	51·5	Belgaum	79·3	30·8
Kolhapur	70·0	47·0	Broach	89·0	29·7
Ahmedabad	79·1	33·5	Ahmednagar	100·0	28·9
Surat	98·6	33·3	N. Satara	88·4	25·7
Dharwar	99·7	33·0	Sholapur	86·5	25·3

The coverage of rural population by co-operatives is relatively low in other districts of the State, especially in those which previously formed parts of former princely States. Among the agricultural co-operative societies in the State, the co-operative farming and irrigation societies which started functioning in the last few years only have also reported steady progress. On 30th June 1955, the position of these societies was as under:

Co-operative Farming and Lift Irrigation Societies

Particulars	Co-operative Farming Societies	Lift Irrigation
Number of societies	303	313
Number of members	10,911	N.A.
Area covered by the schemes of societies	83,009	85,812
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Loans	11·99	51·09
Subsidies	6·14	56·00

N.A.—Not available.

The State Government of Bombay is at present giving special attention to the development of co-operative movement in the N.E.S. and Community Development areas. New fields are being covered by the movement through the organization of co-operative sugar factories and co-operative housing societies in the State.

In Uttar Pradesh, the U. P. Industrial Co-operative Bank has been set up for the provision of financial help to various cottage and small scale industries of the State coming under the co-operative fold. The Bank will start its operations shortly.

During November 1955, the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture, sanctioned grants of Rs. 5,000 to P. E. P. S. U. and Rs. 9,790 to Bombay as assistance for co-operative farming experiments. These grants are intended only for meeting up to 50 per cent of the cost of such additional administrative and supervisory staff as may be employed by the State Governments for the development of co-operative farming.

(*v*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President assented to the Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955, on November 8. The Bill, seeks to amend the Barkhali Abolition Act of 1951 to bring it into line with the Land Reforms Act, in the following respects:—

(1) If the gharked land or lands allotted for personal cultivation are transferred by sale or mortgage, land revenue will be assessed at the full rates. This will not, however, apply to lands transferred to a Cooperative Farming Society or to descendants of a common anscestor in the male line living in the same village or in co-shared village.

(2) When the lands transferred revert to the barkhalidar, the concessional rate will again apply.

(3) If a barkhalidar exchanges land to form a contiguous block, the land received by him will be liable to assessment at the same rate as the land which he transfers.

It will be recalled that the Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act of 1951, provides for the assessment of land revenue at concessional rates in respect of gharked lands or lands allotted for personal cultivation of barkhalidars. Similar concessions are given to girasdars under the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951.

The President assented to the Bhopal States Sub-Tenants (Of Occupants) Protection (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955, on November 13. The Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (Of Occupants) Protection Act, protects only shikmis from ejectment, but not the crop sharers (Bataidars). The present Bill is intended to also protect the crop sharers who are actual tillers of the soil from ejectment.

The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955 has also been assented to by the President. The Bill provides that in respect of any arrears of rent due prior to February 28, 1953, the tenant shall not be liable to be ejected if he pays half the amount of arrears on or before January 26, 1957.

The Government of Bihar have introduced in the State Legislative Assembly, the Bihar Agricultural Lands (Ceiling and Management) Bill 1955. The Bill provides that the ceiling area of a land holder consisting of five members or less, including himself, shall not exceed fifty acres in the local areas included in the schedule to the Bill and thirty acres in the other local areas. In case the number of members of the family of a land holder exceeds five, an area of eight and one third acres in the local area included in the said schedule and five acres in the other local areas shall, for each member in excess of five, be added to the ceiling area fixed under Section 6(1) of the Bill; but in no case shall the total ceiling area so fixed exceed three hundred acres. In case a land holder has land in excess of three hundred acres, it is provided that such excess land would be acquired by the State Government on payment of compensation to the land holder at the rate of ten times the rent payable by the land holder for such land. The lands so acquired by the Government will be set aside for settlement of landless labourers. The Bill further seeks to grant occupancy rights to the sub-tenants on deposit of fifteen times the amount of rent payable for lands held by the sub-tenants. Besides specifying the ceiling areas in cultivation holdings, the Bill also lays down certain principles and practices of good cultivation to be followed by each land holder in order to attain optimum land use.

The Government of Assam have introduced the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1955 in the State Assembly. The Bill seeks to impose a ceiling on all land holdings at 150 bighas per family of not more than 40 members. In the case of families having more than 40 members, the State Government may raise the limit upto a maximum of 200 bighas. It provides for the payment of compensation to the land-owners for all lands acquired by the Government in excess of the ceiling area fixed. The excess lands so acquired will be settled with landless persons, as well as tenants who may be in occupation of the lands, on such terms and conditions as may be specified under the Act. The Bill also imposes a ceiling on future acquisition of land and on the amount of land that may be resumed for personal cultivation by the landowner.

The Governor has assented to the Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1955.

(*vi*) LAND TAXATION

Andhra government have published a Bill to be known as the Andhra Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water-Cess) Act, 1955. The object of the Bill is to enable the government to levy water-cess compulsorily on all lands under the irrigable command of an irrigation work even though they may not be actually irrigated from that work. However, with regard to the lands which are actually irrigated from an irrigation work, the Bill provides that water cess in such cases would continue to be levied under the provisions of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 (Madras Act VII of 1865). The bill provides further that with a view to affording sufficient time to the ayacutdars under an irrigation work to bring their land under irrigation, no levy of cess will be made until the expiry of 2 years from the date of completion of the construction, expansion or alteration of the work. Provision has also been made for inviting objections, if any for the imposition of water-cess under this legislation and for inquiry into all such objections before such water-cess is levied.

The Andhra Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1955 and the U.P. Agricultural Income-tax (Vindhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1955 have now been passed into Acts.

(*vii*) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Bombay Government have published a Bill to be known when passed into an Act, as the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1955 to amend and consolidate the law relating to the constitution of village panchayats in the state. It is the intention of the government to widen the powers and duties of village panchayats in order to enable them to function effectively and to play an important role as basic units of local self-government. The Bill incorporates a large number of important amendments made to the existing Panchayat legislation and seeks to replace the existing Act. Some salient features of the proposed legislation are :—

(*i*) to establish village panchayats in each and every village of the state within a period of three years as is in conformity with the directive principle in article 40 of the Constitution. For this purpose the population limit of at least 2,000 persons for the compulsory establishment of a village panchayat is proposed to be deleted;

(*ii*) to adopt the State Assembly electoral roll for the village panchayat elections and do away with the property or taxation qualifications and hold elections to panchayats by show of hands;

(*iii*) to appoint a statutory committee for the election of candidates for the posts of Secretaries to village panchayats and to vest powers in the standing Committee of the District Local Board for the appointment and transfer of village panchayat Secretaries;

(*iv*) to vest all 'nyaya' panchayats with powers as soon as they are constituted;

(*v*) to appoint a Taluka Committee to supervise the activities of village panchayats and to guide and advise them.

In view of the fact that the village panchayat would be actively associated with works of community projects and National Extension Service Blocks, the Bill provides for entrusting to them certain additional functions. 'Improvement of agriculture' which was previously one of the directionary duties of the village panchayats has been proposed to be included as an obligatory duty, while 'making a survey' has been proposed to be included as one of the directionary duties. Similarly 'the organisation of voluntary labour for carrying on community works' and 'assistance in the implementation of land reform schemes' have been proposed to be made obligatory duties of the village panchayats.

Government of Assam have published 'The Assam Rural Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1955, to amend the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948. The proposed legislative measure aims at implementing some of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee which had been set up recently by the State Government to go into the working of the Panchayats and suggest ways and means for improving the financial positions of the panchayats.

It may be recalled that in pursuance of Article 40 of Constitution, the State Government had decided to establish Rural Panchayats in the entire State within two years. In the working of the Rural panchayats already established, certain difficulties were experienced regarding the management of schools, hospitals, bridges etc., as the Rural panchayats were not in a position to provide funds for the same. Certain overlapping of functions also took place between the Local Boards and the panchayats. To consider these and other problems the State Government had appointed an Enquiry Committee, the main recommendations of which are now proposed to be implemented through this Bill.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

Diary of Important Events in the Month of November 1955

1st November	.. The Bombay Village Panchayats Bill, 1955 published in the State Gazette.
2nd November	.. All-India First Estimate of Other Kharif Pulses, 1955-56, released.
4th November	.. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1955 assented to by Governor.
5th November	.. International Cooperators' Day Celebrated. All-India Cooperative Week Commenced.

7th November ..	The Agricultural Income-Tax (Vindhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1955 passed into an Act.
8th November ..	The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Amendment) Bill 1955, assented to by President.
9th November ..	The Andhra Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water-Cess) Act 1955, published in the State Gazette.
12th November ..	The Assam Rural Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1955 published in the State Gazette.
	The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1955 published in the State Gazette.
	Announcement made that Export of Cotton Seed husk beyond December 1955 will continue to be licensed freely until further orders.
13th November ..	The Bhopal States Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 assented to by President.
18th November ..	Sugar Policy for the 1955-56 season announced.
	All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1955-56 released.
22nd November ..	All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55 released.
23rd November ..	All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1955-56 released.
26th November ..	The Andhra Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1955 passed into an Act.
27th November ..	Conference on Marketing and Cooperation commenced in Hyderabad.
28th November ..	All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1955-56 released.
29th November ..	All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1955-56 released.
30th November ..	All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1955-56 released.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) Agricultural Investment Programme of France, 1955—57

The French Government has announced a 1,025 billion franc ($2,929 million) investment programme for the period 1955—57. The objective is to raise national productivity and increase national output and income by eight per cent per year. Out of this total investment, one hundred and thirtyfour billion francs ($ 380 million) will be used for agricultural purposes.

Projected developments include agricultural research, education and advisory services, which will receive an 18 billion franc credit ($ 50 million). This is considered particularly important as France has lagged behind its European neighbours in the training and services offered to its farmers. The plan includes 100 new winter schools (89 at present), 100 new technical advisory centres, nine new regional agricultural schools for three year training (10 at present), 26 new rural home economics schools, and expansion of present research stations and new installations in various parts of the country.

Improvements in food processing, handling and storage have been allotted 15·4 billion francs ($ 44 million). Another important undertaking is the reconsolidation of scattered holdings for which 18·3 billion francs ($ 52 million) will be available. It is planned to increase the land affected from 200,000 hectares (494,200 acres) in 1954 to 500,000 (1,235,500 acres) in 1957.

Irrigation and drainage are among the large scale regional improvements; 31·3 billion francs ($ 89 million) have been allocated to open up important new areas. The main projects are the Languedoc-lower-Rhone River and Durance River irrigation schemes in the southeast, which will permit a shift from vineyards to other crops and bring unused land into cultivation; and, in the Southwest, drainage in the Poitevin Marsh area and irrigation of a tract of land south of Bordeaux will allow production of coarse grains, pastures, vegetables and other crops.

Source: Agriculture Abroad, July 1955.

(b) International Wheat Conference

The International Wheat Conference convened in Geneva on October 26 ended on 16th November 1955. It was agreed that the I.W.A. signed in 1953, which expires at the end of next July, provides a proper basis on which to discuss a new agreement.

No proposals were made for an alternative means of achieving the objective of the present agreement—namely "to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets to exporting countries at equitable prices". At the same time it was considered important that any new agreement should not be such as to restrict freedom of trade in wheat and that in particular it should avoid restriction of the free movement of wheat in world trade through commercial or other channels.

The Conference considered that multilateral contracts for purchase and sale along the lines of the present I.W.A. appear to be the most suitable.

The Second part of the Conference, dealing with prices and quotas will be convened by the Secretary General of the U.N., presumably during the first quarter of 1956.

A Committee on surpluses considered both the question of the disposal of existing stocks which are in excess of normal consumption and the measures by Government which tend to bring about the continuance of production in excess of requirements.

It was recognised that the concept of "a normal carry-over" had changed with the practice of holding greater food reserves, with increased world consumption and with the availability of better and more ample storage facilities. Nevertheless the Committee considered that stocks were so great at present as to constitute a major problem in international trade in wheat.

In regard to the support of wheat production by Governmental measures the Committee recognised that Governments must decide their production policies in the light of their individual circumstances and that no provisions could be introduced into the agreement which would bind them in any way in this field.

Source: Financial Times, 17th November 1955.

(c) Report of the South-East Asian Countries Colombo Plan

The Fourth Annual Report of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan records "considerable progress in most of the countries of South & South-East Asia", but observes that some of the tasks ahead are even harder. Targets of production have been reached or surpassed in many cases; nevertheless, when the progress achieved so far in food production and economic development generally is compared with the fundamental problem of raising the living standards of a rapidly increasing population, it is clear, that much more remains to be done. The current levels of per capita food consumption though substantially higher than in the early post-war years are lower than before the war and below the expected standards of nutrition.

The rapid growth of population in this area estimated at about 10 million persons a year, and the "less often recognised" phenomenon of the falling of death rate is a fact of singular importance, the report says, for future development of the area and the improvement of its living standards. The increasing population brings out forcefully the prevailing under-employment in the rural areas and general unemployment. Development Plans of these countries, therefore, have both a current and long-term problem to meet if opportunities for employment in activities beneficial to the economy are to be created at a rate high enough not merely to keep up with the annual increase in the labour force but to over-take it.

The idea of co-operative effort, generated through the Colombo Plan, the report says, is spreading ever more widely and deeply both within each country and between the countries. The concept of international economic cooperative embodied in the Colombo Plan, the Report observes, is of special significance in world history and as the Plan enters its fifth year its members may take courage from all that has been accomplished and prepare themselves to meet the challenge of the task ahead.

PLAN EXTENDED

The Singapore meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee which prepared this fourth annual report took the important decision of extending the Colombo Plan from July 1957 for a further period of four years up to June 1961. Future continuance of the Plan was decided to be considered at a meeting in 1959.

The Report records increase in production, both agricultural and industrial, in many countries of the region during the year 1954-55. Although the precise data of national income for the year are yet not available other economic indicators show that there was a noticeable rise in the national income and output. The rise in national income exceeded the rate of population growth. Increases in production were recorded in the major fields of economic activity and there was expansion of social services. Industrial and mineral production and power generation in particular, registered notably higher increase than in the previous year. The rate of increase in national income and out-put, however, the Report says, was not even between the countries in the area and in a few countries there was some set-back in the financial situation caused largely by a fall in their export prices.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

In a review of the economic situation in the countries of the region which include Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya & British Borneo, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, the Report gives the following table showing the increase in production in certain selected commodities :—

(Thousand metric tons)

	1953	1954	Percentage increase in 1954 over 1953
Tea	494	528	7
Natural Rubber	1,505	1,561	4
Coal	39,036	40,032	2
Petroleum Crude	15,552	16,080	3
Steel	1,542	1,730	12
Tin in concentrates	103	109	5
Cement	5,435	6,337	17
Sugar	3,047	3,200	5
Cotton Yarn	737	797	8
Cotton Fabrics (Mn. metres)	4,699	4,910	5
Jute Manufactures	934	997	6
Electricity (Mn. KWH)	9,336	10,560	13

Source : Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) August 1955.

In the industrial sector the area as a whole achieved remarkable progress and in many industries targets were exceeded notably in Pakistan, India and the Philippines. The increase over the previous year in Pakistan was 21 per cent and in India and the Philippines 12 per cent. Significant increases were noted in respect of cement, textiles, steel and electric power.

Discussing the need for funds for financing development the Report observes that while the need for capital from outside the area remains, the closely linked problem of mobilising domestic resources is of paramount importance. This is true both for public and private capital and for development in the public as well as the private sector.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL

As regards external capital it says that substantial amounts of external capital were made available by contributing governments, the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development and by other institutions. As regards the sources from which such additional capital could be found the Report makes mention of the possibility of making use of available agricultural surpluses on mutually agreed terms to supplement available resources. As regards private capital it refers to the International Finance Corporation, the object of which is to help finance private undertakings in countries of South & South East Asia as also in the other parts of the world.

VI—SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. Statement by the Leader of the Indian Delegation a the Commission-of-the-Whole of the 8th Session of FAO Conference*

The Indian delegation feels happy to have participated in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of FAO. We have heard with interest from several speakers accounts of the problems facing the Organisation the efforts made to overcome them, and further action needed to achieve the objectives for which FAO was set up. The work of the Organisation is of particular interest to India, a predominantly agricultural country, which attained independence not long after FAO was set up. The problems which confronted our new nation were many, of which one of the most serious was the shortage of food.

During the last five years India has been developing her agriculture and industry on a planned basis, and I believe, it will be of interest to both the advanced and under-developed countries to know what problems we had to face and how we have tried to deal with them. What is happening in India is so intimately connected with the objectives and work of FAO that I think it would not be inappropriate for me to dilate on them a little as a preface to what I am going to say to-day about the broader aspects of the work of FAO.

The war and the partition disrupted our economy very badly. We were obliged to import large quantities of foodgrains to feed our people, and our imports in the peak year 1951-52 went up to as much as 4·7 million tons valued at about Rs. 2,000 million. There was also acute shortage of raw materials like cotton and jute for our industries. The balance of payment problem became extremely serious. The objective of our First Five Year Plan was to rehabilitate our economy and to prepare the ground for much faster progress in the second and subsequent five year plans. This objective has been more than fulfilled in most cases. The index number of our agricultural production has gone up from 100 in 1949-50 to 114 in 1954-55. Our food imports have come down from 4·7 million tons to 0·77 million tons. We have expanded not only our production of cotton and jute but also consumption and even so our imports today are much lower than they were after partition. There is no longer any inflation in our economy. Our balance of payment position has improved considerably so that we are today able to import much greater quantities of capital goods than we were in the past.

The credit for increased production should primarily go to the Indian farmer, though it would not be out of place to mention the steps taken by Government to stimulate farm practices and production. During the period 1947—55 an additional area of 13·2 million acres was brought under minor irrigation and it is expected that this would rise to 16·1 million acres by 1955-56. Major irrigation works like Bhakra-Nangal, D. V. C., etc., have already covered 4·9 million acres and are expected to irrigate 7·3 million acres by the end of 1955-56. The consumption of chemical fertilizer has increased thirty-fold. More than 3·8 million acres of waste land have already been brought under cultivation through the agency of Central and State Tractor Organisations and this figure is likely to go beyond 5 million acres by the end of this year. The supply of agricultural credit through co-operative societies, governmental agency and other institutions has been increased ten-fold.

Systematic efforts were made to convey the results of research to the farmer by building up a network of Extension Service. Through this Service a multi-purpose worker is employed for 5 to 10 villages to serve as a link between the farmer and the State for the purpose of supplying, among other things, agricultural needs, scientific information and other means of production. The Community Projects and the National Extension Areas have already covered one-fifth of the total number of villages in India and a population of 68·5 million people. Over one-fourth of the country, it is hoped, will be covered by Extension Service in 1955-56 and the entire country by the end of 1960-61. The extension worker at the village level is supported by a number of specialists in agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural engineering and other allied subjects, so that only proved agricultural practices may reach the farmer.

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*The Conference was held from 4th November to 25th November 1955. The leader of the Indian Delegation to the Conference was Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture.

These measures have reflected themselves in a somewhat higher standard of living. Our consumption of cereals per adult has gone up from 13·5 ounces per day to 14·8 ounces. Taking all foodstuffs together, our daily calory intake has gone up from 1,800 to 2,100 calories per adult. Similarly, our per capita availability of cloth has risen from 11·5 to 15·3 yards.

The increase in our foodgrain production has enabled us to fulfil one of the recommendations made in the earlier FAO conferences to build up reserves against emergencies. We have in fact, built up such a reserve and I am glad to say that it has stood us in good stead during the recent floods, which in their intensity were the worst in living memory.

The success of the First Five-Year Plan has enabled us to plan more boldly for the second plan starting in 1956-57. The objective of the First Five Year Plan was primarily to reconstruct the economy which had suffered from war and partition; that of the Second Plan is to raise the standards of living by ensuring a balanced development of agriculture and industry through fuller utilization of our material and human resources. We expect that the allocation of funds for agriculture would be about 50 per cent higher in the Second Plan than in the First. We propose to bring an additional area of 20 million acres under irrigation and reclaim over a million acres of waste land. The production and distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers is proposed to be stepped up to three times the present level of 600,000 tons per year, and three new fertiliser factories are planned to be set up. A new country-wide scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds through a network of 5,000 seed farms each of which is designed to serve a group of 100 villages is proposed to be started. Our experience under the first Plan has brought home to us the compelling need for trained personnel. We have accordingly decided to increase educational facilities in agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects with a view to meeting the increased demands for various developmental and research programmes. Increased emphasis will be placed on soil conservation as an essential part of the programme of optimum land use. We are constantly reviewing our forest policy with a view to establishing balance between the areas under agriculture and forest.

With the rise in production, problems of marketing and warehousing have already assumed importance and it is proposed to implement the recommendations of our Rural Credit Survey Committee and plans for setting up a network of regulated markets and cooperative warehouses have been worked out. It is expected that one-third of the people of India will be covered by this scheme by 1960-61. Quality control is being extended to cover all important agricultural commodities which are exported. Land reforms have made considerable progress by providing security of tenure to the farmer. The rent-receiving landlord has been eliminated and active steps are being taken to distribute the land more equitably, the object being to develop co-operative farming and common village management and thereby enable the use of higher and better techniques and farm practices.

We hope that during the next plan period it will be possible for us to step up the index number of agricultural production to 135 including increases in foodgrains by 15 per cent, sugarcane by 26 per cent, oil seeds by 27 per cent, cotton by 31 per cent, and jute by 25 per cent. Similarly, we hope to increase substantially the production of protective and supplementary foods like milk, fruits, fish, meat, eggs etc. There are special programmes for developing animal husbandry, fisheries and fruit cultivation. Our objective is to increase the per adult availability of food from 2,100 calories per day at present to 2,600 per day in 1961. Our aim is a gradual transformation of Indian agriculture from subsistence farming as at present to a more diversified system of farming. While we are trying to ensure a reasonable supply of the essential commodities from our domestic resources, we are also making provision for reasonable imports from other countries. For instance, our Second Five-Year Plan proposals envisage continued import of substantial quantities of jute from Pakistan and cotton from Egypt and the U.S.A. All this is in accord with the scheme for selective expansion of production formulated by FAO.

While these steps are expected to raise the consumption of agricultural commodities to an appreciable extent, basically the question of increasing consumption is linked with the problem of increasing the purchasing power and standard of living of people, particularly of the low-income groups.

This picture, and permit me to say, a heartening picture, of India's achievements under the First Plan and what she intends to achieve under the Second Plan, must have raised doubts in the minds of delegates, in particular of those coming from exporting countries, whether India has become self-sufficient and can afford to stand aloof from the rest of the world in the matter of food. My observations about self-sufficiency or near self-sufficiency must be appraised in the background of our increasing population and low quality of food. India's population is increasing at the rate of 4·5 millions per year. This means that every year we require an additional 500,000 tons of food-grains alone for this additional population. We have also to improve the quality of the Indian diet and that too will require increased supplies.

Our projected target of investment under the Second Plan is 43,000 million rupees in the Public Sector alone, which is bound to generate more purchasing power. I said earlier that our reserves have helped to overcome the difficult food situation arising from floods and we propose as recommended by FAO, to build larger national reserves of foodgrains. All this will show that there is considerable scope for India to profitably co-operate in the disposal of food surpluses.

You will forgive me if I do a little plain speaking. Since its inception, FAO and its numerous experts have done hard thinking and worked out schemes for the disposal of surpluses and to improve the lot of underdeveloped countries. My delegation, and here I believe I am echoing the feelings of all the under-developed countries greatly appreciates those efforts. I take this opportunity of thanking FAO for the excellent study it has made on the use of surpluses in the development work of under-developed countries. We are interested in this study not merely because India played the 'guinea pig' for the pilot experiment but also because we consider the study a practical approach. We shall be examining the details of that scheme in its operational aspects in co-operation with countries which are in a position to offer surpluses. I must say, however, that in spite of much splendid thinking, precious little has been done to build even a log-bridge over the chasm dividing the over-abundance and plenty of some countries and the want and poverty of others. I fully endorse the opinion of Professor De Costro, who, in his brilliant speech, pointed out that one the greatest defects in the working of this organisation is that it discovers a problem, exposes it, but fails to find a solution. We are appreciative of the anxiety of some countries to maintain their farmers' economy. Why should the farmer produce if it does not pay him? But let us not forget that the net profits of a farmer do not depend upon price alone. If his production is limited in order to maintain the price, the farmer may actually be a loser. We also agree that the normal trade of exporting countries should not be upset by the disposal of surpluses. But in order to make the surpluses marketable in under-developed countries, you have to make them available at a price which the potential consumers can pay. This is an aspect of the problem which both the experts and the exporting countries are often apt to overload. In parenthesis, let me here relate a story which my illiterate grand-mother used to tell when I was a child. The story ran that once a prodigal son went to his mother and said: "I want to buy an elephant. It can be had for two pice". Replied the mother: "Do not buy it, my son, it is too dear. Come to me two years hence and I will buy you the elephant". The son was surprised that two pice should be too much for an elephant, but he walked out quietly. Subsequently, the family worked hard and made good money. Two years later, the son again went to the mother and said "Here is a dealer who is prepared to sell an elephant for five thousand rupees". And the mother replied: "Buy it my child; it is cheap". The boy stood mute and stunned but dared not question the mother's wisdom. The mother came to his relief and said: "Two years ago we were poor. Two pice were too much for us. "Today we have some money and five thousand rupees do not matter". I have gathered much of whatever understanding I may have from the common man and believe me that if we are to co-operate in the disposal of surpluses, we should take a lesson from the story. We have to bring down prices to the levels which are within the capacity of the consumer. Last year with all the goodwill India could not buy wheat from the U.S.A. under PL 480, because the landed price was nearly fifty per cent higher than the internal price. The proposed deal for the import of ghee made from surplus butter was also wrecked on the same rock. I think that there is scope in India as also in other under-developed countries for undertaking some labour-intensive schemes where surpluses can be consumed provided conditions for consumption can be created. Our recent experience regarding the increase in the consumption of foodgrains, sugar, tea, etc., shows the immense scope that exists for absorbing additional supplies that may be available at reasonable prices.

The flow of surpluses into under-developed countries, however, can at best serve a temporary purpose. It is not a permanent solution of the economic ills of those countries. An interminable supply will not only be economically difficult, but will also perpetuate the backwardness of recipient countries, sap their moral fibre and be destructive of FAO's ideals. The under-developed countries must increase their production by industrialisation and the application of improved farm techniques if a permanent solution has to be found. This brings us to technical assistance in various forms, which is another plank of FAO's working. Few countries appreciate the usefulness of expert advice, training facilities and supply of equipment by FAO, as we do in India. Indeed it is surprising that FAO has done so much with so little. But the time has come when this 'little' must expand. In human affairs there are no 'constants'. Either you grow or you decay. FAO has grown out of its adolescence and must now shoulder the responsibility of the adult who has to maintain a big family. Its responsibilities have increased. My Delegation has its own views about the lines on which technical assistance of FAO should develop in future and we hope to express them when the appropriate time comes. Here it may be enough to observe that the Director-General's proposal of a budget of a little over 7 million dollars for 1956-57 has come well in time. I am in complete accord with what the Agriculture Minister of Netherlands, Mr. Mansholt said yesterday. If FAO has to undertake the programme outlined by the Director-General and take note of some of the other proposals made by the delegates, larger funds will be needed. FAO has raised people's hopes; they expect more from it and if the faith so created is shaken for any reason whatsoever, FAO will not only cease to stand where it is, but may go down. We are thus on the cross-roads and either we must advance along the path of destiny or retreat. There can be no standing still. We cannot but choose the path of progress. We endorse the position taken by the Director-General on the budget. At the appropriate occasion, we hope to deal more fully with this important matter.

'FIAT PANIS' has an appeal for all. It has touched a vital chord of human feelings, both in the advanced and under-developed countries. In the dawn of lessening political tensions, FAO's role in bringing nations closer together will ever be on the increase. Let us hope that the nations who have hitherto chosen to keep out of FAO will soon join this great organisation and play a worthy role in the service of humanity.

2 Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in Kutch State

BY

J. B. TRIVEDI,
Agricultural Statistician, Kutch

1. *Introduction*

The former princely State of Kutch merged in the Indian Union on 1st June 1948 and at the present it is one of the part 'C' States. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Pakistan; on the east by Gujarat; on the south by Saurashtra and on the west and south-west by the Arabian Sea. The area of the State including the Rann of Kutch is 1,08,63,616 acres and has a population of 5,67,606 according to the 1951 census. The density of the population per square mile works out to 34 and perhaps the lowest in the whole of the Indian Union. About 80 percent was rural and the rest urban.

As the State lies along the paralled line to the tropic of cancer, it is almost beyond the influence of the south-west monsoon. The average annual rainfall is about 14 inches and its distribution over the different months is irregular.

Until 1952 Land Revenue was collected in kind, but that procedure has now been changed after the application of the Bombay Land Revenue Code under which the same is now collected in cash.

The present series of Index Numbers on agricultural production is the first of its kind over compiled in the State.

2. *Coverage*

The present series of Index Numbers covers all the twelve important crops produced in the State. These 12 crops have been divided into two main groups and five sub-groups.

The crops included are:—

- (*a*) *Food Grains*
  - (*i*) Cereals.
    Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Barley.
  - (*ii*) Pulses.
    Mung, Moth.
- (*b*) *Non-Food Crops*
  - (*i*) Oilseeds.
    Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Rape and Mustard seeds.
  - (*ii*) Fibres.
    Cotton.
  - (*iii*) Miscellaneous.
    Sugarcane.

The principle that the Index of Agricultural Production should cover all agricultural crops and the livestock products is accepted but as reliable estimates of minor crops and livestock products are not available, the scope of the present series has been confined to the twelve crops mentioned above. Kutch abounds in livestock and the livestock and its products play important part in the economy of the people. Efforts will be made to compile regular and reliable estimates of livestock products etc. and the question of inclusion of the same in the Index will be considered thereafter.

3. *Base Period*

As stated before, Kutch merged into the Indian Union on 1st June 1948 and to give better idea of progress made by the State as far as agriculture is concerned, the year 1948-49 should have been taken as the base period but that year was a famine year and could not be taken as the base period.

The year 1949-50 has been chosen as the base period for the present series of Index Numbers due to the following reasons—

(*a*) 1948-49 was a famine year.

1950-51 was characterised by very heavy rains in some parts of the State and by locust invasion in whole of the State. The year 1951-52 was again a scarcity year. Thus all the years except 1949-50 were abnormal.

(*b*) The seasons of the year 1949-50 were relatively normal in recent years as compared with a few preceding and following years for agricultural production. The food production was particularly normal during this year.

(*c*) The year 1949-50 has been adopted by the Government of India as the base year for the First Five Year Plan.

(*d*) The average price level during the Agricultural year 1949-1950 was also relatively normal so far as agricultural commodities especially food commodities were concerned.

(*e*) This will enable us to compare our series with that of the Indian Union as compiled by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.

4. *Method of Construction of Index Numbers*

The present series of Index Numbers have been constructed by the chain base method to conform with those constructed by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi. The production of the crops included in the series has been expressed as a production relative with the corresponding production in the preceding year as base. The production relatives for each crop have been linked to the production in the base period through the intervening chain relatives to give the production index for that crop. The weighted arithmetic average of these production indices has been taken to represent the sub-group, the group and the all commodity Index Numbers.

5. *Weights*

The value of production of each commodity has been calculated by multiplying the production during the base period by the annual harvest price prevailing during that year and published in the season and crop Report. The weights have been assigned to the different commodities in proportion to the total value of production of the crops included in the series.

Col. No. 2 of the Annexure I shows the weights allotted to each commodity, sub-group and groups.

6. The Index Numbers are based on the final estimates of production reported in the final forecasts and published in the States season and crop Reports.

7. *Concept of Production*

The concept of production utilized in this Index Numbers series is essentially that of gross production of the agricultural commodities, no allowance being made for seed or wastage.

8. The series of Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in Kutch is given in Annexure I.

9. Trends in Agricultural Production years 1949-50 to 1954-55 are given below:—

Year	Food-grains	Non-food crops	All commodities
1949-50	100·0%	100·0%	100·00
1950-51	90·8	87·4	90·18
1951-52	82·5	99·4	85·58
1952-53	168·1	112·6	157·99
1953-54	206·9	202·8	206·15
1954-55	258·1	443·3	291·82

The above table reveals that the overall production in Kutch during 1954-55 has gone up by 191·82% as compared to 1949-50. The decline in production during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was mainly due to locust invasion and widespread drought in some-talukas, and other adverse seasonal conditions particularly in case of foodgrains. The production of foodgrains increased during 1952-53 and its increase continued every year thereafter. The production of non-foodgrains decreased during 1950-51 but regained its normal level during 1951-52 and every year thereafter the production increased rapidly and impressively. The increase in production of food-grains and non-food crops was partly due to favourable seasonal conditions and partly due to efforts made under the Grow-More Food Campaign and the First Five Year Plan. The Grow More Food Campaign was started during the year 1950-51 in the State.

10. The trends in the sub group indices can be studied from the following table.

Commodities	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55
Cereals—						
Kharif	100·0	96·3	25·3	150·4	178·9	260·7
Rabi	100·0	64·4	231·5	205·7	244·5	225·3
Total	100·0	86·5	88·7	167·4	198·7	249·8
Pulses	100·0	119·4	42·2	172·9	260·9	312·9
Oilseeds	100·0	126·5	144·1	165·3	322·1	475·2
Fibres	100·0	74·6	56·0	100·2	195·8	546·6
Miscellaneous	100·0	75·0	180·0	80·0	60·0	60·0

This table shows that during 1950-51, the production of Kharif crops declined due to very heavy rains in certain talukas and the locust invasion in almost all parts of this State. The rabi crops also suffered heavily due to locust menace, which is quite evident from the above table. Thereafter due to favourable seasonal conditions, the Kharif crop production increased considerably every year. The production of Rabi cereals declined during 1950-51 as stated above due to locust menace but increased many fold next year, and since then it has maintained that level. The production of pulses shows an increase of 212·9%

during the year 1954-55 when compared with the production during the base year of 1949-50. The trend in the production of cotton and oilseeds was considerable and specially noteworthy. The cotton production shows an increase of 446·6% over that of 1949-50. Thus except the miscellaneous group which shows a decrease, all the other groups recorded impressive and noteworthy increase, the most impressive being cotton and next to it being oilseeds.

11. The following facts emerge from a study of the Index Numbers of Production for the individual crops given in the Annexure I.

(*a*) The production of Bajri had increased by 190·8% during 1954-55 as compared to 79·0% in case of Jowar.

(*b*) Production of Wheat and Barley had gone up by 117·3% and 108·3% respectively during 1954-55 as compared with 1949-50, the base period.

(*c*) The production of Moth had increased by 385·8% as compared to 143·7% in case of Mung during the six years.

(*d*) The increase in production of individual oilseeds is very much impressive except in the case of Rape and Mustard which had declined during the period. There was impressive increase in the production of Groundnut, Castor seed and Sesamum which were of the order of 577·4%, 5828·5 and 185·7% respectively.

(*e*) The production of cotton had decreased substantially till 1951-52; it regained its normal production during 1952-53 and thereafter it increased tremendously. During the year 1954-55 the production had increased by 446·6% as compared with the base year of 1949-50.

(*f*) The production of Sugarcane was uniformly below normal except during the year 1951-52.

12. A chart showing the Index Numbers pictorially is given in Annexure II.

ANNEXURE I

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN KUTCH STATE

(Agricultural year 1949-50=100)

Commodities Groups	Weight	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55
I Food grains						
(*a*) Cereals						
(*i*) Kharif						
Jowar	13·23	78·8	5·8	93·2	106·8	179·0
Bajri	35·95	102·8	32·5	171·5	204·9	290·8
Total Kharif cereal	49·18	96·3	25·3	150·4	178·9	260·7
(*ii*) Rabi						
Wheat	19·50	59·3	249·0	207·5	251·0	227·3
Barley	2·31	108·3	83·3	190·8	189·2	208·3
Total Rabi cereals	21·81	64·4	231·5	205·7	244·5	225·3
Total cereals	70·99	86·5	88·7	167·4	198·7	249·8
(*b*) Pulses						
Mung	7·71	130·0	40·6	150·3	194·9	243·7
Moth	3·09	92·8	46·4	229·3	425·8	485·8
Total Pulses	10·80	119·4	42·2	172·9	260·9	312·9
Total Foodgrains	81·79	90·8	82·5	168·1	206·9	258·1

ANNEXURE I—*concld.*

Commodities Groups	Weight	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55
II. Non-Foodcrops						
(*a*) Oilseeds						
Groundnut	1·69	177·4	258·1	322·6	483·9	677·4
Sesamum	1·69	125·0	40·5	64·3	230·9	285·7
Rape and Mustard	1·01	38·1	38·1	23·5	33·3	76·2
Castor seeds	0·07	214·3	1,428·5	857·1	2,785·7	5,928·5
Total Oilseeds	4·46	126·5	144·1	165·3	322·1	475·2
(*b*) Fibres						
Cotton	10·54	74·6	56·0	100·2	195·8	546·6
(*c*) Miscellaneous						
Sugarcane	3·21	75·0	180·0	80·0	60·0	60·0
Total Non-food crops	18·21	87·4	99·4	112·6	202·8	443·3
Total All Commodities	100·00	90·18	85·88	157·99	206·15	291·82

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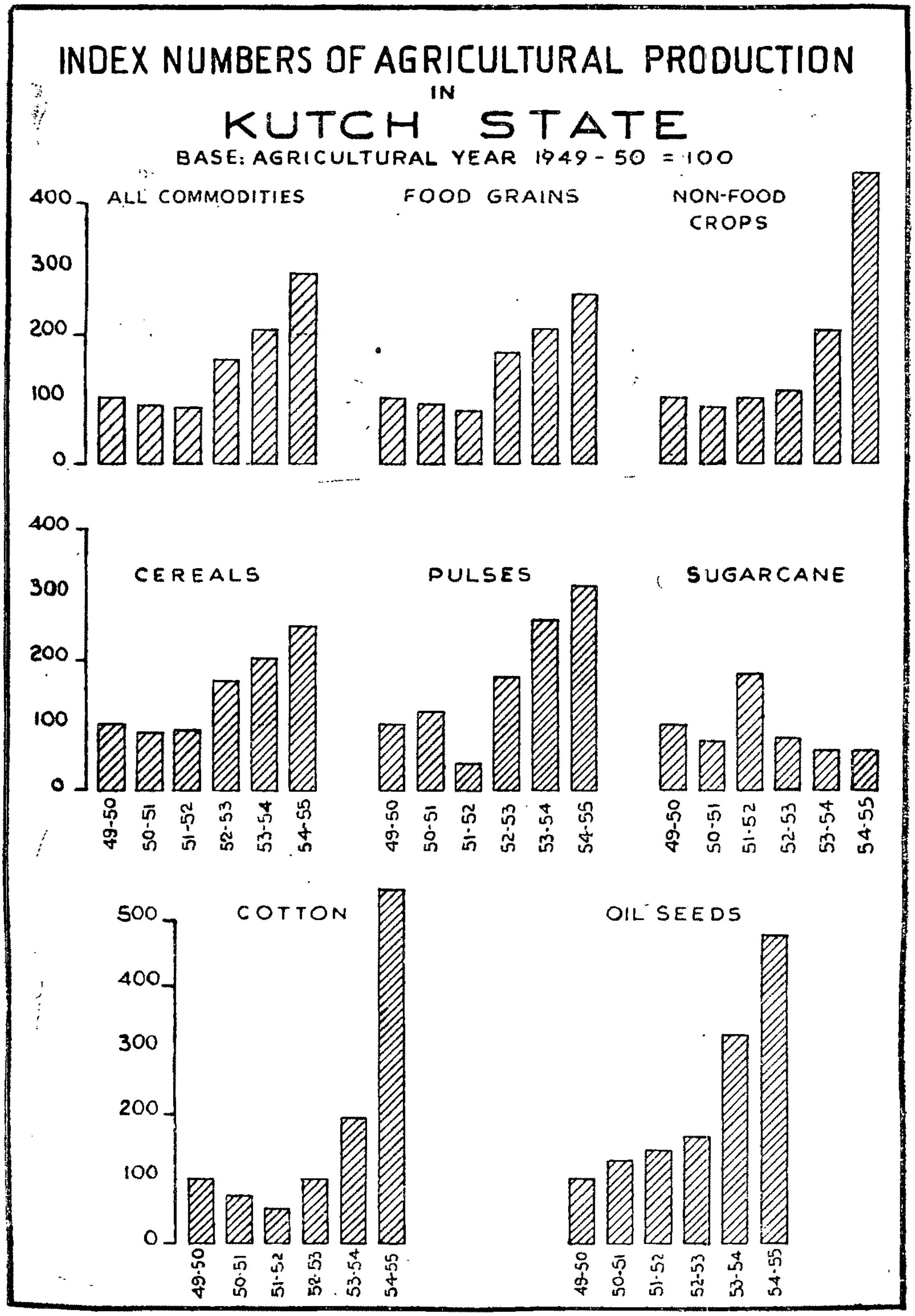
ANNEXURE II


INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN
KUTCH STATE
BASE: AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949 - 50 = 100
ALL COMMODITIES
FOOD GRAINS
NON-FOOD CROPS
CEREALS
PULSES
SUGARCANE
COTTON
OIL SEEDS
0
100
200
300
400
500
49-50
50-51
51-52
52-53
53-54
54-55

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55.

All-India Second Estimates of Sugarcane, Groundnut, Sesamum and Cotton, 1955-56.

All-India First Estimates of Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi and Small Millets, 1955-56.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, October 1955.

Month-end Prices of Sugar at Certain Important Indian Markets, 1954-55.

Month-end Prices of Gur at Certain Important Indian Markets, 1954-55.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during November 1955

Between 27th October 1955 to 30th November 1955 and from 1st October 1955 to 30th November 1955

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 27-10-55 to 30-11-55 (actual inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-55 to 30-11-55 (actual inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	3·2	(+) 1·8	10·0	(+) 65
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0·2	(—) 0·7	1·9	(—) 69
Gangetic West Bengal	4·2	(+) 2·7	11·2	(+) 106
Orissa	6·4	(+) 3·8	22·3	(+) 184
Chota Nagpur	1·2	(+) 0·3	6·5	(+) 96
Bihar	0·4	(—) 0·1	1·9	(—) 40
U. P. East	0·4	(+) 0·1	3·9	(+) 77
U. P. West	0	(—) 0·3	7·9	(+) 569
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	0·9	(+) 0·7	10·7	(+)1786
Jammu & Kashmir	0·8	0	2·7	(+) 38
Rajasthan West	0	(—) 0·1	0	(—) 100
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0	(—) 0·3	2·8	(+) 248
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0	(—) 0·7	6·3	(+) 298
Vindhya Pradesh	1·0	(+) 0·6	3·7	(+) 93
Madhya Pradesh East	0·4	(—) 0·6	8·2	(+) 112
Madhya Pradesh West	0	(—) 0·8	5·5	(+) 120
Gujarat	0	(—) 0·4	1·4	(+) 8
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 0·1	0·6	(—) 9
Konkan	1·5	(+) 0·3	11·7	(+) 118
Deccan (Desh)	1·2	(+) 1·0	7·6	(+) 73
Hyderabad North	0·1	(—) 1·2	5·0	(+) 68
Hyderabad South	1·3	(—) 0·3	5·2	(+) 35
Coastal Andhradesa	5·2	(—) 2·7	15·7	(+) 7
Rayalaseema	1·3	(—) 1·6	4·8	(—) 25
Tamilnad	7·7	(—) 3·3	11·7	(—) 34
Malabar and South Kanara	7·5	(+) 2·1	19·6	(+) 47
Mysore	2·1	(—) 1·0	7·7	(—) 3
Travancore-Cochin	11·4	(+) 2·5	24·7	(+) 31

NOTE—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source. Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in Progress in India during December

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Tea.
Bihar	....	Aghani Paddy and Sugarcane.
Bombay	Wheat, Jowar, Pulses and other Rabi Crops.	Jowar, Cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane.
Madhya Pradesh	....	Jowar, Cotton and Sugarcane.
Madras	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Groundnut.
Orissa	Wheat, Barley, Green Gram, Linseed and Summer Paddy.	Winter Paddy, Cotton and Groundnut.
Punjab	....	Sugarcane, Turmeric, Ginger and Chillies.
U. P.	Rabi Paddy	Jowar, Bajra, Cotton, and Sugarcane
West Bengal	Wheat and other Rabi Crops	Millets, Paddy and Cotton.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1953-54 (Partially revised)	Area (acres) 1954-55 (Final)	Production (Tons) 1953-54 (Partially revised)	Production (Tons) 1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,032	74,424	27,561	24,209
Jowar	43,657	43,456	7,913	9,092
Bajra	30,094	27,350	4,459	3,555
Maize	9,360	9,325	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,714	5,747	1,819	1,778
Small Millets	13,979	13,680	2,427	2,424
Wheat	26,310	26,842	7,873	8,539
Barley	8,721	7,999	2,904	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	214,867	208,823	57,920	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,754	20,991	4,775	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,931	5,944	1,827	1,661
Other Pulses*	28,030	27,069	3,856	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,715	54,004	10,458	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	268,582	262,827	68,378	65,801
Potato	635	665	1,924	1,762
Sugarcane†	3,498	3,932	43,873	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,326	1,472	297	356
Tobacco	912	860	268	248
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,869	12,647	3,573‡	3,823
Castorseed	1,373	1,273	108	112
Sesamum	6,346	6,460	552	592
Rape and Mustard	5,534	5,665	855	962
Linseed	3,360	3,290	374	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,482	29,335	5,462	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,182	18,346	3,965§	4,298
Jute	1,196	1,273	3,129¶	3,153¶
Mesta	468	571	656¶	1,106

* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or Gur are 4,464 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

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TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(In thousands)

			Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
Crops	Estimate	Released on	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	First	23-11-55	65,916	62,542	(+) 5.4	..	..	..
Jowar	First	3-12-55	25,723	26,708	(—) 3·7	..	..	..
Bajra	First	2-12-55	23,720	25,230	(—) 6·0	..	..	..
Maize	First	30-11-55	8,088	8,929	(—) 9·4	..	..	..
Ragi	First	4-12-55	4,993	5,049	(—) 1·1	..	..	..
Small Millets	First	10-12-55	10,095	10,109	(—) 0·1	..	..	..
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS	First	10-12-55	138,535	138,567	(—) 0·02	..	..	
Pulses—								
Tur	First	12-10-55	5,365	5,536	(—) 3·1	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	2-11-55	9,688	10,439	(—) 7·2	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	11-11-55	3,930	3,718	(+) 5·7	50,282	48,103	(—) 4·5
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	28-11-55	10,982	11,007	(—) 0·2	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	29-11-55	4,330	4,626	(—) 6·4	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	9-12-55	15,373	14,039	(+) 9·5	..	..	..
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+) 27·2	4,137@	2,928 @	(+) 41·3
Mesta	First	12-9-55	125	145	(—) 13·8	..	..	..

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar or Gur are 5,079 and 4,858 thousand tons for 1955-56 and 1954-55 respectively.

@ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1955-56

(Released in November 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	65,916	62,542	(+) 3,374	(+) 5·4

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the main rice growing States. The increase is particularly marked in the case of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The increase in acreage during the current year is generally attributed to better climatic conditions at the time of sowing as compared to last year.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October 1955. Floods, excessive rains and drought have hampered the normal sowing and transplantation in some areas of a few States and the information on late sowing and transplantation in these areas will be included in the next Estimate only.

The crop is reported to have been affected to some extent by heavy rains in parts of Osmanabad, Bhir and Bidar districts of Hyderabad, West Godavari district of Andhra and parts of Himachal Pradesh and by floods and drought in parts of Bihar and West Bengal. The crop is also reported to have sustained some damage due to crop diseases in parts of Telengana division, particularly in the Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to paddy crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State		1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra I Crop	(Autumn)	3,369	3,360	(+) 9
Assam				
	Autumn	1,015	1,013	(+) 2
	Winter	3,131	3,014	(+) 117
	TOTAL	4,146	4,027	(+) 119
Bihar	Autumn	988	1,087	(—) 99
	Winter	9,931	8,810	(+)1,121
	TOTAL	10,919	9,897	(+)1,022
Bombay	(Autumn)	3,226	3,147	(+) 79
Madhya Pradesh	(Autumn)	9,128	9,103	(+) 25
Madras I Crop	(Autumn)	2,903	2,893	(+) 10
Orissa	Autumn	1,221	(A)1,227	(—) 6
	Winter	8,190	8,188	(+) 2
	TOTAL	9,411	9,415	(—) 4
Punjab	(Autumn)	567	510	(+) 57
Uttar Pradesh	(Winter)	8,383	8,157	(+) 226
West Bengal	Autumn	1,312	1,189	(+) 123
	Winter	8,274	6,748	(+) 1,526
	TOTAL	9,586	7,937	(+) 1,649
Hyderabad	(Autumn)	1,232	1,137	(+) 95
Madhya Bharat	(Autumn)	213	193	(+) 20
Mysore	(Winter)	816	831	(—) 15
PEPSU	(Autumn)	54	58	(—) 4
Rajasthan	(Autumn)	130	117	(+) 13
Saurashtra	(Autumn)	50	80	(—) 30
Ajmer	(Winter)	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	(Autumn)	28	27	(+) 1
Coorg	(Winter)	97	95	(+) 2
Delhi	(Autumn)	3	1	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	(Autumn)	107	110	(—) 3
Tripura	Autumn	139	148	(—) 9
	Winter	265	253	(+) 12
	TOTAL	404	401	(+) 3

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Vindhya Pradesh	(Autumn)	1,137	1,039	(+) 98
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(Autumn)	7@	7	..
INDIA	Autumn	26,829	26,446	(+) 383
	Winter	39,087	36,096	(+) 2,991
	TOTAL	65,916	62,542	(+) 3,374

(A) Adjusted Estimate. @Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

NOTES.— (*i*) Rice is not grown in Kutch.

(*ii*) Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for rice Estimates.

(*iii*) In Andhra and Madras, estimates for rice are actually collected by I, II and III crops which, for purposes of all-India Estimates, are broadly classified as Autumn, Winter and Summer crops respectively. This Estimate includes I crop only in respect of these States. Information regarding other crops will be included in the subsequent Estimates.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Jowar, 1955-56

(Released in December 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Abosolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	25,723	26,708	(—) 985	(—) 3·7

The decrease in acreage under the crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Kutch and Punjab and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and late rains, especially in Saurashtra and Kutch. The decrease in acreage has, however, been made good to some extent by the increases reported by Hyderabad, Vindhya Pradesh and Andhra due to favourable weather.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Hyderabad, where the crop is reported to have been damaged by heavy and incessant rains. In Nellore and Cuddapah districts of Andhra, the crop is reported to have been effected by insufficient rains. Pest attacks and crop diseases are also reported from parts of Amravati, Akola and Yeotmal districts of Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to jowar crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	1,155	1,127	(+) 28
Bihar	5	9	(—) 4
Bombay	3,785	3,982	(—) 197
Madhya Pradesh	4,387	4,584	(—) 197
Madras	758	751	(+) 7
Orissa	16	16	..
Punjab	571	623	(—) 52
Uttar Pradesh	2,314	2,302	(+) 12
West Bengal	4	4	..
Hyderabad	3,743	3,599	(+) 144
Madhya Bharat	3,299	3,586	(—) 287
Mysore	854	870(A)	(—) 16
P.E.P.S.U.	108	102	(+) 6
Rajasthan	2,213	2,356(A)	(—) 143
Saurashtra	1,541	1,754	(—) 213
Ajmer	104	102	(+) 2
Bhopal	228	249	(—) 23
Delhi	27	50	(—) 23
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	2	(—) 2
Kutch	224	291	(—) 67
Vindhya Pradesh	389	349	(+) 40
TOTAL	25,723	26,708	(—) 985

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES.—(i) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for jowar Estimates.

(ii) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1955-56

(Released in December 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	23,720	25,230	(—) 1,510	(—) 6·0

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Kutch and Bombay, and to a lesser extent by Andhra, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and has been attributed to late rains in Saurashtra and Kutch and to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing in case of other States. An insignificant increase in the current year's acreage has, however, been reported by Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, P.E.P.S.U., Madras and Delhi.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all States except Hyderabad and Andhra. In many parts of the Hyderabad State—particularly in the districts of Marathwada division and Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts of Telengana division the crop was reported to have been damaged by heavy rains. The crop was also reported to have been affected by unfavourable seasonal conditions and inadequate rainfall in West Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts of Andhra State.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to bajra crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	823	855	(—) 32
Bihar	8	5	(+) 3
Bombay	6,655	6,820	(—) 165
Madhya Pradesh	90	94	(—) 4
Madras	713	709	(+) 4
Orissa	8	8	..
Punjab	1,749	1,752	(—) 3
Uttar Pradesh	2,819	2,790	(+) 29
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad	1,573	1,513	(+) 60
Madhya Bharat	504	539	(—) 35
Mysore	221	189	(+) 32
P.E.P.S.U.	678	646	(+) 32
Rajasthan	5,492	6,471(A)	(—) 979
Saurashtra	2,119	2,404	(—) 285
Ajmer	35	32	(+) 3
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	72	66	(+) 6
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
Kutch	150	327	(—) 177
Vindhya Pradesh	11	10	(+) 1
TOTAL	23,720	25,230	(—) 1,510

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Bajra Estimates.

(2) Bajra is not grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura & Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1955-56

(Released in November 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,088	8,929	(—) 841	(—) 9·4

The decrease in current year's acreage under maize has been reported by almost all the main growing States, particularly Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been largely attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing.

This estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts of Hyderabad, Betul, Chhindwara and Yeotmal districts of Madhya Pradesh and Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur districts of Himachal Pradesh, where the standing crop is reported to have been affected by heavy and excessive rains. In parts of South Satara district and Gujarat Division of Bombay, the crop also suffered due to inadequate rainfall.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to maize crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	1,356	1,837	(—) 481
Bombay	478	501	(—) 23
Madhya Pradesh	335	332	(+) 3
Orissa	61	61(A)	.. ..
Punjab	776	759	(+) 17
Uttar Pradesh	2,383	2,576	(—) 193
West Bengal	125	116	(+) 9
Hyderabad	355	366	(—) 11
Madhya Bharat	584	629	(—) 45
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
P.E.P.S.U.	169	180	(—) 11
Rajasthan	1,008	1,110	(—) 102
Saurashtra	3	3	..
Ajmer	75	73	(+) 2
Bhopal	18	22	(—) 4
Delhi	3	4	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	266	270(A)	(—) 4
Vindhya Pradesh	93	90	(+) 3
TOTAL .	8,088	8,929	(—) 841

(a) Less than 500 acres. (A) Adjusted estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Estimates from Andhra, Assam and Madras are received at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura are non-reporting for maize Estimates.

(3) Maize is not grown to any appreciable extent in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman Nicobar Islands.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Ragi, 1955-56

(Released in December 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,993	5,049	(—)56	(—)1·1

The overall decrease in acreage under Ragi has mainly been caused by Bihar due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. Bombay, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have, however, reported slight increases during the current year.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Hyderabad, where the crop is reported to have been damaged to some extent by excessive rains. The crop was also affected by inadequate rainfall in parts of West Godavari and Anantapur districts of Andhra.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Ragi during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	318	321	(—) 3
Bihar	332	420	(—) 88
Bombay	703	688	(+) 15
Madhya Pradesh	36	37	(+) 1
Madras	575	575	..
Orissa	310	310(A)	..
Uttar Pradesh	479	469	(+) 10
West Bengal	25	24	(+) 1
Hyderabad	155	160	(—) 5
Mysore	2,008	1,993	(+) 15
Rajasthan	(a)	(a)	..
Travancore-Cochin	5	5(A)	..
Coorg	5	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	42	42	..
TOTAL	4,993	5,049	(—) 56

(a)—Less than 500 acres. (A)—Adjusted estimate.

NOTES—1. Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for Ragi Estimates.

2. Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Madhya Bharat, P.E.P.S.U. Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·5. All-India First Estimate of Small Millets, 1955-56

(Released in December 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres) . .	10,095	10,109	(—)14	(—)0·1

The decrease in acreage under small millets during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Mysore and Andhra and has been attributed largely to unfavourable weather at the time of sowing. This decrease has been reduced considerably by the increases in area registered mainly in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crops is reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Madak, Gulbargha and Bidar districts of Hyderabad where the standing crop is stated to have been damaged to some extent due to heavy rains.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to small millets. The Estimate covers the area sown to these crops during the kharif season only. Area sown to rabi small millets will be included in the Second Estimate.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State/Crop	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra—			
Korra	947	957	(—) 10
Varagu	127	128	(—) 1
Samai	101	103	(—) 2
TOTAL .	1,175	1,188	(—) 13
Bihar	428	419	(+) 9
Bombay—			
Kodra	424	488	(—) 64
Vari	101	51	(+) 50
Sawa	99	55	(+) 44
Banti	28	4	(+) 24
Bavto	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Others	420	406	(+) 14
TOTAL .	1,072	1,004	(+) 68

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh—			
Kodan-Kutki	2,373	2,284	(+) 89
Sawa	107	130	(—) 23
Rala	9	7	(+) 2
TOTAL .	2,489	2,421	(+) 68
Madras—			
Korra	45	43	(+) 2
Varagu	297	291	(+) 6
Samai	210	212	(—) 2
TOTAL .	552	546	(+) 6
Orissa	117	67	(+) 50
Uttar Pradesh—			
Kodon	916	1,041	(—) 125
Kutki	7	12	(—) 5
Kakun	19	24	(—) 5
Sawan	395	450	(—) 55
TOTAL .	1,337	1,527	(—) 190
West Bengal	9	6(A)	(+) 3
Hyderabad	880	852	(+) 28
Madhya Bharat	161	133	(+) 28
Mysore	708	737(A)	(—) 29
Rajasthan	180	270	(—) 90
Bhopal	7	8	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh—			
Chalai	19	18	(+) 1
China	6	10	(—) 4
Kangni	6	8	(—) 2
Ogla	6	6	..
Others	20	16	(+) 4
TOTAL .	57	58	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh—			
Kodon	713	689	(+) 24
Kutki	81	64	(+) 17
Kakun	27	20	(+) 7
Mejhari	31	28	(+) 3
Sawan	38	56	(—) 18
Fikar	16	11	(+) 5
Others	17	5	(+) 12
TOTAL .	923	873	(+) 50
TOTAL INDIA .	10,095	.. 10,109	(—) 14

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES—(*i*) Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for estimates of Small millets.

(*ii*) Data for Assam become available at the Final Estimate stage only.

(*iii*) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in PEPSU, Saurashtra, Coorg, Dehi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·6. All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1955-56

(Released in December 1955)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3): Absolute (4)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3): Per cent. (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,930	3,718	(+) 212	(+) 5·7
Production (Thousand tons of cane)	50,282	48,103	(+) 2,179	(+) 4·5
(Thousand tons of gur)	5,079	4,858	(+) 221	(+) 4·5

The increase in acreage and production of sugarcane during the current year has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States, especially U.P., Bombay, Bihar, Punjab and Hyderabad and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Higher price of cane and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to last year were also responsible for increase in area under sugarcane and consequent increase in production in the case of U.P. State. Andhra State has, however, registered slight decrease in both area and production due to insufficiency of rains at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. In U. P. the crop was damaged in most of the eastern districts by extensive floods owing to heavy and incessant rains in July and August, 1955 and in some western districts by heavy rains, and floods and water-logging in the latter half of September and first fortnight of October, 1955. Slight damage had also been caused to the crop in the U.P. State by the attack of red rot, top borers and grass-hoppers at certain places in a few districts. The crop was adversely affected to varying extent by the scarcity of water in the irrigation sources in Sagar, Chindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, Durg, Raigarh and Berar district of Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate includes, for the first time, information in respect of Travancore-Cochin State which account for 17,000 acres of area and 31,000 tons of cane production during 1955-56.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area of the crop finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

(Production-cane)

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
(1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3) (4)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (5)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate) (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. (6) (7)
Andhra	90	92	(—) 2	2,718	2,880	(—) 162
Assam	62@	62	..	586@	586	..
Bihar	342	342(A)	..	2,684	2,352(A)	(+) 332
Bombay	196	186	(+) 10	5,404	4,742	(+) 662
Madhya Pradesh	29	29	..	367	368(A)	(—) 1

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	97	95	(+) 2	2,533	2,488(A)	(+) 45
Orissa	59	59(A)	..	1,010	1,010(A)	..
Punjab	355	341	(+) 14	3,770	3,570	(+) 200
Uttar Pradesh	2,311	2,158	(+) 153	25,694	24,846	(+) 848
West Bengal	51	44	(+) 7	902	830	(+) 72
Hyderabad	64	57	(+) 7	1,333	1,217	(+) 116
Jammu & Kashmir	3@	3	..	8@	8	..
Madhya Bharat	39	35	(+) 4	434	385	(+) 49
Mysore	57	56(A)	(+) 1	856	852(A)	(+) 4
P. E. P. S U.	71	69	(+) 2	787	843	(—) 61
Rajasthan	48	40	(+) 8	397	341	(+) 66
Saurashtra	16	14	(+) 2	330	322	(+) 8
Travancore-Cochin	17	17	..	305	303	(+) 2
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Bhopal	6	4	(+) 2	48	36	(+) 12
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	1	1(A)	..
Delhi	4	2	(+) 2	12	13	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	13	13	..
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	5	6(A)	(—) 1
Total	3,930	3,718	(+) 212	50,282	48,103	(+)2,179

(a) Less than 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate. @: 1954-55 data repeated.
NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS

(Production in terms of raw-sugar or gur)

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	90	92	(—) 2	272	288	(—) 16
Assam	62	62	..	59	59	..
Bihar	342	342(A)	..	268	235(A)	(+) 33
Bombay	196	186	(+) 10	567	498	(+) 69
Madhya Pradesh	29	29	..	37	37	..
Madras	97	95	(+) 2	277	272(A)	(+) 5
Orissa	59	59(A)	(+) 2	101	101	..
Punjab	355	341	(+) 14	377	357	(+) 20
Uttar Pradesh	2,311	2,158	(+) 153	2,569	2,485	(+) 84
West Bengal	51	44	(+) 7	90	83	(+) 7
Hyderabad	64	57	(+) 7	133	122	(+) 11
Jammu & Kashmir	3@	3	..	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat	39	35	(+) 4	43	39	(+) 4
Mysore	57	56(A)	(+) 1	86	85(A)	(+) 1
P. E. P. S. U.	71	69	(+) 2	79	85	(—) 6
Rajasthan	48	40	(+) 8	40	34	(+) 6
Saurashtra	16	14	(+) 2	33	32	(+) 1
Travancore-Cochin	17	17	..	31	30	(+) 1
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	6	4	(+) 2	5	4	(+) 1
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	4	2	(+) 2	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	1	1	..
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Tripura	6	6	..	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..	2	2	..
TOTAL	3,930	3,718	(+) 212	5,079	4,858	(+) 221

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons. (A) Adjusted Estimate. @: 1954-55 data repeated.
NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·7. All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1955-56

(Released in November 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(2)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,982	11,007	(—) 25	(—) 0·2

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Saurashtra due to inadequate rainfall during the early part of monsoon and to lesser extent by Andhra and Mysore due to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has, however, been reduced considerably by the increase reported mostly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and U. P. due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. The crop was reported to be adversely affected in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad by heavy and incessant rains while the crop was affected by mites due to dry weather conditions in parts of Dharwar district of Bombay.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 84 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area—(Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	1,597	1,626(A)	(—) 29
Bombay	2,523	2,467	(+) 56
Madhya Pradesh	517	500	(+) 17
Madras	1,225	1,222(A)	(+) 3
Orissa	61	61(A)	. .
Punjab	100	89	(+) 11
Uttar Pradesh	294	243	(+) 51
Hyderabad	2,374	2,322(A)	(+) 52
Madhya Bharat	455	355	(+) 100
Mysore	456	476(A)	(—) 20
P. E. P. S. U.	33	30	(+) 3
Rajasthan	63	60	(+) 3
Saurashtra	1,242	1,515	(—) 273
Travancore-Cochin	27	26(A)	(+) 1
Bhopal	4	3	(+) 1
Kutch	10	11	(—) 1
Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh .	1	1	. .
TOTAL .	10,982	11,007	(—) 25

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·8 All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1955-56

(Released in November 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,330	4,626	(—) 296	(—) 6·4

The decline in acreage under Sesamum during the current year has occurred mainly in Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Bombay and Rajasthan. The decline in Hyderabad has been attributed to incessant rains at the time of sowing, whereas in other States it is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases registered by Vindhya Pradesh and Bihar due mostly to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Some damage to the crop by heavy rains has, however, been reported from Marathwada district of Hyderabad and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 70 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (correspon-ding Second Estimate)	Increase(+)or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	224	219(A)	(+) 5
Bihar	37	18	(+) 19
Bombay	292	349	(—) 57
Madhya Pradesh	529	553	(—) 24
Madras	235	237	(—) 2
Orissa	248	248	..
Punjab	62	66	(—) 4
Uttar Pradesh	218	215	(+) 3
West Bengal	5	5	..
Hyderabad	465	580	(—) 115
Madhya Bharat	357	384	(—) 27
Mysore	64	68	(—) 4
P. E. P. S. U.	5	8	(—) 3
Rajasthan	959	1,002(A)	(—) 43
Saurashtra	170	288	(—) 118
Travancore-Cochin*	3@	3	..
Ajmer	16	15	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhopal	31	41	(—) 10
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Kutch	4	6	(—) 2
Tripura	10	9	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	394	310	(+) 84
TOTAL	4,330	4,626	(—) 296

(A) Adjusted Estimate. @ 1954-55 data repeated.

* Relates to Cochin area of Trichur District only.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

NOTES.— (*i*) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(*ii*) Seasmum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·9. All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56

(*Released in December 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	15,373	14,039	(—)1,334	(+)9·5

BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

Area (Thousand Acres)

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	781	784	(—) 3
Americans	2,365	1,737	(+) 628
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,753	2,495	(+) 258
Verum	261	333	(—) 72
H. 420	522	394	(+) 128
Oomras	2,207	2,598	(—) 391
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,077	1,184	(—) 107
Malvi	1,494	398	(+) 596
Broach-Vijay	1,071	957	(+) 114
Surti-Suyog	586	525	(+) 61
Dholleras	1,291	1,391	(—) 100
Southerns	912	685	(+) 227
Comillas	53	58	(—) 5
TOTAL	15,373	14,039	(+) 1,334

BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Area (Thousand Acres)

Staple	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Long Staple	4,768	3,803	(+) 965
Medium Staple	7,279	6,390	(+) 889
Short Staple	3,326	3,846	(—) 520
TOTAL	15,373	14,039	(+) 1,334

The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and PEPSU and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The high price of cotton at the time of sowing was also a contributory factor for this increase in area in the case of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and PEPSU. The increase has been reduced to some extent by decreases recorded in some of the States, especially Saurashtra due to inadequate rainfall during the early part of the monsoon.

As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in area has occurred mostly in Americans, Malvi, Jarilla (including Virnar) and Southerns, decrease in acreage has, however, occurred mainly in Oomras. As regards staple lengths, there is appreciable increase in the case of long and medium staples of cotton.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of September, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported on the whole to be satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Hyderabad where the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by heavy rains and floods. The young and tender plants of cotton were also reported to have been slightly damaged by unfavourable winds in parts of Dharwar district of Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area shown to this crop during 1956-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS—STATE-WISE

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—)of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	326	349	(—) 23
Assam	33	38	(—) 5
Bihar	13	16	(—) 3
Bombay	3,982	3,122	(+) 860

II. DETAILS—STATE WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh	3,947	3,840	(+) 107
Madras	101	95	(+) 6
Orissa	27	27	..
Punjab	745	592	(+) 153
Uttar Pradesh	129	120	(+) 9
West Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Hyderabad	2,214	2,248	(—) 34
Madhya Bharat	1,803	1,568	(+) 235
Mysore	235	216(A)	(+) 19
PEPSU	397	291	(+) 106
Rajasthan	406	372(A)	(+) 34
Saurashtra	802	981	(—) 179
Travancore-Cochin	17	16(A)	(+) 1
Ajmer	14	15	(—) 1
Bhopal	69	60	(+) 9
Delhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	90	50	(+) 40
Tripura	20	20	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL	15,373	14,039	(+) 1,334

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE

Area (Thousand acres)

State/Variety (1)	Staple Length (2)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (3)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (4)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 3 over Col 4 (5)
1. *Andhra*—				
Westerns	Medium	136	149	(—) 13
White and Red Northerns	Medium	47	45	(+) 2
Warrangal and Kakinadas	Medium	40	42	(—) 2
Mungari	Short	100	110	(—) 10
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	..
TOTAL		326	349	(—) 23
2. *Assam*—				
Comillas	Short	33	38	(—) 5
3. *Bihar*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	13	16	(—) 3
4. *Bombay*—				
Surti-Suyog	Long	586	525	(+) 61
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	Long	505	262	(+) 243
Bombay American†	Long	466	211	(+) 255
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	Medium	825	716	(+) 109
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,071	957	(+) 114
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	46	23	(+) 23
Kalyan	Medium	298	310	(—) 12
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	130	91	(+) 39
Mathio	Short	55	27	(+) 28
TOTAL		3,982	3,122	(+) 860

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. *Madhya Pradesh—*				
M. P- American (Buri and Cambodia)	Long	406	342	(+) 64
H. 420	Long	522	394	(+) 128
Jarilla (Including 197/3)	Medium	1,279	1,147	(+) 132
Verum (Including other Medium Staple)	Medium	261	333	(—) 72
M. P. Oomras I	Short	861	962	(—) 101
M. P. Oomras II	Short	484	511	(—) 27
M. P. Oomras III	Short	134	151	(—) 17
TOTAL		3,947	3,840	(+) 107
6. *Madras—*				
Karungannies	Long	32	32	..
Madras American (Cambodia and Uganda)†	Long	52	47	(+) 5
Tirunelvelis	Medium	9	14	(—) 5
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	8	2	(+) 6
TOTAL		101	95	(+) 6
7. *Orissa—*				
U. P. Deshi (Including Oomras).	Short	25	25	..
Chinnapathi-Southern	Short	2	2	..
TOTAL		27	27	..
8. *Punjab—*				
Punjab American†	Long	542	372	(+) 170
Punjab Deshi	Short	203	220	(—) 17
TOTAL		745	592	(+) 153
9. *Uttar Pradesh—*				
U. P. (Parso) American	Medium	33	27	(+) 6
U. P. Deshi	Short	96	93	(+) 3
TOTAL		129	120	(+) 9
10. *West Bengal—*				
W. B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
11. *Hyderabad—*				
Hyderabad Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	..	..	..
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	1,077	1,184	(—) 107
Hyderabad American. (Parbhani American and Luxmi)	Long	109	75	(+) 43
Jarilla	Medium	517	534	(—) 17
Warrangal and Kakinadas	Medium	1	1	..
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	..	..	..
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	481	431	(+) 50
Mungari	Short	29	23	(+) 6
TOTAL		2,214	2,248	(—) 34

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. *Madhya Bharat*—				
Malvi	Medium	1,326	754	(+) 572
Jarilla	Medium	132	98	(+) 34
M. B. American	Medium	228	264	(—) 36
M. B. Oomras	Short	117	452	(—) 335
TOTAL		1,803	1,568	(+) 235
13. *Mysore*—				
Mysore American and Others†	Long	235	216	(+) 19
14. *Pepsu*—				
Punjab American*†	Long	219	127	(+) 92
Punjab Deshi	Short	178	164	(+) 14
TOTAL		397	291	(+) 106
15. *Rajasthan*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	56	38	(+) 18
Malvi	Medium	99	84	(+) 15
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	251	250	(+) 1
TOTAL		406	372	(+) 34
16. *Saurashtra*—				
Broach-Vijay (Kadaye)	Medium	..	..	..
Saurashtra American (Cambodia)	Medium	..	..	..
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	699	735	(—) 36
Kalyan	Medium	7	5	(+) 2
Mathio	Short	96	241	(—) 145
TOTAL		802	981	(—) 179
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—				
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	17	16	(+) 1
18. *Ajmer*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	2	2	..
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	12	13	(—) 1
TOTAL		14	15	(—) 1
19. *Bhopal*—				
Malvi	Medium	69	60	(+) 9
20. *Delhi*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..
22. *Kutch*—				
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	90	50	(+) 40
23. *Tripura*—				
Comillas	Short	20	20	..
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	..
ALL INDIA	Long	4,768	3,803	(+) 965
	Medium	7,279	6,390	(+) 889
	Short	3,326	3,846	(—) 520
GRAND TOTAL		15,375	14,039	(+) 1,334

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

†Includes certain varieties of Medium Stapl e.

*Vareity-wise break up of Punjab American grown in PEPSU:—

Variety	Staple	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56	Area (Thousand Acres) 1954-55
216 F	Long	119	71
320 F	Long	84	41
L.S.S.	Medium	16	15

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

Area (Thousand Acres)

Trade Description (1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)
I. *Bengals*—		
U.P. Deshi	136	136
Punjab Deshi	382	385
Rajasthan Deshi	263	263
TOTAL	781	784
II. *Americans*—		
Punjab American	761	499
Madhya Pradesh American	406	342
Madras American	52	47
Bombay American	466	211
Madhya Bharat American	228	264
Rajasthan American	58	40
Hyderabad American	109	75
U.P. American	33	27
Mysore American and Others†	235	216
Saurashtra American	..	..
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)
Travancore-Cochin American	17	16
TOTAL	2,365	1,737
III. *Jarilla (including Virnar)*	2,753	2,495
IV. *Verum@*	261	333
V. *H. 420*	522	394
VI. *Oomras*—		
M.P. Oomras I	861	962
M.P. Oomras II	484	511
M.P. Oomras III	134	151
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	130	91
Hyd. Oomras	481	431
M.B. Oomras	117	452
TOTAL	2,207	2,598
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,077	1,184
VIII. *Malvi*	1,494	898
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	1,071	957
X. *Surti-Suyog*	586	525
XI. *Dholleras*—		
Gujrat Dholleras	46	23
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	789	785
Kalyan	305	315
Mathio	151	268
TOTAL	1,291	1,391

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
XII. *Southern*—		
Bombay Jaydhar	505	262
Hyderabad Jaydhar	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Westerns	136	149
Mungari	129	133
White and Red Northerns	47	45
Warrangal and Kakinadas	41	43
Chiunapathi	5	5
Karungannies	52	32
Tirunelvelis	9	14
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	8	2
TOTAL	912	685
XIII. *Comilas*	53	58
GRAND TOTAL	15,373	14,039

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

† Includes varieties other than Americans grown in Mysore State.

@ Includes figures for other medium staple varieties in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

N.B.—Please *see* foot notes to statement II.

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple/Variety	Area (Thousand Acres)	
	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Long Staple*—		
Bombay American*	466	211
Madhya Pradesh American	406	342
Punjab American*	761	499
Madras American*	52	47
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)
Hyderabad American	109	75
Mysore American and others*	235	216
Travancore-Cochin American	17	16
H. 420	522	394
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,077	1,184
Surti-Suyog	586	525
Southerns-Jaydhar	505	262
Southerns, Karungannies	32	32
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	4,768	3,803

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
II. *Medium Staple*—		
U.P. American	33	27
Madhya Bharat American	228	264
Rajasthan American	58	40
Saurashtra American	..	..
Jarilla (including Virnar & Verum)	3,014	2,828
Broach-Vijay	1,071	957
Malvi	1,494	898
Gujarat Dholleras	46	23
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	789	785
Dholleras-Kalyan	305	315
Southerns-Westerns	136	149
Southerns-Warrangal and Kakinadas	41	43
Southerns-White and red Northerns	47	45
Southerns-Tirunelvelies	9	14
Southerns-Kumpata Ordinary	..	..
Southern-Nadam Bourbon and Uppam	8	2
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	7,279	6,390
III. *Short Staple*—		
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	382	385
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	136	136
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	263	263
M.B. Oomras	117	452
M.P. Oomras I	861	962
M.P. Oomras II	484	511
M.P. Oomras III	134	151
Hyderabad Oomras	481	431
Barsi Nagar Oomras	130	91
Dholleras—Mathio	151	268
Southerns-Mungari	129	133
Southerns-Chinnapathi	5	5
Comillas	53	58
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,326	3,846
GRAND TOTAL	15,373	14,039

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

4·10. All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1955-56

(Released in November 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,581	1,243	(+) 338	(+) 27·2
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	4,137	2,928	(+)1,209	(+) 41·3

Increases in area and production of jute have been reported by all the jute growing States though they are more marked in West Bengal, Assam and Bihar. These increases are due partly to favourable climatic conditions this season and partly to the special efforts made this year to encourage the sowing of high quality jute under the Jute Development Scheme.

The Production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of Assam (excluding hilly districts) and West Bengal (Excluding Darjeeling district) and for 1955-56 in respect of Uttar Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially (Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	367	282	(+) 85	1,212*	750*	(+)462
Bihar	270	270	..	588	374	(+)214
Orissa	111	87	(+) 24	245	192	(+) 53
Uttar Pradesh . .	33	34	(—) 1	86*	70	(+) 16
West Bengal . . .	780	551	(+)229	1,958*	1,496*	(+)462
Tripura	20	19	(+) 1	48	46	(+) 2
TOTAL .	1,581	1,243	(+)338	4,137	2,928	(+)1,209

*Based on results of Random Sampling Crop-cutting Surveys except those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and Darjeeling district in the case of West Bengal.

NOTE.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·11. All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55

(Released in November 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	665	635	(+) 30	(+) 4·7
Production (Thousand tons) . . .	1,762	1,924	(—) 162	(—) 8·4

The increase in area has been shared by all States except Madras, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. Despite increase in area, production has recorded considerable decline. The decline in production has been mostly accounted for by decreases recorded in Bihar and West Bengal due to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
Winter	54	51	(+) 3	104*	117*	(—) 13
Summer	19	18	(+) 1	34	41	(—) 7
TOTAL .	73	69	(+) 4	138	158	(—) 20
Bihar	106	97	(+) 9	237	372	(—) 135
Bombay	21	19	(+) 2	104	95	(+) 9
Madhya Pradesh	12	12	..	32	29	(+) 3
Madras—						
Winter	1	2	(—) 1	5	5	..
Summer	18	18	..	51	52	(—) 1
TOTAL .	19	20	(—) 1	56	57	(—) 1
Orissa	20	20	..	19	19	..
Punjab	17	16	(+) 1	87	72	(+) 15
Uttar Pradesh	244	230	(+) 14	653	642	(+) 11
West Bengal—						
Winter	101	100	(+) 1	367*	405*	(—) 38
Summer	4	4	..	7	9	(—) 2
TOTAL .	105	104	(+) 1	374	414	(—) 40
Hyderabad	1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat	5	5	..	8	8	..
Mysore	9	10	(—) 1	9	8	(+) 1
PEPSU	3	3	..	5	6	(—) 1
Rajasthan	2	2	..	4	3	(+) 1
Saurashtra	2	1	(+) 1	9	6	(+) 3
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	1	..
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh—						
Winter	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Summer	21	22	(—) 1	17	25	(—) 8
TOTAL .	21	22	(—) 1	17	26	(—) 9
Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	(*b*)	(+) 1
Tripura	2	2	..	3	3	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	2	(+) 1	4	3	(+) 1
GRAND TOTAL .	665	635	(+) 30	1,762	1,924	(—) 162

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

*Based on the results of crop cutting experiments except those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and of Darjeeling District in the case of West Bengal.

NOTES—1. Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Andhra, Ajmer, Travancore-Cochin and Andaman and Nicobar Islands do not grow potatoes to any appreciable extent.

4·12. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Upto the end of October 1954	 1955
Assam Valley	268,194,015	280,338,190
Cachar	36,561,900	36,683,550
Darjeeling	14,853,714	14,262,903
Dooars	113,732,973	107,292,995
Terai	10,311,017	10,808,141
Bihar	1,864,414	1,659,425
All Others	4,992,226	5,081,396
TOTAL	450,510,259	456,126,600

Source : Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4·13. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	September		January to September	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	1,476,217	2,478,888	19,903,392	20,833,601
Central Travancore	1,773,806	2,587,933	18,588,731	17,412,374
Coorg	20,005	32,668	231,904	220,145
Kanan-Devans	2,479,478	1,899,779	15,392,104	16,978,047
Madurai	112,083	49,548	819,579	757,570
Malabar	26,269	35,701	358,310	314,336
Mundakayam	149,714	195,356	1,887,508	1,865,269
Mysore	83,206	182,613	1,868,184	1,553,047
Nelliampathies	116,529	183,702	1,470,768	1,519,416
Nilgiris	978,525	1,004,376	13,371,574	12,942,288
Nilgiri Wynaad	811,895	1,017,897	9,024,770	8,232,963
South-Travancore	436,441	562,602	5,362,582	5,261,597
Tirunelveli	15,732	43,733	404,179	373,799
Wynaad	689,450	1,044,555	7,554,770	7,040,072
TOTAL	9,169,350	11,319,351	96,238,355	95,304,524

* Includes revised figures for August 1955.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending 2-11-55	 9-11-55	 16-11-55	 23-11-55	 30-11-55	Progressive total from 1-1-55 to 30-11-55
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	4,35,196
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	2,64,897
TOTAL	...	..	...	..	..	7,00,093

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured, 1954-55 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
August 1955	3,009	4,650	2,894	10,553
September 1955	1,476	2,785	6,482	10,743
October 1955	2,078	1,124	8,576	11,778

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1954-55 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	September 30th, 1955				October 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	10,326	5,538	8,701(*a*)	24,565	10,330	5,561	8,697(*a*)	24,588
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	5,203	2,022	4,940	12,165	5,889	2,362	5,489	13,740
Tenders against export sales.	1,750	850	260	2,860	1,750	988	260	2,998
Balance	3,373	2,666	3,501	9,540(*b*)	2,691	2,211	2,948	7,850(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales.	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	62

(*a*) Includes 461 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 37 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 208 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto October 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Receipts (Inclusive of gain-in-weight)	29	2	..	31

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
4-10-55	Mysore	221/6 to 227/8	224/3	195/5	195/5	160/9 to 164/5	162/-
12-10-55	Coimbatore	222/- to 228/8	223/5	186/6 to 198/15	194/8	160/- to 166/3	163/2

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of Sept. 1955	During the corresponding month of previous year	From 1st April 1955 to Sept. 1955	During the corresponding period of last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.A.	..	126,997	1,784,909	558,932
Denmark	..	471	..	471
Netherlands	..	274	..	274
Burma	50,088	21,504	136,440	21,504
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
Rumania	75	..	75	..
TOTAL	50,163	149,246	1,921,424	581,181

*Imports into Principal Ports *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collectors of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of Sept. 1955	During the corresponding month of last year	From 1st April 1955 to September 1955	During the corresponding period of last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United Kingdom	876,989	454,751	13,740,424	20,539,141
Singapore	..	1,084	12,708	42,298
Fdn. of Malaya	25,338	11,801	211,116	53,125
Hong Kong	..	131,658	759,989	1,565,212
Indonesia	244,150	..	7,828,961	8
Australia	..	890	135,778	458,698
Netherlands	70,371	205,050	2,347,401	665,089
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	77
Burma	4,824	63,883	50,864	210,200
Egypt	..	50,000	328,704	1,183,078

TABLE No. 8·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Japan	..	323,014	857,349	1,140,493
Belgium	241,537	59,797	2,674,883	663,075
Irish Republic	..	..	180,680	829,676
Austria	..	..	308,672	352,004
Ceylon	..	..	17,891	10,555
Denmark	..	..	58,614	215,150
China	6,848,033	2,302,554	16,813,600	2,375,510
Yemen	51,145	121,886	269,957	348,655
Aden	992,753	687,114	2,782,946	3,187,955
Muscat	..	..	2,463	861
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Italy	..	..	294,888	..
France	..	..	50	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	30,109
Others	44,000	4	906,509	1,360,937
TOTAL	9,399,140	4,413,486	50,584,459	35,231,906

*Exports from Principal ports *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source: Monthly returns received from Collectors of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			November, 1955 (26-11-55)	October, 1955 (29-10-55)	November, 1954 (27-11-54)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	..	13 12 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	13 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0
	Saugor	..	12 0 0	12 4 0	12 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	7 0 0	8 8 0	7 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	10 2 0	8 8 0	N.Q.
Maize	Bahraich	..	9 12 0	8 4 0	N.Q.
Gram	Abohar	..	7 10 0	6 14 0	7 10 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	..	11 10 0	12 10 0	13 9 9
	Patna	..	13 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	..	17 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0
	Patna	..	17 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
	Bombay	..	22 3 0	22 0 0	16 10 8
	Madras	..	19 7 0	18 7 0	12 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	28 0 0	18 0 0	7 8 0
	Calcutta		24 8 0	22 0 0	12 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	N.R.	15 8 0	11 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		32 4 0	32 2 0	34 8 9
	Calcutta	Indian	32 8 0	32 8 0	29 8 0
Gur	Hapur		10 1 0	16 8 0	10 6 0
	Madras	II Sort	8 13 0	8 13 0	9 14 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	16 0 0	16 8 0	14 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	190 0 0	195 0 0	200 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	160 0 0	172 0 0	170 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	190 0 0	190 0 0	192 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 0	123 7 0	41 2 3
		Prawns	41 2 0	30 14 0	20 9 2
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	95 0 0	50 0 0
		Hilsa	35 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0
Eggs (per 1000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100 0 0	95 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	105 0 0	107 8 0	110 0 0
	Bombay	..	104 0 0	100 0 0	106 0 0
	Jullundur	..	110 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilseeds—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	24 0 0	13 0 0	25 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 8 0	22 0 0	23 6 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	20 4 0	19 9 0	26 7 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	17 12 0	16 12 0	13 10 0
	Madras	Coromandel	15 3 0	16 0 0	16 14 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	20 4 0	19 1 0	16 9 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	20 0 0	18 8 0	14 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	15 8 0	13 9 0	13 1 0
	Madras	Salem	No stock		13 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		13 12 0	12 5 0	11 8 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	22 0 0	21 8 0	26 9 0
		Black	21 8 0	21 0 0	24 1 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 4 0	8 4 0	8 10 9
	Abohar	Desi	10 4 0	10 12 0	9 12 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	..	52 0 0	50 8 0	63 0 0
	Kanpur	..	48 0 0	47 0 0	55 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay	..	37 7 0	36 4 0	36 0 0
	Madras	..	35 10 0	34 1 0	35 3 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay	..	47 12 0	43 12 0	36 0 0
	Kanpur	..	41 8 0	37 8 0	33 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay	..	35 4 0	32 5 0	29 0 3
	Kanpur	..	28 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	..	41 2 0	41 15 0	39 8 0
	Bombay	..	45 8 0	42 9 0	36 11 9
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	..	7 4 0	7 0 0	8 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur	..	5 0 0	4 10 0	6 0 0
	Bombay	..	5 10 0	5 14 0	5 14 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani (*iii*)	N.R.	186 0 0	210 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	595 0 0	552 0 0	741 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	690 0 0	635 0 0	760 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 11 0	277 11 0	267 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled).	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	175 0 0	170 0 0	205 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	153 2 0	N.R.	175 0 0
		Assam Middles	148 4 0	N.R.	165 4 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooars Dust	1 10 0	1 13 0	2 4 0
		Export Clean black pekoe	2 6 0	2 8 0	3 3 6
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	228 0 0	229 0 0	225 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	No Stock	261 0 0	229 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	236 0 0	236 0 0	216 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	230 0 0	231 0 0	224 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	75 0 0	77 0 0	93 0 0
	Cochin	Good	58 8 0	61 3 0	25 12 0
Chillies	Patna		48 0 0	48 0 0	N.Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	105 9 0	114 12 0	119 12 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	79 9 0	125 7 0	77 2 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	(Kalimpong) Big	114 0 0	82 0 0	N.Q.
		(Mysore) Small	800 0 0	920 0 0	N.Q.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1955 crop* Grade 4	N.A.	N.A.	1 4 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	124 4 0	128 3 0	N.Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	8 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		12 4 0	12 8 0	7 4 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to railhead destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.	..	315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	For supply to State Govts.	No Stock		290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	No Stock		290 0 0
4. Nitro-Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	No Stock		290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	..	570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted. N.A. Not available N.R. Not reported.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force fro
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	18-11-55	11 0 0
		Open Market	18-11-55	12 12 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	18-11-55	12 0 0
	Dacca	Coarse	12-11-55	18 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	18-11-55	15 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	19-11-55	72 0 0
				686 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	19-11-55	94 12 0
				902 12 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Pepta	19-11-55	8 12 0
	Lyallpur	American	18-11-55	12 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	19-11-55	205 0 0
Jute	Dacca	..	19-11-55	31 0 0
				151 0 0

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs. † Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash).	(60 lbs.)	22-11-55	206-3/4 cents	13 8 0
		New York	No. 2, Hard winter Kansas city.	Bushel (57 lbs.)	3-10-55	212 cents	14 9 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-11-55	234-3/4 cents	15 5 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-11-55	172-7/8 cents	11 4 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Jan/Feb.	Ton	25-11-55	£25 15 0	12 10 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No.2 Yellow new (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	23-11-55	119½ cents	8 5 0

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(October)	48 lbs.	23-11-55	98¼ cents	8 0 0@
Groundnut	European Ports.		Sudan shelled (c.i.f.)	Ton	26-11-55	£63 10 0	31 2 0
Groundnut oil.	European ports.		South African 2% (c.i.f.)	Ton	26-11-55	£107 0 0 (nominal)	52 6 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3% (c. and f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	26-11-55	£63 0 0	30 14 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian Shipt Nov./Dec. (c.i.f.)	Ton	26-11-55	£108 0 0	52 14 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Indian Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	26-11-55	£102 0 0	50 0 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York		lb.	17-11-55	35·10 cents	1,307 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill firsts	Ton	25-11-55	£90 0 0	214 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as in 26-11-55.
(Canada 2·80-1/8 to 2·80¼ dollars=1£ sterling.)
* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices November 1955 (26-11-55)	 October 1955 (29-10-55)	 November 1954 (27-11-54)
Fruits, (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 12 0	N.Q.	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	N.Q.	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 6 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay		Seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 12 0	N.Q.	0 8 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 6 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices November 1955 (26-11-55)	 October, 1955 (29-10-55)	 November 1954 (27-11-54)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0
	Calcutta	..	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	..	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 9 3	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices November 1955 (26-11-55)	 October 1955 (29-10-55)	 November 1954 (27-11-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	N.Q.	1 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 11 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 7 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
	Madras		Each	..	..	..

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				November, 1955 (26-11-55)	October, 1955 (29-10-55)	November, 1954 (27-11-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	130 (*b*)	130	146
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	285	225 to 315
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200 to 300	200 to 350
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah 6 seers of milk.	Each	280 (*b*)	300	318
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	350 to 550	500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	160 (*b*)	160	178
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400 to 550	350 to 550

N.R. Not reported.

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15-11-55

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base:* Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	1-10-55	8-10-55	15-10-55	22-10-55	29-10-55	Oct. '55	Sept. '55	Oct. '54
Food Articles	308·3	306·4	319·4	322·1	322·8	315·7	313·0	355·9
Industrial Raw Materials	396·2	397·8	407·5	409·2	409·7	404·2	396·1	428·8
Semi-manufactured Articles	325·0	329·4	330·0	332·2	332·2	329·8	324·8	351·8
Manufactured Articles	370·1	373·6	370·2	370·9	371·1	371·2	368·8	376·5
Miscellaneous	560·2	559·9	559·0	559·4	557·8	559·3	556·0	605·7
All Commodities	352·2	353·5	358·7	360·3	360·9	357·2	353·2	381·6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
	(*Base*: 1948=100)				
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—July	104	106	112	152	186
1955—June	93	106	113	153	194
July	97	106	..	156	..

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
(*R*) Revised.
Source: *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base*: 1949=100)		U.S.A. (*Base*: 1948=100)		Canada (*Base*: 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base*: 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	105(R)	106(R)	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	120(R)	117(R)	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	120(R)	120(R)	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	115(R)	119(R)	111*	130
1954	101	101	108	112	115(R)	120(R)	114*	132
1954—July	101	101	110	112	115(R)	120	118*	134(R)
1955—June	89(P)	94(P)	107	111	114	119	125*	139
July	94(P)	96(P)	108	112	114	120	126*	139

**Base*: January 1952=100. (R) Revised. (P) Provisional.

Sources: 1. For India, *the Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.
2. For U.S.A., Canada and U. K., *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for September 1955

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	82	..	..	..	..	56	77	83	..	78	75	78	..	73
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	62	..	42	58	89	62	..	55	94	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	103	..	67	64	..	58	..	62	68	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	95	..	52	..	..	56	..	90	92	63	81	..	82	125
Bamra (Orissa)	119	..	..	..	..	64	93	70	..	67	94	..	136	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	81	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	64	49	60	..	..	61	90	76	..	69	72	..	94	45
Krishna (Hyderabad)	106	..	80	..	59	77	88	67	100	65	88	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	122	..	..	..	..	59	93	60	..	178	105	87	100	139
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	51	..	..	..	102	78	79	82	48	48	..	126	..

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954
Visakhapatnam (Andhra) .	Adivivaram	365	343	401
Srikakulam (Andhra) .	Thettangi	361	348	419
West Godavari (Andhra) .	Alamuru	342	328	421
Kurnool (Andhra) . .	Madavaram . . .	368	372	425
South Arcot (Madras) .	Puliyur	349	339	456
	Agaram	341	336	449
Tiruchirapalli (Madras) .	Thulayanatham . . .	415	425	458
Mathurai (Madras) . .	Eriodu	343	348	400
	Gokilapuram	383	381	420
Coimbatore (Madras) . .	Kinathukadavu . . .	373	386	422
Malabar (Madras) . .	Koduvalli	450	453	493
Chingleput (Madras) . .	Guduvancheri . . .	342	365	471
	Kunnathur . . .	336	334	451

TABLE No. 20

Consumers Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India*

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
1950 . .	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951 . .	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952 . .	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953 . .	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954 . .	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—July .	123	119	76	84	99	99	105	105
1955—June .	107	108	61	73	94	95	91	96
July .	111	111	68	78	96	97	94	98

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* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July, 1955.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Daily working Hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Operations		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra—									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	July 1955	8	2 1 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 5 0
		Aug. 1955	8	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
West Godavari	Kovvali	July 1955	8	1 7 0	1 4 6	1 3 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
		Aug. 1955	8	1 5 4	1 1 6	0 14 6	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
Krishna	Rolapudi	July 1955	8	..	..	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Aug. 1955	8	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Guntur	Kendelur	July 1955	8	1 12 6	0 13 4	0 9 4	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	8	1 11 6	0 13 8	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 10 0
Anantapur	Manepalli	July 1955	8	1 0 6	0 10 10	0 8 2	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Aug. 1955	8	0 14 8	0 10 8	0 7 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Chittoor	Nagari	July 1955	8	1 1 8	0 12 8	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	..
		Aug. 1955	8	1 1 8	0 12 8	0 7 8	..	..	..
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchuol	July 1955	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakochi	July 1955	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
Bihar—									
Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	July 1955	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		Aug. 1955	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	July 1955	8	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
		Aug. 1955	8	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 14 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ranchi	Itki	July 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
		Aug. 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	July 1955	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	Aug. 1955	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	Aug. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Aug. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Aug. 1955	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	*	0 12 0	0 6 0	*
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Aug. 1955	8	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Neralekeri	Aug. 1955	8	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	Aug. 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
		Sep. 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	Aug. 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Sep. 1955	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Aug. 1955	8	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Pulyoorsala	Aug. 1955	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Aug. 1955	9	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Aug. 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 8 0
		Sep. 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labours	Normal Daily working hours	Daily Wages for			Other Agricultural operations
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras—								
Tanjore . .	Alangudi	Aug., 1955	Man		1 15 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
		,,	Woman		..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
		,,	Child		..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli . .	Malayankulam.	Aug., 1955	Man		1 0 0	..	..	0 12 0
		,,	Woman		..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		,,	Child		..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Malabar . .	Manthana	Aug., 1955	Man		1 11 0	..	..	0 15 0
		,,	Woman		..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
		,,	Child		..	..	..	..
Punjab—								
Hissar . .	Mungeli	Aug., 1955	Man	10	1 14 0	..	1 14 0	..
		,,	Woman		..	..	1 10 0	..
		,,	Child		..	..	..	..
Rohtak . .	Sunderpur	Aug., 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
		,,	Woman		..	..	1 0 0	..
		,,	Child		..	..	..	..
Ambala . .	Shahpur	Aug., 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	(A)	2 8 0	2 8 0
		,,	Woman		..	..	..	..
		,,	Child		..	..	..	..
Kangra . .	Birta	Aug., 1955	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
		,,	Woman		..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
		,,	Child		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur . .	Jamsher	Aug., 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
		,,	Woman		..	1 6 0	..	..
		,,	Child		..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur . .	Sodhinagar	Aug., 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		,,	Woman		..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
		,,	Child		1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

(A) This operation is not carried out during this month

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & year	Daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra—									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	July 1955	8	2 4 0	1 8 0	..	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Aug. 1955	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	Kovvali	July 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
		Aug. 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
Krishna	Rolapudi	July 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
		Aug. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
Guntur	Kendalur	July 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	..	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
Anantapur	Manepalle	July 1955	8	3 2 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	..
		Aug. 1955	8	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	..
Chittoor	Nagari	July 1955	8	2 6 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	8	2 8 0	2 2 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rangchuol	July 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakochi	July 1955	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	..
Bihar—									
Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	July 1955	7	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
		Aug. 1955	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	July 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
		Aug. 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	July 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
		Aug. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	July 1955	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalayan	Aug. 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	Aug. 1955	8	3 8 0	*	*	1 0 0	*	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Aug. 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Aug. 1955	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	*	1 0 0	*	*

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Aug. 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Aug. 1955	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Malabar	Manthana	Aug. 1955	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0
Punjab—									
Hissar	Mungeli	Aug. 1955	8	3 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sundarpur	Aug. 1955	8	4 0 0	1 12 6	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Aug. 1955	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Aug. 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Aug. 1955	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Aug. 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisendra	Aug. 1955	8	1 12 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Heralekere	Aug. 1955	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	Aug. 1955	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
		Sep. 1955	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Ugamedi	Aug. 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
		Sep. 1955	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Aug. 1955	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Trivandrum	Pulyoorsala	Aug. 1955	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Aug. 1955	9	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Aug. 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Sep. 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

N.R.—Not reported. ✡ Not engaged.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the Year	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	Area (acres) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1954-55	8-7-55	23,700	24,533	(—) 3·4	8,405	9,147	(—) 8·1
Jowar	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—) 25·6	217	293	(—) 25·9
Bajra	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—) 14·9	346	455	(—) 24·0
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat	Fourth	1954-55	20-7-55	10,560	10,400	(+) 1·5	3,134	3,560	(—) 12·0
Barley	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+) 6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	3,102	2,767	(+) 12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
*Sugarcane**	First	1955-56	10-11-55	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+) 10·9	90	74	(+)22·6@
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+) 10·5	324	272	(+) 19·1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1954-55	18-11-55	3,080	2,928	(+) 9·1	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1955-56	10-11-55	1,634	1,150	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 20·0
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the raw sugar or gur equivalent as reported by Pakistan Govt. is one-tenth of cane production.

† In Million lbs.

@ Percentage increase relates to actual production in lbs. and not to that of thousand tons.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of October 1955 (from 1-10-55 to 28-10-55) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 28-10-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

		Number of bales pressed				
State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	During the month of October 1955 (from 1-10-55 to 28-10-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	During the corresponding period of last Year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	617	2,404	2,463	5,356†	
	Northerns	481	179	1,329	2,194†	
	Westerns	1,687	2,464	3,999	4,779†	
	Mungari	3	187	3	187	
	Coconadas	170	19	1,595	200	
	TOTAL	2,958	5,253	9,389	12,716†	
	Cotton Waste	..	87	..	103	
ASSAM	Comillas	..	..	48‡	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	340	..	403	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included in the totals of Bombay State & All-India total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	340	..	403	
	Cotton Waste	3,284	8,338	6,156	13,432	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach-Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	770	..	770	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	770	..	770	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	1,606	1,149	1,793	1,173	Ahmednagar Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	1,722	3,564	5,279	8,908	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,328	4,713	7,072	10,081	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	1,052	7,023	2,399	11,085	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	311	2,696	1,166	4,213	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	597	..	597	..	
	6. Jarilla	1,955	..	1,955	..	
	TOTAL	3,915	9,719	6,117	15,298	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	3,561	1,919	3,748	1,943	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	2,033	6,260	6,445	13,121	
	8. Cambodia	597	..	597	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	1,052	7,023	2,399	11,085	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	7,243	15,202	13,189	26,149	
	Cotton Waste	3,185	6,751	8,543	10,520	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL		..	..	..	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara Betul and Mandla
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	737	1,848	737	1,848	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	737	1,848	737	1,848	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	4,766	2,877	11,951	8,941	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	3,741	4,355	11,692(*a*)	10,023	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	1,104	713	3,259	884	
	9. Karunganni	2,369	405	3,109	1,325	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	11,980	8,350	30,011(*a*)	21,173	
	Cotton Waste	5,254	5,056	9,618	11,488	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	200	366	200	366	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	2	1,493	2	1,493	
	TOTAL	202	1,859	202	1,859	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	269	1,158	269	1,158	
	TOTAL	269	1,158	269	1,158	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	81	346	81	346	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	50	4,793	50	4,793	
	TOTAL .	131	5,139	131	5,139	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	471	1,050	471	1,050	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	2,359	1,374	2,359	1,374	
	TOTAL .	2,830	2,424	2,830	2,424	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	752	1,762	752	1,762	
	2. Punjab American.	2,680	8,818	2,680	8,818	
	TOTAL .	3,432	10,580	3,432	10,580	
	Cotton waste	..	6	..	6	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	..	206	..	206	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	206	..	206	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	604	..	604	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	766	..	766	
	TOTAL .	..	1,370	..	1,370	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	810	..	810	
	2. Perso-American	..	766	..	766	
	TOTAL	..	1,576	..	1,576	
	Cotton Waste	558	520	558	1,031†	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	225	107	1,087	270	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
..	TOTAL	225	107	1,087	270	
	Cotton Waste	434	541	1,124	1,547	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..		..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	47	..	47	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	..	..	90	62	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	3,598	2,406	4,600	5,399	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	102	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,645	2,406	4,737	5,563	
	Cotton Waste	384	..	895	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American.	..	102	..	102	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	939	1,405	2,661	2,794	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	635	..	898	..	
	TOTAL	1,574	1,507	3,559	2,896	
	Cotton Waste	344	192	344	192	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi.	..	4,260	..	4,260	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	..	1,482	..	1,482	
	TOTAL	..	5,742	..	5,742	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	69	..	69	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	1,136	1,084	1,136	1,110(*b*)	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,205	1,084	1,205	1,110	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	..	..	1,550‡	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,550‡	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.					
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	216‡	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	371	..	371	..	The whole State.
	2. Any other .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	371	..	371	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	33,370	53,655	69,315(*a*)	89,623	
	COTTON WASTE	10,159	13,153	21,082	25,103	

N.A.—Not available.

(*a*) Includes 1,166 bales not reported before.

(*b*) Includes 26 bales relating to the month of September.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Relates to the month of September 1955.

NOTES.—(*i*) No data from Ajmer are yet available.

(*ii*) No bales were pressed in Madhya Bharat and Bhopal State during the month of October 1955.

(*ii*) All-India (Grand Total) total is subject to revision on the receipt of the data from Ajmer.

23·1. Month-end Prices of Sugar at Certain Important Indian Markets, 1954-55

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	November 1954	Dec. 1954	January 1955	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955	July 1955	August 1955	Sept. 1955	October 1955
Hapur	33 1 0	31 7 0	31 4 0	31 6 0	31 13 0	30 9 0	30 7 3	30 9 0	30 7 0	30 7 0	30 2 0	30 3 0
Kanpur	32 0 0	30 3 0	30 8 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	30 8 0	29 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 2 0	29 12 0	30 0 0
Jullundur	31 0 0	29 8 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	31 4 0	30 6 0	30 2 0	30 6 0	30 13 0	30 8 0	30 11 0	30 11 0
Calcutta	29 8 0	32 0 0	30 12 0	30 8 0	31 8 0	31 12 0	31 2 0	30 12 0	30 1 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 8 0
Nagpur	34 0 0	33 8 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	31 12 0	32 0 0	32 4 0	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	31 8 0
Madras	29 13 0	31 11 0	29 14 0	32 5 0	31 15 0	30 5 0	30 2 0	30 4 0	31 7 0	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 7 0
Bombay	34 8 9	33 7 3	30 8 9	30 12 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 10 0	33 10 0	32 8 0	32 11 0	32 2 0
Patna	32 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	30 8 0	31 0 0	33 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

23·2. Month-end Prices of Gur at Certain Important Indian Markets, 1954-55

(Rs. per maund)

State	Markets	Month											
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Assam	Gauhati	28 0 0	29 2 0	15 0 0	17 14 0	17 2 8	16 10 0	16 7 2	17 2 0	16 4 7	20 2 8	17 4 0	16 12 10
Bihar	Patna	22 4 0	13 9 10	13 8 0	13 0 0	13 12 7	13 12 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0
Bombay	Ahmednagar	12 8 0	12 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0
	Bombay	17 12 0	15 6 5	15 0 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 3 0	12 15 6	13 12 7	14 2 8	14 4 10	13 6 5	17 0 0
Delhi	Delhi	14 1 4	12 12 0	13 4 0	13 12 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 3 0
M. Pradesh	Nagpur	15 9 4	14 0 2	13 12 2	13 2 0	12 8 10	12 1 11	12 1 0	14 0 2	13 11 7	13 10 1	13 8 0	15 13 4
Andhra	Kakinada	11 6 5	10 4 8	10 4 7	10 9 0	9 14 10	9 14 0	8 9 5	8 10 1	9 14 0	11 8 4	10 3 3	10 9 6
Madras	Madras	12 8 0	10 11 0	13 8 0	9 12 0	9 0 0	8 10 8	9 0 8	9 0 0	10 6 0	9 4 8	11 4 0	10 8 0
Punjab	Ambala	13 3 4	11 7 2	11 8 0	10 14 0	10 0 0	10 11 0	11 7 8	11 2 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 12 0	13 15 4
	Amritsar	13 1 4	13 0 0	13 2 5	11 6 8	11 4 8	11 9 4	12 0 0	11 14 4	13 8 0	13 6 0	12 11 6	13 12 0
	Jullundur	15 4 0	13 7 5	11 12 0	12 0 4	10 4 0	12 12 4	11 13 4	11 6 8	11 8 10	11 11 2	11 4 0	12 8 0
U. Pradesh	Agra	11 5 9	11 0 0	9 13 10	10 1 10	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 12 6	9 9 5	11 5 4	11 3 8	10 14 4	11 8 10
	Hapur	9 15 10	10 3 10	9 13 0	9 10 3	9 2 5	10 0 6	9 11 2	9 15 7	11 6 4	10 7 9	10 10 8	14 15 1
	Kanpur	13 5 4	11 8 0	11 8 8	12 2 0	10 10 8	12 0 0	11 12 0	11 4 0	12 0 0	12 10 8	12 10 8	12 10 8
	Mathura	10 7 8	10 0 8	9 1 5	9 6 5	8 8 0	9 9 10	8 11 7	9 1 0	11 2 0	10 6 5	11 1 1	10 5 0
	Meerut	10 5 7	N.R.	9 10 0	9 10 8	8 12 0	10 8 0	8 4 0	9 4 0	11 4 0	10 13 7	9 10 0	12 13 1
	Muzzaffarnagar	11 0 6	11 1 2	10 7 7	10 2 5	10 8 10	10 13 3	10 2 7	11 2 0	12 2 8	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 7 0
West Bengal	Calcutta	13 1 0	12 10 7	11 10 0	12 1 6	10 8 0	11 13 8	12 12 5	11 11 10	14 3 2	13 7 4	12 2 8	14 12 0
M. Bharat	Indore	16 6 5	14 9 7	13 12 5	13 6 8	12 2 0	12 6 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	14 13 7	14 10 8	13 4 0	14 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Source.—Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, New Delhi.

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

Among the highlights of the agricultural situation during the month of December 1955 were the decisions taken by the Government in respect of cotton and wheat. Highly buoyant conditions prevailed in the Bombay cotton futures market and both I. C. C. February and May contracts appreciated at such an increasing rate that corrective measures had to be resorted to by the Government. Opening at Rs. 689 and Rs. 666 respectively on the 1st December, the I. C. C. February and May on persistant and sustained bull support progressively increased and attained the level of Rs. 747-8-0 and Rs. 720 on the 23rd of the month when Government announced the suspension of the cotton futures market. The market was, however, opened on the 7th January 1956 under a price restriction of Rs. 700 per candy for February and May deliveries. During the month there was also a sudden spurt in wheat prices. At Hapur wheat prices went up from Rs. 13-4-0 per maund on 2nd December 1955 to Rs. 14-8-0 on 23rd December 1955 and at Moga (Punjab) prices rose from Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 per maund during the same period. To arrest the upward trend of wheat prices, the Government of India started issuing wheat freely from its stocks at Rs. 14 per maund in Calcutta and Bombay. This had the desired effect in bringing down prices and in the first week of January they have shown a tendency to fall at Hapur and Moga.

During the month of December the post monsoon revived its activity in some parts of the country. The condition of standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Bihar, U. P., Punjab and Pepsu and in the cyclone affected area of Madras. In parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa crops were also affected slightly by the attack of insects and pests.

Second Estimate of Mesta for 1955-56 become available which showed an increase of 12·6 per cent in area and 14·1 per cent in production over the previous year.

The food situation in the country continued to be satisfactory. Prices of foodgrains generally showed a hardening tendency. The prices of rice, however, showed some decline in some states. Market prices of wheat continued to show a firm tendency in almost all the states. The upward trend in the prices of wheat appears to be partly a seasonal feature and partly a result of speculative activity. As mentioned above, the issue of wheat freely from Government stocks at Rs. 14 per maund in Calcutta and Bombay arrested the rise in prices. Rice prices ruled firm in the states of Bombay and U. P. and showed a mixed tendency in the states of Andhra and Madras. In other states rice prices ruled easy. Prices of coarse grains viz. jowar, bajra and maize continued to show a firm tendency in almost all the states except in the case of jowar in the states of Andhra and Madras where an easy trend was noticed. The rise in the prices of coarse grains which seems to be persisting despite the arrival of the new crop in the market is partly due to recent floods and heavy rainfall in important producing areas, which have affected both the quality and the quantity of the new crop.

Sugar market continued to show an easy tendency. At Bombay the market opened at Rs. 32-4-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 32-6-0 while at Kanpur the prices declined from Rs. 30 per maund to Rs. 29.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets generally ruled firm during December. The main factors responsible for the upward trend of the prices were inadequate arrivals, fear of damage caused to the standing groundnut crop in Madras by cyclone and brisk overseas enquiries for groundnut oil. In sympathy with a rise in the prices of groundnut oil, the prices of other oils viz. linseed oil, castor oil and seasmum oil registered considerable advances. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay during the last week of the month were higher by Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 5-1-0 per maund respectively compared to those in the last week of the previous month. The castorseed market however presented a mixed trend.

In the spot cotton section at Sewree (Bombay) prices showed a marked improvement.

The Calcutta loose jute market after a quiet opening in the month of December, steadied up with the advancement of the month. With the announcement of the unsealing on 2½ per cent of looms by IJMA, prices of raw jute showed an upward trend. Though the unsealing was to come into effect only from January 1956 the announcement had its repercussions in the raw jute market.

Prices of different grades of the 1955 flue cured Virginia tobacco remained more or less steady with the exception of prices of some grades of redried leafs showing an upward trend.

Latest available data on arrivals; imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during 1955 amounted to 7·0 lakh tons as against 7·99 lakh tons in 1954.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on December 1, 1955 showed a marked increase of 2·61 lakh tons as compared to those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 up to 22nd December, 1955 showed a substantial rise of 1·62 lakh tons as compared to the corresponding period of last season. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market during December 1955 fluctuated between 5,000 to 9,000 maunds per day.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut oil and linseed oil during September 1955 were decidedly higher than those in September 1954 while groundnut kernel and castor oil exports during the corresponding period were slightly lower.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1955 to 22nd December 1955 were appreciably higher than those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. During September 1955 imports of raw cotton into India, exports from India and consumption by mills were also higher than those in September 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and mill stations and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in November 1955 than in the corresponding month of last year while imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the same period were lower.

(*vi*) In respect of unmanufactured tobacco exports during September 1955 were appreciably lower as compared to those in the previous month but were decidedly higher than those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

The Joint Indo-U. S. Team set up in November 1954 to make a comprehensive study of organisation, functions and working of the Indian and American Agricultural Research Institutes and Colleges has submitted its Report to Government. The Report covers, among other things, recommendations and observation on organisation of rural universities, post-graduate colleges, educational standards and technical co-operation. A brief summary of the Report is given elsewhere in this journal.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING DECEMBER 1955

The postmonsoon revived its activity in some parts of the country during the month under review.

The rainfall since the commencement of the postmonsoon on 1st October 1955 upto the 28th Deccember 1955 was in excess in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, East Rajasthan, the Central parts of the country, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) Hyderabad, Malabar—South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and normal in the Bay Islands, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Coastal Andhra Desa, Tamilnad and Mysore. It was deficient in Bihar and Rayaleseema and scanty in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and West Rajasthan.

Preparation of land, sowing of rabi crops, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, chillies and turmeric, harvesting and threshing of paddy and other kharif crops, irrigation of standing crops and harvesting of sugarcane and groundnut were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Bihar, U.P., Punjab and Pepsu and in the cyclone affected area of Madras. In parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa crops were also affected slightly by the attack of insects and pests. Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Mysore and Pepsu, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(1) FOODGRAINS

The food situation in the country continued to be satisfactory. Certain coastal districts of Madras state were hit by cyclone which caused damage to some crops. Four taluqas each of the Tanjore and Madurai districts and two taluqas of the Tiruchirapalli district were the worst affected areas. The State as well as the Central Government have taken all possible measures to relieve the distress of the affected people. The Minister for Food and Agriculture in his capacity as Chairman, Indian People's Famine Trust Fund has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 from this Fund for distress relief in the cyclone affected areas of the above State. The Government of India also allotted 2,000 tons of rice from the Central stocks in the Madras region for gratuitous relief in the cyclone-affected areas. This allotment was in addition to the 1,300 tons of rice and 236 tons of jowar which they had made available to Madras earlier as free gifts.

Prices of foodgrains generally showed a hardening tendency. The prices of rice, however, showed some decline in some states.

Market prices of wheat continued to show a firm tendency in almost all the States. The upward trend in the prices of wheat appears to be partly a seasonal feature. To a certain extent, it can also be attributed to an unwarranted psychology of scarcity caused by the recent floods and heavy rains in the important wheat producing areas. The rise in prices of wheat, however, seems to be primarily speculative. In order to arrest the uptrend of wheat prices, the Government of India started issuing wheat freely from its stocks at Rs. 14 per maund in Calcutta and Bombay from 5th December. This has had its effects and wheat prices are now ruling comparatively steady. Prices of wheat generally ranged between Rs. 13 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Bihar, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 in Bombay, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14-6-0 in Madhya Pradesh and U.P., Rs. 14 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Punjab and Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 per maund in Madhya Bharat.

Rice prices ruled firm in the States of Bombay and U.P. In Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal the prices, however, showed some easy tendency as compared to previous months. Prices of rice showed a mixed tendency in the States of Andhra and Madras. They generally ranged between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8-0 per maund in Andhra, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 in Assam, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17 in Bombay, Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 17-8-0 in Madras, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 in U.P. and Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 per maund in West Bengal.

Prices of coarse grains viz. jowar, bajra and maize continued to show a firm tendency in almost all the states during the month under review. In the case of jowar, however, a steady trend was noticed in the states of Andhra and Madras. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 per maund in Andhra and Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 in Bombay, Madras and U.P. for jowar; Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 in Punjab, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per maund in U.P. and Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 in Rajasthan for bajra and Rs. 9 and Rs. 10-8-0 in U.P. and Bihar, Rs. 10 and Rs. 11 in Punjab and Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 per maund in Bombay for maize. The rise in the prices of coarse grains which seems to be persisting despite the arrival of the new crop in the market is partly due to recent floods and heavy rainfall in important producing areas, which have affected both the quality and quantity of the new crop. It may also be mentioned that the prices of these coarse grains had drifted to uneconomic levels in several parts of the country during the last harvesting season and part of the present rise in prices may be regarded as a recovery from those uneconomic levels.

Total imports during 1955 amounted to 7·0 lakh tons, comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakhs tons of rice.

The Government of India has decided to continue licensing of Jowar freely for export outside India within an overall ceiling, subject to maximum of 500 tons by an individual exporter from all ports during the half year January —June 1956 or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier to all permissible destinations excluding Portuguese Possessions in India. The over all ceiling will be the balance quantity actually remaining unshipped at the end of December 1955 out of the quota released for export on 6th June 1955.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India for the 1955-56 season upto 22nd December 1955 amounted to 2·59, lakh tons as against 2·40 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season upto 22nd December 1955 was 121, as against 116 in the corresponding period of 1954-55 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on December 1, 1955 were about 3·53 lakh tons as against 0·97 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to December 22, 1955 was about 2·13 lakh tons as against 0·51 lakh tons during the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd December 1955 were 4·57 lakh tons as compared to 2·25 lakh tons on the same date, a year earlier.

Government of India released for free sale in the market 76 thousand tons, the entire balance of 1954-55 production, during the month of December 1955. In addition to that, 40·3 thousand tons were released out of 1955-56 production.

Imports of refined sugar which were already contracted during 1954-55 season, amounted to 23.42 thousand tons in December 1955. In these imports shares of different ports viz. Bombay, Madras and Cochin were 14.95, 2.47 and 6.00 thousand tons respectively.

Sugar market continued to show an easy tendency, and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The following table gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during December—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending 26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
Hapur	30 1 0	30 1 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 9 0	30 6 0
Kanpur	30 0 0	30 0 0	29 12 0	N.R.	29 0 0	29 0 0
Jullundur	30 6 0	29 14 0	29 14 0	29 14 0	30 0 0	29 14 0
Calcutta	32 8 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	32 0 0
Nagpur	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 4 0	32 0 0	31 8 0	31 8 0
Madras	31 5 0	31 5 0	31 5 0	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 7 0
Bombay	32 4 0	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 2 0	32 4 0	32 6 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during the month fluctuated between 5,000 to 9,000 maunds. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 10,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 15,000 mds. at the end of November 1955.

Gur markets exhibited a mixed tendency during the month. Compared with the price at the end of the last month prices at the close of this month were lower at Kanpur, Calcutta and Patna by Rs. 0-12-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 6 per md. respectively. On the other hand, prices at Hapur and Madras rose by Rs. 2-9-0 and 1-10-0 per md. respectively. The following table shows the weekly wholesale prices at certain important centres—

(Rs. per maund).

Market	Week ending 26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
Hapur . . .	0 1 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 4 0	12 8 0	12 0 0
Kanpur . . .	13 8 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	N.R.	13 0 0	12 12 0
Calcutta . . .	15 4 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Madras . . .	8 13 0	8 13 0	10 7 0	8 4 0	10 7 0	10 7 0
Bombay . . .	16 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	16 8 0	16 0 0
Patna . . .	15 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not Reported

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and oils markets ruled firm during the month. The main factors responsible for the upward trend in the prices were: inadequate arrivals, fear of damage caused to the standing groundnut crop in Madras by cyclone and brisk overseas enquiries for groundnut oil. In sympathy with a rise in the prices of groundnut oil, the prices of other oils viz. linseed oil, castor oil and seasamum oil registered considerable advances over those prevailing in the preceding month.

(a) Groundnut

During December, harvesting of the 1955-56 groundnut crop was in progress in the principal groundnut producing areas. Sowings of the Summer groundnut crop were also being continued in Andhra and Madras. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some districts of Madras where damage was caused by the recent cyclone.

The groundnut and groundnut oil prices in the country continued their upward march during the month under review. Inadequate arrivals and the fear of damage caused to the standing groundnut crop in Madras by the recent cyclone, were the chief sources of inspiration for speculators to rig up the market. Besides, overseas enquiries particularly from the U.K. and Burma were also good. The bullish fervour in the markets, however, subsided towards the close of the month and the advances gained earlier were lost partially. Nevertheless the closing quotations of groundnuts and groundnut oil for December 1955 were considerably higher than those prevailing at the beginning. At European ports, the South African groundnut oil continued to be stationray at Rs. 52-6-0 per maund, whereas the Indian variety recorded sizable gains during the course of the month. The following table gives prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
Groundnut (Kernel)						
Bombay (Bold) .	17 12 0	17 8 0	18 0 0	19 4 0	20 13 0	20 0 0
Madras . . .	15 3 0	16 9 0	17 1 0	17 1 0	18 0 0	17 13 0
Groundnut Oil—						
Bombay . . .	37 7 0	37 7 0	38 12 0	41 4 0	44 2 0	42 8 0
Madras . . .	35 10 0	36 1 0	37 1 0	37 14 0	41 7 0	39 3 0
European Ports—						
Indian crude 3% .	51 3 0	51 15 0	53 14 0	54 6 0	55 3 0	55 13 0
South African 2% .	52 6 0	52 6 0	52 6 0	52 6 0	52 6 0	52 6 0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during September 1955 amounted to 15 tons and 4,550 tons respectively as compared to 42 tons and 2,035 tons in the corresponding month of the last year. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the first half of the current financial year i.e. April to September 55 aggregated 13,351 tons and 70,822 tons as against 2,345 tons and 6,016 tons exported during April to September 1954.

(b) Linseed

During the month under review the sowings of the 1955-56 linseed crop were reported to be in progress in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P. and PEPSU. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Bombay, Madras and Orissa.

Linseed and linseed oil prices in India generally firmed up in the first three weeks of the month partly in sympathy with the groundnut section and partly due to expectation of renewed overseas demand for linseed oil. In the last week, however, they exhibited an easy trend. Thus Bombay linseed market in December which opened at Rs. 20-1-0 per maund, advanced by over Rs. 2-upto the third week, in the last week it declined slightly and closed at Rs. 21-10-0 per maund. Similarly prices of the linseed oil gained over Rs. 5 in the first three weeks and was quoted at Rs. 52-14-0 per maund on 24th December 1955. It declined, however, to Rs. 51-12-0 per maund in the last week of the month. At European ports the prices of Indian variety of linseed oil improved from Rs. 53-14-0 to Rs. 61-4-0 per maund in the first three weeks but declined to Rs. 60-12-0 per maund toward the close of the month. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices at diffrrent centres in India and also at European ports during December 1955—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	20 4 0	20 1 0	21 4 0	21 2 0	22 5 0	21 10 0
Calcutta (Small)	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 12 0	21 4 0	23 0 0	22 12 0
Kanpur (Bold)	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 8 0	N.R.	20 8 0	20 8 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	47 12 0	47 12 0	48 2 0	49 14 0	52 14 0	51 12 0
Kanpur	41 8 0	41 8 0	43 8 0	N.R.	45 0 0	45 0 0
U.K. Ports (Indian variety)	52 14 0	53 14 0	54 14 0	58 5 0	61 4 0	60 12 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during september 1955 amounted to 5,353 tons bringing the total since April 1955 to 53,255 tons. The figures for the corresponding period of the previous year were 59 tons and 982 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Castorseed market presented a mixed trend during the month under review. In the beginning of the month, prices of castorseed at Bombay and Jadcherla (Hyderabad) recorded minor losses due to lack of demand, but in the next two weeks, they showed an upward trend due to some encouraging enquiries for castor oil from both local as well as overseas markets. Castor oil prices also followed a similar trend; at Bombay they showed an easy trend in the beginning of the month, but by the third week they moved up to Rs. 37-7-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 34-14-0 per md. In the last week of the month, however, they lost some ground and castor oil was quoted at Rs. 36 per md. At Kanpur prices of castor oil however remained steady at Rs. 28 per md. during the first fortnight, but in the second fortnight they improved by Rs. 5 to close at Rs. 33 per md. At European ports, Indian castor oil (commercial) prices maintained an upward trend upto the third week of the month when it was quoted at Rs. 52-14-0 per md. and remained at this level in the last week also as against last month's closing quotation of Rs. 50 per md The following table shows the price trend of castorseed and castor oil during December 1955—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
Castorseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	15 8 0	14 10 0	14 4 0	15 0 0	15 5 0	14 12 0
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur	11 4 0	11 4 0	12 0 0	N.R.	12 4 0	13 0 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	13 12 0	12 13 0	13 6 0	13 12 0	14 0 0	13 12 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	35 4 0	34 14 0	35 7 0	36 0 0	37 7 0	36 0 0
Kanpur	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	N.R.	33 0 0	33 0 0
Madras	31 5 0	31 5 0	32 1 0	32 1 0	32 15 0	32 15 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Commercial C. & F.)	50 0 0	50 7 0	50 15 0	51 7 0	52 14 0	52 14 0

N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No stock.

Exports of castor oil during September 1955 amounted to 3,014 tons as against 3,626 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports of castoroil during the period April-September 1955 were 20,857 tons while only 14,650 tons of this oil were exported during the corresponding period of 1954.

(*iv*) COTTON

The out-standing development during the month under review in the Indian cotton market was the suspension of the Futures Trading in cotton at Bombay, by the Government of India from the 23rd December 1955. This was necessitated by the hectic and unbridled speculative activity in the February Futures which had been rigged up to a record high level of Rs. 747-8-0 per candy of cotton on the 23rd December 1955. It is reported that due to floods in Punjab and unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period, the quality of cotton during the current year has suffered. The grade of tenderable cotton is poor, and sufficient quantity of tenderable cotton is also not available. As a result of this heavy speculation and option dealing boosted the price to high levels and the Government had to intervene in the general public interest. The order by the Government to close the futures market, which was initially promulgated for a period of one week, was further extended upto 6th January 1956.

The Government of India announced on the 12th December 1955 that licences for import of raw cotton of staple length not less than 1-1/16″ from non-dollar area would, as in the past, be again issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay against prior sales to mills or importers' account on production of evidence of purchase from overseas shippers. Issue of these licences would not be linked with purchase of American cotton under the Aid Programme.

According to a notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, on the 20th December 1955 no application for import of raw cotton from U.S.A. under the procedure outlined in April 1955 will be entertained in the immediate future. The import of raw cotton of 1-1/16″ and above from dollar area however would be lincensed as in the past. Licences issued would be valid for shipment upto the end of June 1956. Government of India also announced the extension of the period of licences for export of cotton, due to expire on 31st December 1955, upto 31st March 1956.

According to the latest trade estimate framed at the end of November 1955 the cotton production in the country would be lower at 48·65 lakh bales as compared to the earlier estimate of 51·95 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate by the trade for the previous season were 48·2 lakh bales and 54·6 lakh bales respectively.

Imports of raw cotton into India during September 1955 amounted to 30,000 bales as against 53,000 bales in the preceding month and 28,000 bales during the corresponding month of the 1954-55 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during September 1955 were high at 1,05,000 bales as against 74,000 bales and 9,300 bales during August 1955 and September 1954 respectively

The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton with the Indian mills—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	September 1955	September 1954	30-9-55	30-9-54
Indian cottons	3·83	3·28	12·78	9·16
Pakistan cottons	..	(*a*)	..	(*a*)
Egyptian cottons	0·15	0·19	0·27	0·58
Other foreign cottons	0·30	0.42	1·45	1·11
Total of All cottons	4·28	3·89	14·50	10·85

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 22-12-55	1-9-54 to 22-12-54
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	3·60	2·75
Consumption of cotton by Mills	3·83	3·83
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants at Bombay as on 22nd December .	4·91	3·34

During the month of December highly buoyant conditions prevailed in the Bombay Futures Market and both I.C.C. February and May contracts appreciated at such an increasing rate that corrective measures had to be resorted to by the Government. The market had been in the grip of bulls throughout the month till its forced closure on the 23rd December. The factors that fanned this bullish fervour were many. First of all, there had been a sharp downward revision of the crop estimate this season, by trade, apart from fears of deterioration of quality. Persistent rumours of fresh export quota, renewed terminal markets reports of excellent off-take in the cloth market, and restricted arrivals at further inspired the sentiment of operators. Despite the annoucement of resumption of non-dollar area cotton imports, the market sentiment remained firm and cheerful, as it was generally feared in the trade circles that there might not be much tenderable cotton against the ruling February contract. The bullish tendency gained further support on news about the temporarily shelving of U.S. Aid cotton scheme, and the cotton crop pestilence in Surat and some parts of Gujarat. Opening at Rs. 689 and Rs. 666 respectively on the 1st of December the I.C.C. February and May contracts on persistent and sustained bull support progressively increased and attained the level of Rs. 747-8-0 and Rs. 720 on the 23rd of the month.

In the cotton spot market at Bombay though prices remained firm, especially during the first half of the month, the demand and turn over remained only moderate, as mills showed interest more in futures than in ready lots. However some transactions were put through in Punjab staple styles Vijay, Kalyan, Bengal and Jarilla. During the latter part of the month, the spot market reported inactivity and dull conditions, but during the last few days of the month, the market witnessed a revival of mill demand, particularly in Jarilla, Vijay and Punjab growths. Among exportable styles demand was concentrated mostly on Zoda, yellow Pickings and Waged during the early half of the month. Enquiries came mainly from Japan, Belgium, Liverpool and Hongkong. But later the foreign demand faded away, as the buyers were not interested at higher levels. The import section which was somewhat dull during the earlier days became active following the Government's announcement regarding the import of non-dollar area cotton. Attention was mainly focussed on Egyptian and African cotton. The week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as follows —

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla, M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Punjab Abohar American
26-11-55	N.A.	N.A.	595	771
3-12-55	760	660	600	777
10-12-55	778	640	605	762
17-12-55	795	616	619	777
24-12-55	800	671	595	798
31-12-55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of Kapas in the different markets of the country reflected more or less the trend in the cotton lint market. The following table gives the week-end quotations in some of the centres—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Madras	Hyderabad	Mysore
Centre	Tirupur	Nanded	Devanagare
Variety	Karunganni	G 6	Laxmi
26-11-55	N.A.	261	286
3-12-55	210	272	307
10-12-55	N.A.	268	314
17-12-55	N.A.	275	314
24-12-55	N.A.	275	300
31-12-55	N.A.	272	N.A.

N.A—Not available.

A steady trend was in evidence in the Karachi cotton market during the first week of the month. The Chief factors which imparted steadiness were, reports of a reduction in the current Sind cotton crop, good buying enquiries from overseas countries and the increasing pace of exports during the current season. Later, however, the undertone of the market became distinctly weak and there was considerable selling pressure induced by expectation of a marked increase in over-all cotton out put during 1955-56 season. The reported improvement in output coupled with expectation of a lower exports impelled the trade to lighten their commitments and consequently cotton prices suffered a set-back. The week-end price quotations for the Karachi cotton market were as under—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

Week-ending	4-F. Punjab R.G.
26-11-55	676
3-12-55	676
10-12-55	707
17-12-55	705
24-12-55	703
31-12-55	680

According to the December estimate of cotton released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture the area under and production of cotton in that country during the current season were placed at 17·5 million acres and 14·7 million bales respectively, as against the November estimate of 16·5 million acres and 14·8 million bales, and the final estimate of 19·79 million acres and 13·68 million bales for the preceding season. The yield per acre indicated by the latest estimate would thus be 416 lbs. as compared to the 341 lbs. obtained during 1954-55.

The New York spot market ruled more or less firm during the major part of the month, reflecting heavy loan entries. The strength of the textile market and expectation of small tenders against December delivery had also lent support to the market. But during the closing days of the month the market became weak and bearish. The main factor that influenced prices were higher private estimates of the current seasons cotton crop and continued uncertainty regarding Government price support policy for the next season. These factors led to some liquidation and hedge selling and consequently cotton values staged a retreat. The following are the latest available week-end spot price quotation—

Week-ending	New York	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
24-11-55	N.A.	N.A.
1-12-55	34·90	1,300
8-12-55	34·80	1,290
15-12-55	35·00	1,305
22-12-55	35·10	1,307
29-12-55	35·00	1,305

N.A.—Not available.

(*v*) JUTE

An important development during the month under review in the jute market was the decision by the I.J.M.A. to unseal 2½ per cent of the 12½ per cent powerlooms lying idle with the mills with effect from January 1956. This decision by the I.J.M.A. indicates the favourable raw jute supply position and the demand for Indian jute goods abroad.

In November 1955 the arrival of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations amounted to 799 thousand bales as against 787 thousand bales during November 1954; of these 680 thousand bales were of Indian origin as against the corresponding figure of 665 thousand bales in November 1954. Total arrivals in the current season (July to November) amounted to 2,386 thousand bales as compared to 2,279 thousand bales during the corresponding period of last season. Of these total arrivals during the current season, arrivals of raw jute of Indian origin amounted to 17,65 thousand bales as against 18,42 thousand bales during the corresponding period of last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November 1955 aggregated 119 thousand bales, as against 1,22 thousand bales in November 1954. Total imports from Pakistan during the current season July to November 1955 amounted to 6,21 thousand bales as against 4,35 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute in November 1955 by mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. was 5,38 thousand bales as against 5,18 thousand bales in November 1954. This was 78 thousand bales more than in October 1955. This was due to mills working for a larger number of hours in November as compared to the previous month. The total consumption during July—November 1955 was 24,37 thousand bales, as against 22,79 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1954.

The stocks of raw jute with the mills at Calcutta stood at 8·05 lakh bales at the end of November 1955, as against 5·32 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 11·10 lakh bales at the end of November 1954.

The Calcutta loose jute market after a quiet opening in the month of December, steadied up with the advancement of the month. With the announcement of the unsealing of 2½ per cent of looms by the I.J.M.A. prices of raw jute showed an upward trend. Though the unsealing was to come into effect only from January the announcement had its repercussions in the raw jute market. Since the Third Estimate of Pakistan raw jute fell far short of trade estimates, Indian raw jute holders position seemed to have further strengthened.

However, Mills evinced only small interest. Up-country markets continued to exer influence and all sellers were nervous about new business due to previous commitments. The following table gives the ruling prices at the week-ends during the month—

(December/January Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	30-12-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern	27 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0
Assam	27 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0
Orissa	28 0 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 8 0
Murshidabad	26 8 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0
Western	27 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0
Jungli	26 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
Daisee	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
U. P.	26 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0

* January/February delivery

Opening quietly the Calcutta baled jute market steadied during the later part of December in sympathy with loose jute market but came down generally to opening levels by the third week of the month. The following table gives week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

(December/January Delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mill Firsts	810 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0(b)
Mill lightnings	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0(b)
Daisee L. G.	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	165 0 0	160 0 0	165 0 0(b)
Indian N.C.	107 0 0	(a)107 0 0	102 0 0	110 0 0	107 0 0	108 0 0

(a) November/December delivery (b) January/February delivery.

In the up-country markets arrivals of jute were very low during the month under review. In the first week business was small and prices declined in sympathy with Calcutta prices. But as the month advanced they firmed up. However, by the end of the month there was some decline in the prices due to little business and with sellers reserved. The week-end quotations of the bottom variety of jute in some of the important up-country markets are given below—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending					
	24-11-55	3-12-55	8-12-55	15-12-55	22-12-55	29-12-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Purnea (Bihar)	23 8 0	22 8 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
Nowgong (Assam)	22 5 0	21 5 0	20 7 0	21 13 0	21 0 0	22 6 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	23 14 0	22 15 0	22 11 0	N.A.	22 11 0	22 11 0
Danpur (Orissa)	25 0 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

The Calcutta jute goods market was in a buoyant mood with prices of Hessian showing sizeable improvements over previous levels, due to increased foreign demand and low stocks with the mills. Sacking prices however experienced a slight fall during the month. The following table gives the week-end quotations of Hessian and Sacking—

Variety	Unit	Week ending					
		26-11-55	3-12-55	10-12-55	17- 2-55	24-12-55	31-12-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hessian 40″×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	40 13 0	41 0 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	41 0 0	41 8 0
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	115 12 0	115 4 0	112 8 0	114 10 0	112 10 0	114 2 0

According to the All-India Second Estimate of Mesta for 1955-56 the current year's area and production have been put at 5,79 thousand acres and 11,59 thousand bales (of 4,00 lbs. each) as against the Adjusted Second Estimate of 5,14 thousand acres and 10,16 thousand bales respectively of the previous season. This shows an increase of 65 thousand acres or 12·6 per cent in area and 1,43 thousand bales or 14·1 per cent in production. The increase in area and production has been reported mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra and has been attributed to better climatic conditions during the current year. Hyderabad state however has registered some decrease in area and production due to unfavourable weather conditions. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta during 1955-56.

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During November, sowing of the 1955-56 crop was almost over in most of the tobacco growing states. In Belgaum district of Bombay (Nipani Zone), field operations such as hard-khurpening, mulching, suckering and topping of cigarette tobacco were reported to be progressing well. In Punjab, the early sown tobacco was ready for planting operations. Transplanting of tobacco seedlings was reported to be progressing well in Guntur, Krishna and East and West Godavari districts of Andhra. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory in almost all the states except for Tiruchirapalli district of Madras where the crop was affected badly due to cyclone and heavy rains.

According to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during the period April to June 1955 is estimated at 149·8 million lbs. of which Madras and Andhra together accounted for about 35·1 million lbs., Bombay 29·5 million lbs. and Uttar Pradesh 24·9 million lbs. During the same period about 110 million lbs. of Cigar and Cheroots and about 15,607·2 million lbs. of cigarettes were cleared for home consumption.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that about 0·46 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, about 0·40 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and about 0·19 million lbs. of sun cured country including gulla varieties were purchased by major and other companies during November. Stocks in that market were reported low.

In Krishna East and West Godavari districts of Andhra, the marketing of Natu tobacco was brisk during November due to great demands from the neighbouring districts. In Krishna district, the prices of natu tobacco during the month ranged between Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 per candy of 500 lbs. according to the quality while in East & West Godavari districts prices of the same tobacco ranged between Rs. 150 to 700 lbs. per candy. In Coimbatore district, the market prices of different varieties of chewing tobacco and imported bidi to tobacco maintained a steady level during the month. Guntur market toned up towards the close of November due to the orders from China for the export of flue-cured virginia redried strips (grades DB, DG and PL). During December, the prices of different grades of the 1955 flue-cured virginia crop remained more or less steady with the exception of prices of some grades of re-dried leafs showing an upward trend; re-dried strips grade no.LBY and re-dried leafs grade no LBY and LBY2 closed for the month under review at Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-1-0 and Re. 0-13-0 per lb. respectively as compared to the opening quotations of Rs. 1-6-0, Re. 1-0-0 and Re. 0-12-0 per lb.

The Govt. of India has recently clarified, for the information of trade, that hookah tobacco which is generally used for smoking in hookah does not fall under any of the controlled varieties of tobacco and also that its export is allowed without any licensing formalities. The Central Government decided on 28th November 1955 to withdraw with effect from 1st January 1956 all existing tariff concessions for unmanufactured tobacco other than flue-cured and flue-cured "choora" tobacco, pertaining to the 1952-53 and earlier crops and also the concession granted to curers' stocks pertaining to the 1953-54 crops. These concessions have been in existence since April 1954 and were specially granted to assist the liquidation of the stocks of such tobacco pertaining to the inferior crops of the 1952-53 season.

The Central Government also decided on 28th November 1955 to exempt, w.e.f. 1st January 1956—

(i) Flue-cured scrap tobacco of the variety known as 'choora' and consisting of flakes not larger than one-fifty of an inch square in size, from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of fourteen annas per lb.;

(ii) Varieties of unmanufactured tobacco, whether flue-cured or other than flue-cured which are capable of being used for the manufacture of biris, but are proved to the satisfaction of and are notified by the Controller as varieties which are not in fact utilised only to a negligible extent within the limits of an area specified by him in the notification for the manufacture of biris, from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of annas six per lb.

About 1·0 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during October 1955 as against 3·1 million lbs. in October 1954. Of the 1·0 million lbs., 0·7 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 0·2 million lbs. of sun-cured (natu) country while the balance 0·1 million lbs. included sun-cured virginia, white burley, motihari and jutty graded varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during September 1955 amounted to 9·4 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0·5 crores against nearly 4·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·3 crores in the corresponding month of 1954. Of the total quantity exported during September 1955, U. K. alone accounted for about 0·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·2 crores. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the six months April to September 1955 amounted to about 42·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5·6 crores as against 39·0 million lbs. worth about 6·5 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

IV AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G. M. F. Schemes during November 1955, as reported by various states was as follows—

In West Bengal, the Directorate of Agriculture completed four small irrigation schemes relating to construction and improvement of dams and channels bringing under irrigation an area of 850 acres. In addition to this, Irrigation and Waterways Department completed one irrigation scheme and also one drainage scheme benefiting an area of 19,095 acres. In Assam, five pumping sets were engaged at Boro Paddy irrigation centres. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of six wells was completed. Besides two old tanks were repaired and four rahats and four pumping sets were installed at the site of cultivators fields.

In Andhra, 801 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers under the land Improvement Schemes. The Government of Madhya Pradesh advanced taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 5,750/- for the purchase of one tractor. In Hyderabad, 947 acres of land were bunded under contour bunding schemes. In Assam, an area of 164 acres was dozed, an area of 23 acres was ploughed, an area of 65 acres was reploughed and an area of 83 acres was harrowed. In Vindhya Pradesh 727 acres of Rabi area were embanked, 464 acres of paddy area were bunded, 461 acres of land were reclaimed by private parties and 484 acres of land were broken by bullock power.

The quantity of fertilizers distributed was 14,566 tons of ammonium sulphate and 19 tons of super phosphate in Andhra, 252 tons of ammonium sulphate and 4 tons of super phosphate in Hyderabad, 41 tons of ammonium sulphate and 15 tons of super phosphate in Vindhya Pradesh, 8 tons of ammonium sulphate and 16 tons of super phosphate in Coorg and 54 tons of ammonium sulphate in Ajmer. Besides, 395 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture and 10 tons of green manure were distributed in Hyderabad, 2 tons of bonemeal in West Bengal, 198 tons of town compost in Vindhya Pradesh, 59 tons of town compost in Assam and 7 tons of groundnut cake and 9 tons of bonemeal in Coorg.

In Hyderabad, 3 tons of improved paddy seed, 153 tons of improved wheat seed and 406 tons of improved jowar seed were distributed to cultivators. The Government of West Bengal distributed 19 tons of paddy seed, 28 tons of wheat seed and 23 tons of pulses seed through Government seed Stores. The Andhra Government reported that about 58 tons of improved paddy seed and 18 tons of green manure seed were procured and a quantity of 72 tons of paddy seed and 12 tons of green manure seed were distributed during the month.

Sindri exceeds production target for 1955—The Sindri Fertilizer Factory has exceeded its target of ammonium sulphate production for 1955. The target fixed at 320,000 tons was reached on the night of December 27-28, 1955, when the total production stood at 3,20,262 tons. The production in 1955 is thus likely to be nearly 50,000 tons more than the production in 1954 which was 2,75,529 tons.

India to send Anti-Locust Team abroad—India will be sending an anti-locust team to the Arabian Peninsula, for the second time, to fight the locust menace there in 1956.

(*ii*) PLANNING

C. P. A. appoints Expert Committee

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and the Development Commissioners Conference held in 1955 in Simla, the Community Project Administration have appointed an Expert Committee with Shri M. S. Randhawa, Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, as Chairman to examine the entire field of training programme and make recommendations for its improvement. The Committee will go into the entire subject of training, both initial, and follow-up, and make suitable recommendations in respect of the different categories of project personnel. The examination will include method of selection of trainees, organisation and evaluation of the training programme and inspection of Training Centres.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Madras have published a Bill for the fixing of fair rent payable by cultivating tenants to the landowners. The Bill proposes to fix fair rent at 40 per cent of the normal gross produce and provides that the tenant shall bear the expenses of cultivation while the landowner shall be responsible for all dues to the Government and local authorities except those dues which are expressly made payable by the tenant. The legislation is proposed to be enforced from 1st April 1956 in the entire State of Madras excepting areas governed by the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929. The procedure for determining the fair rent is laid down in the Bill and provision has also been made for the constitution of rent courts and rent tribunals. This Bill is the second important measure being taken by the Madras Government in the direction of tenancy reforms proposed in the First Five Year Plan, the first step having been the enactment of legislation for the protection of tenants against eviction from the lands tilled by them.

The President gave his assent to the Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1955, on November 25, 1955. The Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 provided for the conferment of occupancy rights on the tenants of non-gharkhed lands of Ankadedars of the former Baroda State. It did not, however, confer such right on the tenants of jiwai lands in the Ankadia villages of the former Baroda State. Through the present legislation the Govt. of Bombay would enable this latter class of tenants to become occupants of the Jiwai land in their possession on payment of some occupancy price to the jiwaidar. It may be added here that the term 'jiwaidar' means a holder of the maintenance grant generally given as a reward for meritorious services or as a help to widows or dependents of a chief's family or as dowry to daughters.

The President gave his assent to the Bombay Shilotri Rights (Kolaba) Abolition Bill, 1955, on November 26, 1955. The Bill seeks to abolish the shilotri rights of the shilotridars on payment of compensation equivalent to three times the average value of the "shilotri maund" during the past three years. In the Kolaba district of Bombay there are some shilotridars who enjoy a customary right to recover some quantity of paddy commonly known as "shilotri maund" from the cultivators of lands reclaimed from salt wastelands. This right arose out of the efforts made in the past for the reclamation of salt lands. There is however no obligation on the part of the shilotridars to carry out repairs to the dams, bunds etc., of these lands. The levy of "shilotri maund" is, therefore, a burden on the cultivators without any return.

The President gave his assent to the Bombay Parganas and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1955, on November 28, 1955. Under a section of the Bombay Parganas and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950, resumed watan lands were to be re-granted to the holders of watans on payment of the prescribed occupancy price. In cases where the watan grants consisted of entire villages, this included unbuilt goothan sites, river beds, nalas etc. It was considered desirable that properties of this kind should vest in Government. It was also considered necessary to extend the provisions of the Act to the Deshmukh watan of the Borpada village in the Navapur taluka of the West Khandesh District as the said watan had remained unaffected by the provisions of the Act. The legislation now passed seeks to achieve the above objects.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, Government of Bombay have published for information of the public, the standard minimum areas fixed for various classes of lands in the districts of Broach, West Khandesh, North Satara, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Mehsana.

(*iv*) LAND TAXATION

The Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955—The Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, 1955 has now been passed into an Act and came into force with effect from 22-12-55.

Some salient features of this legislation are (*a*) the levy is chargeable to persons who are liable to pay land revenue to the Government including ryots having a permanent right of occupancy under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, (*b*) betterment contributions are leviable in respect of all the irrigation and drainage works completed, expanded or altered on or after 15-8-1947 and costing over one lakh of rupees, (*c*) the amount of contribution payable by an owner in respect of any land under a work is not to exceed one-half of the increase in the value of land on account of the completion of the construction, expansion or alteration of a work, (*d*) the contribution payable by an owner shall be paid by him in such number of annual instalments, not exceeding twenty, as may be fixed by the Government, (*e*) if on or before the date on which the first instalment is payable the owner pays in a lump sum the entire contribution he shall be entitled to a rebate of ten per cent calculated on such contribution and (*f*) the owner of any land in respect of which a contribution is payable, may instead of making a lump sum payment in cash, surrender to the Government any land the value whereof is, in the opinion of the District Collector, equal to the amount of contribution payable by him less rebate as provided in (*e*) above.

The Government of Madras have published a bill entitled the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1955. The Bill when passed by the State Legislature will replace Section 6 of the existing Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, which relates to labour which a person is by custom bound to contribute towards the maintenance of an irrigation work or a drainage work. As difficulties have so far been experienced in enforcing this Section, which requires the service of a notice on each and every pattadar, the Government have considered that it should be made lawful for the head of a village under the orders of the Tahsildar or other superior Revenue Officer, by public notice, to require all persons bound by such custom to contribute labour to irrigation or drainage works which are usually executed by the joint labour of a village community. The proposed amendment will, it is hoped, provide for the effective enforcement of the Act and will speed up the execution of the 'Kuldimarmath' works pending the enactment of the comprehensive Irrigation Bill dealing with the permanent scheme for the maintenance of irrigation works.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of December 1955

2nd December .	All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1955-56 released.
3rd December .	All-India First Estimate of Jowar, 1955-56 released.
4th December .	All-India First Estimate of Ragi, 1955-56 released.
6th December .	Decision taken to extend up to the end of March 1956 the period of shipment of H.P.S. Groundnut quotas which were valid up to the end of February 1956.
9th December .	All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56 released.
10th December .	All-India First Estimate of Small Millets, 1955-56 released.
11th December .	All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane 1955-56 released.

12th December .	Licences for import of Raw Cotton of staple length not less than 1-1/16″ from non-dollar area would as in the past be issued against prior sales to mills or importers account on production of evidence of purchase from overseas shippers announced.
13th December .	Continuance of free licensing of exports of Linseed Oil announced.
15th December .	Continuance of free licensing of exports of Cotton Seed Oil up to the end of June 1956 announced.
16th December .	(*i*) The Rajasthan Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1955 received the assent of the Rajpramukh. (*ii*) Decision taken to license freely export of Castor Oil on shipping bills by all exporters, without any quantitative restrictions up to the end of June 1956.
20th December .	(*i*) The period of validity of Salad Oil quotas extended from December, 1955 to February 1956. (*ii*) The continuance of free licensing of Rice husk meal for export until further orders announced.
21st December .	All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1955-56 released.
22nd December .	It was decided that export of fresh fruits except green coconuts and tamarind would continue to be allowed under O.G.L. No. 3 until further orders.
23rd December .	(*i*) Suspension of the Futures Trading in Cotton at Bombay announced. (*ii*) Decision taken to continue export of Rice *husk* to be licensed freely up to the end of June 1956.
24th December .	It was decided that export of Gram, Gram Flour and Pulses would continue to be licensed freely up to the end of June 1956.
29th December .	It was announced that the validity period of the export quotas of Chillies and of Onions released for the half year July—December 1955 had been extended for shipment up to the end of March 1956.
30th December .	It was decided that export of Jowar would continue to be licensed freely with an overall ceiling subject to a maximum of 500 tons by an individual exporter from all ports during the half year January—June 1956 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.
31st December .	(*i*) Export quotas of Sesamum Seed and Sesamum Oil for the quarter January—March 1956 were announced. (*ii*) Export of tapioca products other than tapioca pearls (sago or tapioc globules) and tapioca chips was placed on O.G.L. No. 3. (*iii*) Free licensing of exports of Tamarind till the end of June 1956 announced.

(b) Report of Joint Indo-U. S. Team for improvement of Agricultural Research and Education in India

Several important recommendations for the improvement of agricultural research and education in India have been made by a Joint Indo-American Team which visited several institutions in the U.S.A. and India in 1955.

The Team's review of the activities of the present organisations conducting research and educational programmes in the country has provided a broad base of mutual understanding of the problems and potentialities for development in technical and agricultural fields.

Referring to the organisation of rural universities, the Team endorses the recommendation of the University Education Commission that a rural university should include "a ring of small resident, under-graduate colleges with specialised and university facilities in the centre." For the complete development of a rural university, the Team envisages, in the beginning, the location on the same campus and in close juxtaposition a College of Agriculture and a College of Veterinary Science, to which should be added, in due course, a College of Home Science, a College of Applied Liberal Arts and Sciences and a College of Technology, with a group of villages used as a laboratory for the students.

The Team feels that the stage is now appropriately set for the establishment of rural universities at a several places in India and recommends, for immediate consideration, the setting up of such universities in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Travancore-Cochin and Bombay.

The Team has noted certain deficiencies in facilities in post-graduate training in agriculture and veterinary science in India. It, therefore, urges the Government of India to give serious consideration to the question of strengthening of existing facilities and stablishment of new post-graduate colleges at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, offering training leading to the M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees. It is of the view that the time is now opportune for developing, on a regional basis with central assistance, at least five agricultural and five veterinary colleges and institutes into strong centres of post-graduate teaching and recommends the following institutions to be approved for such treatment :

Agriculture

(1) I.A.R.I., New Delhi,
(2) Ludhiana College, Punjab,
(3) Agricultural College, West Bengal,
(4) Anand Agricultural Institute or Poona Agricultural College, Bombay State, and
(5) Coimbatore Agricultural College, Madras State.

Veterinary

(1) I.V.R.I., Izatnagar,
(2) Veterinary College, Madras.
(3) Veterinary College, West Bengal or Bihar,
(4) Veterinary College, Bombay or Hyderabad and
(5) Veterinary College, Jabalpur.

Moreover, the Team feels that the excellent facilities available at the Indian Dairy Research Institute, the Central Rice Research Institute, the Central Potato Research Institute and the Jute Agricultural Research Institute for post-graduate research work on dairying, rice, potato and jute should be co-operatively utilised with agricultural teaching institutions in the vicinity for providing post-graduate training in these subjects.

It would be advantageous, it says, if agricultural institutions providing post-graduate teaching and located in close proximity of some of the recently-established national laboratories develop close working relations so that post-graduate students in agriculture could make use of the facilities in special, but related fields, in such laboratories.

The Team has examined in great detail the present system of education in the various agricultural and veterinary colleges and has suggested a number of measures for raising the standards, revising the curricula to conform to present-day requirements and upgrading the faculties.

It urges the Central Government to give financial assistance to a few veterinary colleges on a regional basis that would immediately enable these institutions to organise post-graduate training in different fields leading to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. and to staff and equip research laboratories for the investigation of animal and poultry diseases, nutrition, genetics and breeding.

While commanding the agricultural research work carried on throughout the country, the Team suggests reorientation in order to keep up to the level of work being done in advanced countries. It particularly emphasises the need for strengthening research institutions in the States and helping them to take full responsibility for local research.

It expresses the view that the Central agencies—the Indian Council of Agricultural Education and the Commodity Committees— should play an increasingly important role in initiating and undertaking regional research schemes as also schemes of an all-India nature. It suggests that the research machinery at the Centre should be strengthened so that the Central agencies would be in a position to advise Government effectively in initiating programme of vital national interest.

It has made certain proposals as to how co-ordination of agricultural research could be improved by the I. C. A. R. and how the central research institutions in the country could play an effective role as the executive arm of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The Team urges that attention should be given to the strengthening of professional societies relating to agriculture in order to provide an opportunity for scientists to meet at least once annually to exchange information of a professional nature. It also favours the idea of organisations of farmers being encouraged and assisted, wherever possible, to ensure the development of the type of organisations that truly represent and speak for the rural people.

Regarding administration and personnel management, the Team refers to the problem of transfer of specialists trained in a certain discipline to higher positions in another scientific field for which they are not specially qualified, but to which they are considered entitled on the basis of seniority. In order to diminish the tendency of shifting scientists from one field to another for which they are not basically qualified, it suggests that categories should be established within which scientists can advance so that they can maintain continuity and long experience in their own scientific field.

The efficient management of any organisation, the Team feels, requires a reasonable assignment of recognised authority to the various administrative or organisational levels. Having found such delegation of responsibility lacking in a number of research and educational institutions, it expresses the view that India will not lack in technical and professional leadership in agriculture if individuals employed in these institutions are given a reasonable opportunity to develop experience, confidence and competence through the assignment of increasing responsibilities.

In an introduction to the report, the Team observes, "The experience of the past few years in the community projects programme has resulted in a still further appreciation of the urgent need to provide the rural people with more adequate education and technical guidance if the production goals are to be achieved concurrently with the improvement of levels of living among this large and important segment of the Indian population. The broad-scale problem of developing and extending improved practical knowledge to Indian agricultural communities demands an effective and efficient programme of research and education in addition to an improved extension system."

In developing a programme for strengthening agricultural research, education and extension in the country, the Government of India recognised the advantage of utilising the experience of the U.S.A. and other countries with similar agricultural problems to guide adjustments and adaptations suited to Indian conditions. There are similarities in the agriculture of the U. S. A. and India, and each has something to contribute and learn from the other.

A project for assistance to agricultural research, education and extension organisation in India was developed under the technical co-operation programme between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. as an operational agreement signed in April 1954. This project provides for various types of co-operative assistance in the fields of agricultural research and education.

As one major phase of this project, a joint team, consisting of five representatives of the Indian Government and three American specialists, was selected to make a comparative study of Indian and American agricultural research and educational institutions as a basis for making recommendations for strengthening the programme of research and education in India.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) Multi-purpose British Machine for Farmers

An astonishingly versatile machine has been developed for farmers by a British firm of agricultural engineers. In its original form, it carried out the cleaning, drying and conditioning of grain from farms of up to 100 acres. Now, its scope has been extended to include the mixing of dry food stuffs for livestock, the mixing of grass seeds and other materials and the dressing of seed corn. The machine is self contained, supplying its own power, air, blast for cleaning, and heat for drying, at low fuel cost. It is completely mobile and can be taken to the harvest fields. Where electricity is not available the machine can be connected into a mobile power unit. Universal slide rails provide the mounting for special purpose equipment for pumping, milking, sheep-shearing and cattle-clipping, hedging, painting, washing and cleaning cowsheds, at poultry houses, disinfecting livestock houses and fittings, spraying and creosoting buildings. The manufacturers say that the machine can be adopted for numerous other jobs in oil fields, mines, quarries, on roadmaking and drainage in forestry.

Source :—Commerce 3rd December, 1955.

(b) New Prices for the Argentine Crops

The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock has announced the following increased prices for 100 Kilos, f.o.r. dock, in sacks for the 1955-56 crops.

	Previous Price pesos	New Price pesos
Wheat	50	70
Oats	38	55
Barley	43	55
Rye	42	50
Linseed	75	140
Maize	55	65
Sunflower	100	130

These new prices have been fixed as a result of the decree which created a new rate of exchange of 18 pesos per U. S. $ 1·00 or its equivalent in other currencies, replacing the previous rate of 5,7·50 and 14·00 pesos per U. S. $ 1·00. This measure has been adopted as an incentive to increased agricultural production in order to obtain the foreign exchange which is indispensible to pay for needed imports.

The producer will receive 88 per cent of the amount of this sale in cash. The remaining 12 per cent will be credited to his bank account and will be at his disposal after the lapse of 180 days. This credit, which is the sole property of the producer, is in the nature of a transitory saving, is a help to the Provisional Government, and at the same time will serve as a reserve which at the end of six months the producer may invest in equipment which in the meantime will have been imported into the country.

For future crop years the prices to be established will be minimum or floor prices at which the state will buy the producer's crops if he has been unable to sell privately at a higher level.

It has also been announced by the Ministry of Commerce that the Institute Argentino de Promocion del Intercambio (I. A. P. I.) has been placed in liquidation. It will be abolished as soon as all pending transactions have been completed.

Source:—The Wheat Review, November 1955, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division, Canada.

(c) Agricultural Credit in Pakistan

The State of Pakistan has introduced a scheme to provide for increased facilities for agricultural credit. The State Bank Ordinance 1955 stipulates that co-operative banks fulfilling specified requirements may qualify for designation as scheduled banks and thus be able to draw on the State Bank for loans with maturity of up to 15 months for financing agriculture. The State Bank will rediscount bills presented to it by approved co-operative banks for financing the marketing of crops and animal products, and also for agricultural development provided that the credits are for periods of no more than five years. On development bills, the Bank will charge rate equal to one half of its usual rate of 3 per cent if it is satisfied that the benefit of the reduced rate accrues to the final borrower. Similarly for loans against Government paper the rate will be less than that charged by the Bank to commercial banks.

Source :—International Financial News Survey, 4th November, 1955.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimate of Mesta 1955-56

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, November 1955

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during December 1955

(Between 1st December 1955 and 28th December 1955 and from 1st October 1955 to 28th December 1955)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-12-55 to 28-12-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-55 to 28-12-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0·4	(+) 0·1	10·4	(+) 62
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	(—) 0·1	1·9	(—) 69
Gangetic West Bengal	0	(—) 0·1	11·2	(+) 100
Orissa	0	(—) 0·2	22·3	(+) 176
Chota Nagpur	0	(—) 0·2	6·5	(+) 86
Bihar	0	(—) 0·1	1·9	(—) 42
U. P. East	0	(—) 0·3	3·9	(+) 59
U. P. West	0	(—) 0·4	7·9	(+) 388
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·1	(—) 0·3	10·8	(+) 994
Jammu & Kashmir	0·1	(—) 0·6	2·8	(+) 8
Rajasthan West	0	(—) 0·1	0	(—) 95
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0	(—) 0·2	2·8	(+) 182
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0	(—) 0·2	6·3	(+) 248
Vindhya Pradesh	0	(—) 0·4	3·7	(+) 61
Madhya Pradesh East	0	(—) 0·2	8·2	(+) 103
Madhya Pradesh West	0	(—) 0·4	5·5	(+) 88
Gujarat	0	(—) 0·1	1·4	(+) 5
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 0·1	0·6	(—) 10
Konkan	0	(—) 0·2	11·7	(+) 110
Deccan (Desh)	0	(—) 0 2	7·6	(+) 63
Hyderabad North	0	(—) 0·2	5·0	(+) 58
Hyderabad South	0	(—) 0·1	5·2	(+) 29
Coastal Andhradesa	1·5	(+) 0·5	17.2	(+) 9
Rayalaseema	0·2	(—) 0·2	5·9	(—) 26
Tamilnad	6·9	(+) 2·7	18·6	(—) 15
Malabar and South Kanara	0·1	(—) 0·6	19·7	(+) 40
Mysore	0·1	(—) 0·3	7·8	(—) 6
Travancore-Cochin	2·4	(+) 0·5	27·1	(+) 30

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01″.

Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during January

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Aus Paddy	Kharif Rice, Sugarcane and Kulthi.
Bihar	Sugarcane	Kharif Rice, Linseed and Castor.
Bombay	Summer Rice and Sugarcane	Turmeric, Linseed, Rape, Castor and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Rice	Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Cotton and Groundnut.
Madras	Rabi Rice, Sugarcane and Tobacco	Rice, Jowar, Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton and Castorseed.
Orissa		Linseed, Cotton, Rape and Mustard.
Punjab	Tobacco	Sugarcane, Toria and Potatoes.
U. P.	Rice	Cotton, Linseed, Castor, Rape and Mustard.
West Bengal	Sugarcane	Aman Rice, Sugarcane and Potatoes.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1953-54 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1953-54 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,032	77,424	27,561	24,209
Jowar	43,657	43,456	7,913	9,092
Bajra	30,094	27,350	4,459	3,555
Maize	9,360	9,325	2,964	2,944
Ragi	5,714	5,447	1,819	1,778
Small millets	13,979	13,680	2,427	2,424
Wheat	26,310	26,842	7,873	8,539
Barley	8,721	7,999	2,904	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	214,867	208,823	57,920	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,754	20,991	4,775	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,931	5,944	1,827	1,661
Other Pulses	28,030	27,069	3,856	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,715	54,004	10,458	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	268,582	262,827	98,378	65,801
Potato	635	665	1,924	1,762
Sugarcane†	3,498	3,932	43,873	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,326	1,472	297	356
Tobacco	912	860	268	248
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,869	12,647	3,573*	3,823*
Castorseed	1,373	1,273	108	112
Sesamum	6,346	6,460	552	592
Rape and Mustard	5,534	5,665	855	962
Linseed	3,360	3,290	374	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,482	29,335	5,462	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,182	18,346	3,965§	4,298§
Jute	1,196	1,273	3,129§§	3,153§§
Mesta	468	571	656§§	1,106§§

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,464 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(In Thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres): Current Estimates	Area (Acres): Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (Acres): Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (Tons): Current Estimates	Production (Tons): Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (Tons): Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	First	23-11-55	65,916	62,542	(+) 5·4	..	..	..
Jowar	First	3-12-55	25,723	26,708	(—) 3·7	..	..	..
Bajra	First	2-12-55	23,720	25,230	(—) 6·0	..	..	..
Maize	First	30-11-55	8,088	8,929	(—) 9·4	..	..	..
Ragi	First	4-12-55	4,993	5,049	(—) 1·1	..	..	..
Small Millets	First	10-12-55	10,095	10,109	(—) 0·1	..	..	..
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS	First	10-12-55	138,535	138,567	(—)0·02	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur	First	12-10-55	5,365	5,536	(—) 3·1	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	2-11-55	9,688	10,439	(—) 7·2	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	11-12-55	3,930	3,718	(+) 5·7	50,282	48,103	(+) 4·5
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	28-11-56	10,982	11,007	(—) 0·2	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	29-11-55	4,330	4,626	(—) 6·4	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	9-12-55	15,373	14,039	(+) 9·5	..	..	..
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+)27·2	4,137†	2,928†	(+)41·3
Mesta	Second	21-12-55	579	514	(+)12·6	1,159†	1,016†	(+)14·1

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,079 and 4,858 thousand tons for 1955-56 and 1954-55 respectively.

† In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1955-56

(Released in December 1955)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3): Absolute (4)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3): Per cent. (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	579	514	(+) 65	(+) 12·6
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,159	1,016	(+) 143	(+) 14·1

The increase in acreage and production of mesta during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra and has been attributed mostly to better climatic conditions during the current year. In Hyderabad there has been some decrease in area and production due to unfavourable climatic conditions.

2. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of October or beginning of November 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta during 1955-56. Information regarding some late varieties of the crop grown in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab will be included in the Final Estimate only.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Correspondng Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra	82	74	(+)8	195	177	(+)18
2. Assam	5	4	(+)1	9	6	(+)3
3. Bihar	49	34 (A)	(+)15	93	43 (A)	(+)50
4. Bombay	13	15	(—)2	12	14	(—)2
5. Madras	1	1	..	2	2	..
6. Orissa	23	21	(+)2	45	41	(+)4
7. West Bengal	193	131	(+)62	612	428	(+)184
8. Hyderabad	192	214	(—)22	173	289	(—)116
9. Madhya Bharat	16	16 (A)	..	15	14 (A)	(+)1
10. Mysore	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
11. Vindhya Pradesh	4	3	(+)1	3	2	(+)1
TOTAL	579	514	(+)65	1,159	1,016	(+)143

(b) Below 500 bales. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES :—

(i) Information regarding late varieties of mesta grown in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab will be included in the Final Estimate only.

(ii) U.P. is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

(iii) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

4·1. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Upto the end of November	
	1954	1955
Assam Valley	296,811,638	316,180,124
Cachar	41,153,651	42,382,667
Darjeeling	15,485,425	15,124,081
Dooārs	129,426,907	124,233,458
Terai	11,918,720	12,663,411
Bihar	2,139,401	1,958,408
All Others	5,568,384	5,774,208
TOTAL	502,504,126	518,316,357

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·2. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts (1)	October 1955 (2)	October 1954 (3)	January to October 1955* (4)	January to October 1954 (5)
Anamallais	2,764,680	2,782,280	22,659,444	23,615,881
Central Travancore	3,268,333	2,634,008	21,804,439	20,046,382
Coorg	44,908	32,372	276,812	252,517
Kanan-Devans	1,893,876	2,817,590	17,270,127	19,795,637
Madurai	90,162	111,153	909,741	868,723
Malabar	55,714	44,610	414,024	358,946
Mundakayam	204,387	191,651	2,090,035	2,056,920
Mysore	384,540	189,708	2,262,071	1,742,755
Nelliampathies	293,828	230,428	1,764,596	1,749,844
Nilgiris	1,756,438	1,259,399	15,140,382	14,201,687
Nilgiri Wynaad	1,261,837	1,201,829	10,288,003	9,434,792
South Travancore	720,635	483,280	6,075,140	5,744,877
Tirunelveli	42,585	27,258	446,764	401,057
Wynaad	1,366,078	1,113,608	8,920,848	8,153,680
TOTAL	14,148,001	13,119,174	110,322,426	108,423,698

*Includes revised figures for September 1955.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

(1)	During the weeks ending 7-12-55 (2)	14-12-55 (3)	21-12-55 (4)	28-12-55 (5)	Progressive total from 1-1-55 to 28-12-55 (6)
Wheat	..	..	..	..	4,35,196
Rice	..	..	..	1	2,64,898
TOTAL	..	..	..	1	7,00,094

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

1954-55 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
September	1,476	2,785	6,482	10,743
October	2,078	1,124	8,576	11,778
November	2,994	314	4,677	7,985

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

A. 1954-55 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars (1)	October 31st, 1955 Arabica Plantation (2)	 Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd. (3)	 Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd. (4)	 Total (5)	November 30th, 1955 Arabica Plantation (6)	 Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd. (7)	 Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd. (8)	 Total (9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	10,330	5,561	8,697 (*a*)	24,588	10,340	5,576	8,707 (*a*)	24,623
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	5,889	2,362	5,489	13,740	6,611	2,888	6,153	15,652
Tenders against Export sales .	1,750	988	260	2,998	1,750	1,193	260	3,203
Balance	2,691	2,211	2,948	7,850 (*b*)	1,979	1,495	2,294	5,768 (*c*)
To be tendered against Export sales	..	62	..	62	..	57	..	57

(*a*) Includes 461 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes a quantity of 208 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 108 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

B. 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars (1)	October 31st, 1955 Arabica Plantation (2)	 Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd. (3)	 Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd. (4)	 Total (5)	November 30th, 1955 Arabica Plantation (6)	 Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd. (7)	 Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd. (8)	 Total (9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	29	2	..	31	366	9	2	377

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A' Range	 Average	Arabica Cherry Flat Range	 Average	Robusta Cherry Flat Range	 Average
3-11-55 .	Mysore .	222 0 0 to 230 15 0	224 12 0	185 9 0 to 190 15 0	186 14 0	170 15 0	170 15 0
22-11-55 .	Coimbatore	214 9 0 to 236 0 0	224 8 0	..	..	159 15 0 to 166 1 0	162 0 0

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination (1)	During the month of Oct. 1955 (2)	During the corresponding month of previous year (3)	From 1st April 1955 to Oct. 1955 (4)	During the corresponding period of previous year (5)
U.S.A.	46,605	99,589	1,831,514	658,521
Denmark	..	..	..	471
Netherlands	..	..	..	274
Burma	98,672	102,928	235,112	124,432
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
Rumania	..	..	75	..
TOTAL	145,277	202,517	2,066,701	783,698

* Imports into principal ports *viz.* Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source : Monthly returns received from Collectors of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination (1)	During the month of October 1955 (2)	During the corresponding month of previous year (3)	From 1st April 1955 to October 1955 (4)	During the corresponding period of last year (5)
United Kingdom	5,513,684	4,675,539	19,254,108	25,214,680
Singapore	12,142	4,229	24,850	46,527
Fdn. of Malaya	10,693	1,700	221,814	54,825
Hong Kong	235,091	285,506	995,080	1,850,718
Australia	..	75	135,778	458,773
Indonesia	2,346,756	196,432	10,175,717	196,440
Netherlands	460,669	515,743	2,808,070	1,180,832
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	77
Burma	..	10,130	50,864	220,330
Egypt	1,308,324	682,623	1,637,028	1,865,701
Japan	1,821,859	1,848,643	2,679,208	2,989,136
Belgium	84,825@	220,554	2,759,708	883,629
Irish Republic	..	..	180,680	829,676
Vietnam	81,250	..	81,250	..
Austria	..	179,897	308,672	531,901
Ceylon	260,510	187,806	278,401	198,361
Denmark	..	..	58,614	215,150
China	7,060,103	3,473,993	23,873,703	5,849,503
Yemen	25,015	60,059	294,972	408,714
Aden	..	393,759	2,782,946	3,581,714
Muscat	..	..	2,463	861
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Italy	..	..	294,888	..
France	..	..	50	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	30,109
Nigeria	..	472,137	..	472,137
Others	2,832	1,016,529	909,341	2,377,466
TOTAL	19,223,758	14,225,354	69,808,217	49,457,260

@ Relates to Belgian Cango.

* Exports from principal ports *viz.* Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source : Monthly returns received from Collectors of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Month-end prices December 1955 (31-12-55) (4)	 November 1955 (26-11-55) (5)	 December 1954 (25-12-54) (6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		15 8 0	13 12 0	14 6 0
	Chandausi	Dara	14 8 0	13 0 0	13 10 0
	Saugor		16 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		8 8 0	7 0 0	7 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi		..	10 2 0	..
Gram	Abohar		9 6 0	7 10 0	7 7 0
Maize	Bahraich		11 8 0	9 12 0	7 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	**Bombay**		**12 3 0**	**11 10 0**	**12 3 6**
	Patna		N.R.	13 0 0	11 8 0
Arhar (Split)	**Delhi**	**Desi**	**19 0 0**	**17 0 0**	**9 0 0**
	Patna		**16 0 0(*a*)**	**17 8 0**	**11 0 0**
	Bombay		**19 2 0**	**22 3 0**	**15 4 1**
	Madras	**Nagpur**	**19 4 0**	**19 7 0**	**12 1 0**
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	**Patna**	**Safed**	N.R.	28 0 0	7 8 0
	Calcutta	**Desi Nainital**	**14 0 0**	**24 0 0**	8 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Great Scot	N.R.	N.R.	13 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	**Bombay**	**D-28**	**32 6 0**	**32 4 0**	**33 7 3**
	Calcutta	**Indian**	**32 0 0**	**32 8 0**	**32 0 0**
Gur	**Hapur**		**12 10 0**	**10 1 0**	**10 10 0**
	Madras	**II Sort**	**10 7 0**	**8 13 0**	**11 8 0**
	Bombay	**Kopargaon 3**	**16 0 0**	**16 0 0**	**13 0 0**
Livestock Products—					
Milk	**Delhi**		**14 0 0**	**14 0 0**	14 0 0
Ghee	**Calcutta**	**Agmark (U.P.)**	**190 0 0**	**190 0 0**	190 0 0
	Khurja	**Desi**	**163 0 0**	160 0 0	165 0 0
	Bombay	**Agmark General**	**190 0 0**	190 0 0	184 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	**Bombay**	Prawns	41 2 0	41 2 0	51 7 0
		Pomfret	123 7 0	102 14 0	82 5 0
	Calcutta	**Rohu**	75 0 0	**100 0 0**	50 0 0
		Hilsa	40 0 0	**35 0 0**	40 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	**Calcutta**	**Hen (Ungraded)**	85 0 0	**100 0 0**	80 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	103 12 0	105 0 0	112 8 0
	Bombay		108 0 0	104 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	110 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—					
Mustard Seed	**Calcutta**	**Yellow**	**24 0 0**	**24 0 0**	24 0 0
	Kanpur	**F.A.Q.**	**25 0 0**	**22 8 0**	**26 12 0**
Rapeseed	**Bombay**	**Yellow**	**17 8 0**	**20 4 0**	**23 8 0**
Groundnut Kernel	**Bombay**	**Bold**	**20 0 0**	**17 12 0**	16 11 0
	Madras	**Coromandel**	**17 13 0**	**15 3 0**	17 1 0
Linseed	**Bombay**	**Bold**	**21 10 0**	**20 4 0**	16 6 0
	Kanpur	**F.A.Q.**	**20 8 0**	**20 0 0**	14 8 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oil seeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—contd.					
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	14 12 0	15 8 0	12 12 0
	Madras	Salem	N.Q.	No stock	12 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		13 12 0	13 12 0	10 12 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	28 8 0	22 0 0	26 9 0
		Black	28 0 0	21 8 0	24 1 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 12 0	9 4 0	7 15 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 0 0	10 4 0	9 10 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	35 5 0	35 5 0	38 14 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	Ordinary	53 8 0	52 0 0	64 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	51 8 0	48 0 0	56 4 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		42 8 0	37 7 0	33 7 0
	Madras		39 3 0	35 10 0	35 6 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		51 12 0	47 12 0	36 6 0
	Kanpur		45 0 0	41 8 0	32 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		36 0 0	35 4 0	26 1 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	33 0 0	28 0 0	23 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	54 5 0	41 2 0	37 14 0
	Bombay		52 14 0	45 8 0	33 1 0
Coconut-Oil	Cochin		50 6 0	50 6 0	56 8 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	8 4 0	7 4 0	8 10 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 6 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
	Bombay		5 9 0	5 10 0	5 14 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	276 0 0	276 0 0	269 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	210 0 0	N.Q.	210 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	595 0 0	595 0 0	572 0 0
		320 F	800 0 0	791 0 0	788 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	710 0 0	690 0 0	765 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	277 11 0	277 11 0	267 7 0
		Joria white medium	246 14 0	246 14 0	246 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	185 0 0	175 0 0	195 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	165 0 0	165 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	30 8 0	30 8 0	32 0 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	31 8 0	31 8 0	35 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooar Dust	1 5 6	1 10 0	2 0 0
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 1 0	2 6 0	3 12 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	229 0 0	228 0 0	214 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	271 0 0	No stock	228 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	232 0 0	236 0 0	218 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	232 0 0	230 0 0	220 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	70 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0
	Cochin	Good	55 11 0	58 8 0	23 14 0
Chillies	Patna		N. Q.	48 0 0	N. Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	107 2 0	105 9 0	101 12 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled Broken	88 12 0	79 9 0	73 8 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	132 0 0	114 0 0	N.Q.
		Small (Mysore)	760 0 0	800 0 0	N.Q.

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 8 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	N.R.	124 4 0	N.Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 8 0	6 8 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	15 0 0	11 8 0	10 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	111 14 0	111 14 0	115 3 0
		Mangalore	171 2 0	158 0 0	144 13 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	18 0 0	12 4 0	10 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers (*per ton*)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		N.S.	N.S.	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.
N. R.—Not reported.
N. S.—No stock.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.) (4)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from (5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

*Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Date (4)	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated (5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	23-12-55	11 4 0
		Open market	23-12-55	12 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	23-12-55	14 0 0
	Dacca		24-12-55	21 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		23-12-55	14 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	24-12-55	73 12 0 703 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	24-12-55	88 0 0 838 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	24-12-55	8 4 0
	Lyallpur		23-12-55	9 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	24-12-55	200 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	24-12-55	28 0 0 136 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs. † Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity (1)	Country (2)	Market (3)	Quality (4)	Unit (5)	Date (6)	Prices in foreign currency (7)	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated (8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-12-55	213 cents	13 15 0
			,, (Mar)	,,	27-12-55	209 cents	13 10 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas city (Spot)	Bushel (57 lbs.)	5-12-55	215½ cents	14 13 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-12-55	238¾ cents	15 9 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-12-55	171⅞ cents	11 4 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes Mar.	Ton	29-12-55	£26-0-0	12 12 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	27-12-55	128¼ cents	8 9 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Dec.	Unit 48 lbs.	27-12-55	102 cents	8 5 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (shelled) (c.i.f.) (Aug/Sept.)	Ton	31-12-55	£68-0-0	33 5 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African 2%(c. i. f.)	Ton	31-12-55	£107-0-0 (nominal)	52 6 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethopian Jan/Feb. (c. and f.)	Ton	31-12-55	£57-0-0	27 15 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Indian (c.i.f.) (Jan arrival.)	Ton	31-12-55	£124-0-0	60 12 0
Castor oil	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	31-12-55	£108-0-0	52 14 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29-12-55	35-0-0 cents	1,303 0 0*
			March	Lb.	29-12-55	33·86 cents	1,261 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (Dec./Jan.)	Ton	30-12-55	£91-0-0	216 10 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 31-12-55. (Canada 2·80 to 2·80⅛dollars= £1 sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices December 1955 (31-12-55)	November 1955 (26-11-55)	December 1954 (25-12-54)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 6 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	8 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 4 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 12 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			December 1955 (31-12-55)	November 1955 (26-11-55)	December 1954 (25-12-54)
Milk	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 4 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				December 1955 (31-12-55)	November 1955 (26-11-55)	December 1954 (25-12-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 9	N.Q.	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Unit (4)	Month-end prices December 1955 (31-12-55) (5)	November 1955 (26-11-55) (6)	December 1954 (25-12-54) (7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	180	130	82
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	250	230

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5(	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow—*contd.*						
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana .	Each .	200(*b*)	200	250
Milch Buffalo .	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur .	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each .	300(*b*)	280	341
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah .	Each .	300 to 550(*b*)	300 to 600	500
Bullocks .	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur .	Local 8 teething	Each .	160	160	85
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana .	Each .	400(*b*)	350	350

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of December 1955.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base* : Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-11-55	12-11-55	19-11-55	26-11-55	Nov. '55	Oct. '55	Nov. '54
Food Articles . . .	330·6	330·1	320·7	323·6	325·8	315·7	334·2
Industrial Raw Materials .	419·6	414·2	419·5	421·4	418·7	403·7	443·8
Semi-manufactured Articles	335·2	337·4	338·8	340·8	338·1	329·8	348·8
Manufactured Articles .	372·7	372·9	373·6	373·7	373·3	371·2	377·0
Miscellaneous . . .	546·8	541·3	542·4	542·4	543·6	559·3	605·4
All Commodities . .	364·9	365·1	363·2	365·0	364·7	357·2	376·1

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base* : 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(R)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—August	104	106	112	150	185
1955—July	97	106	113	156	197
August	97	106	114	156	196

(R) Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

Sources : 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

2. For other countries, *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base* : 1949=100)		U. S. A. (*Base* : 1948=100)		Canada (*Base* : 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base* : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	†Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	105(R)	106(R)	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	120(R)	117(R)	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	120(R)	120(R)	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	115(R)	119(R)	111†	130
1954	101	101	108	112	115(R)	120(R)	114†	132
1954—August .	101	101	109	112	117	121	116†	133(R)
1955—July . .	94	96	108	112	114	120	126†	139
August .	94 (p)	97	107	111	115	120	122†	138

† *Base* : January 1952=100. (p) Provisional. (R) Revised.

Sources : 1. For India, *Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U S. A., Canada and U. K., *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for October 1955

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	83	..	..	..	..	56	77	89	..	77	75	78	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	59	..	44	58	89	60	..	61	78	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	103	..	67	68	..	58	..	62	68	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	60	..	..	58	..	90	92	62	73	..	81	125
Bamra (Orissa)	110	..	..	..	..	64	91	63	..	63	117	..	145	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	94	..	..	..	..	81	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	107	..	77	..	63	79	88	67	89	65	88	..	130	..
Malur (Mysore)	122	..	..	..	..	62	93	64	..	178	105	94	100	138
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	45	..	37	46	..	88	67	80	48	46	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	82	56	..	..	..	101	78	71	83	52	50	..	126	..

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	August '55	July '55	August '54
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	367	365	398
Srikakulam	Thettangi	370	361	411
West Godavari	Alamuru	353	342	426
Kurnool	Madavaram	368	368	411
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	366	349	406
	Agaram	346	341	389
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	415	415	453
Mathurai	Eriodu	371	343	393
	Gokilapuram	383	383	418
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	391	373	436
Malabar	Koduvalli	479	450	493
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	348	342	465
	Kunnathur	349	336	447

TABLE No. 20

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—Aug.	121	118	78	85	99	99	104	104
1955—July	111	111	68	78	96	97	94	98
Aug.	111	111	69	78	96	97	94	9

* New list for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gezette* for July 1955.

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rs., as. & ps.)

State/District	Villages	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agri. Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	9)	(10)
Andhra—									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	Sep. 1955	8	1 7 4	0 8 0	0 5 6	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Oct. 1955	8	2 1 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	Kovvali	Sep. 1955	8	1 4 0	..	..	1 6 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
		Oct. 1955	8	1 6 0	1 0 0	..	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Krishna	Rolapudi	Sep. 1955	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Oct. 1955	8	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 9 8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Guntur	Kendalur	Sep. 1955	8	1 12 9	0 13 8	0 11 4	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
		Oct. 1955	8	1 10 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
Anantapur	Manepalle	Sep. 1955	8	0 13 4	0 10 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Oct. 1955	8	0 12 8	0 9 8	0 5 6	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Chittoor	Nagari	Sep. 1955	8	1 3 0	0 12 4	0 8 4	..	..	..
		Oct. 1955	8	1 3 4	0 12 4	0 8 0	..	..	..
Assam—									
Sibeagar	Rongchual	Aug. 1955	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
		Sep. 1955	..	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
		Oct. 1955	..	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	Sep. 1955	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	Sep. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Sep. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Sep. 1955	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	*	0 12 0	0 6 0	*

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

(In Rs., as. & ps.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West Bengal—									
24 Parganas .		April 1955	7	1 6 6	1 1 0	0 12 0	1 6 0	0 14 6	0 10 0
		May 1955	7	1 8 0	1 4 6	0 11 9	1 8 0	1 3 6	0 10 0
		June 1955	7	1 9 1	1 5 1	0 12 3	1 9 4	1 4 0	0 11 0
Burdwan .		April 1955	8	1 9 0	1 5 0	0 14 6	1 12 6	1 7 0	1 1 0
		May 1955	8	1 9 6	1 5 6	0 14 0	1 12 6	1 10 6	1 0 6
		June 1955	8	1 10 0	1 5 9	0 14 0	1 13 0	1 9 6	1 0 6
Midnapur .		April 1955	7	1 4 6	1 2 0	..	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 14 0
		May 1955	7	1 5 4	1 2 0	..	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 13 6
		June 1955	7	1 6 7	1 2 5	..	1 6 0	1 1 10	0 13 6
West Dinajpur .		April 1955	8	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
		May 1955	8	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
		June 1955	8	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore .	Harisandra .	Sep. 1955	7	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Oct. 1955	7	1 2 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur .	Neralakere .	Sep. 1955	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
		Oct. 1955	7	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad .	Nageshri .	Oct. 1955	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi .	Oct. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Bhopal—									
	Sehore .	July 1955	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Sep. 1955	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Oct. 1955	7	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba .	Chowari .	Oct. 1955	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch—									
Bhuj .	Bhuj .	June 1955	..	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		July 1955	..	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955		3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Sep. 1955	..	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0

* Not engaged.

TABLE No. 21·1

Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rs., as. & ps.)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural Operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras—								
Tanjore	Alangudi	Sep. 1955	Man	..	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
		Oct. 1955	Man	..	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelvelli	Malayamkulam	Sep. 1955	Man	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	..	0 6 0
		Oct. 1955	Man	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	..	0 6 0

TABLE No. 21·1—*contd.*

(In Rs., as. & ps.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
***Madras*—contd.**								
Malabar	Manthana	Sep. 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	..	..
		Oct. 1955	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 15 0
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	..	0 9 0
Punjab—								
Hissar	Managli	Sep. 1955	Man	8	1 14 0	C	1 14 0A	C
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Sep. 1955	Man	8	2 0 0	C	C	C
Ambala	Shahpur	Sep. 1955	Man	8	2 8 0	C	2 8 0	2 8 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	Sep. 1955	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	..	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Sep. 1955	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
P.E.P.S.U.—								
Patiala	Kakrala	March '55	Man	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		April '55	Man	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..
		May '55	Man	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..
		June '55	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
			Child	..	..	1 8 0	..	..

C This operation is not carried out during this month.
A Work is done for 10 hours a day.
N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 21·2

Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rs., as. & ps.)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Daily normal working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra—									
Visakhapatnam.	Vepagunta .	Sep. 1955	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	0 6 0
		Oct. 1955	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
West Godavari .	Kovvali .	Sep. 1955	8	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Oct. 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Krishna .	Rolapudi .	Sep. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
		Oct. 1955	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Guntur .	Kendalur .	Sep. 1955	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
		Oct. 1955	8	2 14 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Anantapur .	Manepalle .	Sep. 1955	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	..
		Oct. 1955	8	2 14 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	..	..
Chittoor	Nagari .	Sep. 1955	8	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Oct. 1955	8	2 10 0	2 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
Assam—									
Sibsagar .	Rongchual .	Aug. 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Sep. 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1955	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay—									
Thana .	Kalyan .	Sep. 1955	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira .	Ode .	Sep. 1955	8	3 8 0	*	*	@ 1 0 0	*	@ 0 8 0
Poona .	Junnar .	Sep. 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
Bijapur .	Tulsigeri .	Sep. 1955	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	*	1 0 0	*	*

*Not engaged.

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

(In Rs., as. & ps.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore .	Alangudi .	Sep. 1955	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		Oct. 1955	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Tirunelvelli .	Malayam-kulam .	Sep. 1955	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
		Oct. 1955	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Malabar .	Manthana .	Sep. 1955	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	0 10 0
		Oct. 1955	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0
Punjab—									
Hissar .	Managli .	Sep. 1955	8	3 6 0 *A*	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak ..	Sundarpur .	Sep. 1955	8	4 0 0 *A*	1 11 6	..	..	..	..
Ambala .	Shahpur .	Sep. 1955	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra .	Birta .	Sep. 1955	8	N.Q.	N.Q.	..	..	..	..
Jullundur .	Jamsher .	Sep. 1955	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur .	Sodhinagar .	Sep. 1955	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
WestBengal—									
24 Parganas .		April 1955	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1 2 0	0 13 6	0 11 0
		May 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 5 0	0 14 0	0 12 6
		June 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 5 9	0 14 0	0 12 9
Burdwan .		April 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 8 6	1 5 6	1 0 6
		May 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 7 6	1 4 6	1 1 0
		June 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 7 6	1 4 6	1 1 0
Midnapur .		April 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		May 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 8 4	1 4 0
		June 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 3 0
West Dinajpur .		April 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
		May 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
		June 1955	..	,,	,,	,,	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Pepsu—									
Patiala .	Kakrala .	March 1955	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		April 1955	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		May 1955	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		June 1955	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore .	Harisandra .	Sep. 1955	7	1 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Oct. 1955	7	1 10 0	0 10 6	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur .	Neralakere .	Sep. 1955	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		Oct. 1955	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri .	Oct. 1955	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	@ 0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Ugamedi .	Oct. 195	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Bhopal—									
Sehore .	Sehore .	July 1955	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
		Aug. 1955	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
		Sep. 1955	7	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
		Oct. 1955	7	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba .	Chowari .	Oct. 1955	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Kutch—									
Bhuj .	Bhuj .	June 1955	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		July 1955	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		Aug. 1955	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		Sep. 1955	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

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* Not engaged.

@ Per animal per month.

N.R.—Not reported.

A Work is done for 10 hours a day.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1954-55	8-7-55	23,700	24,533	(—) 3·4	8,405	9,147	(—) 8·1
Jowar	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—)25·6	217	293	(—)25·9
Bajra	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—)14·9	346	455	(—)24·0
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat	Fourth	1954-55	20-7-55	10,560	10,400	(+) 1·5	3,134	3,560	(—)12·0
Barley	Second	1954-55	11-5-55	602	563	(+) 6·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	3,102	2,767	(+)12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
Sugarcane	First	1955-56	19-9-55	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1953-54	23-10-54	193	174	(+)10·9	90	74	(+)22·6@
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+)10·5	324	272	(+) 19·1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1955-56	19-9-55	3,080	2,928	(+) 9·1	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1955-56	31-10-55	1,634	1,150	(+)31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 20·0
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

† In Million lbs.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each of cotton lint.

@ Percentage increase relates to actual production in lbs. and not to that of thousand tons.

Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of November 1955 (from 29-10-55 to 25-11-55) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 25-11-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of November 1955 (from 29-10-55 to 25-11-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	95	944	2,558	6,826	
	Northerns	..	..	1,329	2,493	
	Westerns	1,037	850	5,083(*a*)	6,625	
	Mungari	150	..	153	..	
	Coconadas	482	262	2,077	462	
	TOTAL	1,764	2,056	11,200(*a*)	16,406	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	103	
ASSAM	Comillas	..	128†	48	128†	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	64	..	467	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste, hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	64	..	467	
	Cotton Waste	11,477	3,778	17,663	17,210	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat . .	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	10,753	28,398	10,753	29,168	East Khandesh West Khandesh, and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	10,753	28,398	10,753	29,168	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	4,059	4,587	5,852	5,760	Ahmednagar., Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	1,153	779	6,432	9,687	
	4. Cambodia .	323	..	323	..	
	TOTAL .	5,535	5,366	12,607	15,447	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	2,486	1,522	4,885	12,607	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar . Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	110	321	1,276	4,534	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	1,300	625	1,897	625	
	6. Jarilla . .	634	..	2,589	..	
	TOTAL .	4,530	2,468	10,647	17,766	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	15,446	32,985	19,194	34,928	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	1,263	1,100	7,708	14,221	
	8. Cambodia .	1,623	625	2,220	625	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	2,486	1,522	4,885	12,607	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	20,818	36,232	34,007	62,381	
	Cotton Waste .	5,167	6,591	13,710	17,111	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	..	198	..	198	
2. Nimar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	1,562	3,301	1,562	3,301	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar, and Demoh.
4. Nagpur .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	1,507	1,866	1,507	1,866	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	7	18	7	18	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar . .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	33,612	73,419	34,349	75,267	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH .	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C. P. & Berar . Americans .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	36,688	78,802	37,425	80,650	
	Cotton Waste	380	249	380	249	
MADRAS . . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia.	3,808	3,459	15,759	12,400	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	4,439	5,181	16,131	15,204	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	..	360	3,259	1,244	
	9. Karunganni .	676	721	3,785	2,046	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	8,923	9,721	38,934	30,894	
	Cotton Waste .	4,399	4,926	14,017	61,414	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	1,113	3,665	1,313	4,031	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	3,668	9,155	3,670	10,648	
	TOTAL .	4,781	12,820	4,983	14,679	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi	22	275	22	275	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	6,520	6,732	6,789	7,890	
	TOTAL .	6,542	7,007	6,811	8,165	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	301	81	647	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	7,093	9,044	7,143	13,837	
	TOTAL	7,093	9,345	7,224	14,484	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	3,200	3,750	3,671	4,800	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	28,528	17,545	30,887	18,919	
	TOTAL	31,728	21,295	34,558	23,719	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	4,335	7,991	5,087	9,753	
	2. Punjab American	45,809	42,376	48,489	51,194	
	TOTAL	50,144	50,367	53,576	60,947	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	6	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	536	..	742	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	49	343	49	343	
	TOTAL	49	879	49	1,085	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	577	..	1,181	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	417	2,163	417	2,929	
	TOTAL	417	2,740	417	4,110	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad & Partapgarh.
	2. Peso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	..	1,113	..	1,923	
	2. Perso-American	466	2,506	466	3,272	
	TOTAL	466	3,619	466	5,195	
	Cotton Waste	533	264	1,306(*b*)	1,386	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	137	108	1,224	378	The whole State
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	137	108	1,224	378	
	Cotton Waste	156	164	1,280	1,711	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	905	7,253	952	7,253	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	62	5,147	152	5,209	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	521	2,321	5,121	7,740	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	102	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,488	14,721	6,225	20,284	
	Cotton Waste	45	..	940	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	..	..	..	102	Th
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	556	499	3,217	3,293	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	1,653	..	2,551	..	
	TOTAL .	2,209	499	5,768	3,395	
	Cotton Waste .	148	108	492	300	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	8,249	22,273	8,249	26,533	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	9,496	24,986	9,496	26,468	
	TOTAL .	17,745	47,259	17,745	53,001	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	4,195	157	4,264	157	
	2. Rajasthan Desi	4,871	5,911	6,007	7,021	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	9,066	6,068	10,271	7,178	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	1,550	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	1,882†	..	1,882†	
	TOTAL .	..	1,882†	1,550	1,882†	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	216	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	1,045	..	1,416	..	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,045	..	1,416	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	150,493	251,607	219,855 (*a*)	342,719	
	COTTON WASTE	10,828	12,302	32,125 (*b*)	37,496	

N.A.— Not Available.—
(*a*) Includes 47 bales not reported before.
(*b*) Includes 215 bales not reported before.
† Data taken from the last year's returns.
NOTE.—Data from Madhya Bharat and Ajmer have not become available so far.

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AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

The agricultural commodities markets in India generally ruled firm during the month of January 1956, necessitating measures to arrest rise in prices. The Govt. of India banned exports of maize, rice, jowar and wheat products. Arrangements were completed for importing further 2 lakh tons of wheat from abroad by the end of May 1956. Lastly, sales of stocks of wheat were started in Delhi and certain centres in Punjab and U.P. Issue of stocks in Bombay and Calcutta had been started in December 1955. In the case of cotton, the Government of India decided to close the February and May Cotton contracts with effect from 25th January, at Rs. 700 and Rs. 666-8-0 respectively and to suspend forward trading in cotton. It will be recalled that on 23rd December 1955 Government had announced the suspension of the cotton for futures market. The market was, however, opened on the 7th January 1956 under a price restriction of Rs. 700 per candy for February and May deliveries.

The winter monsoon period commenced on the 1st January. Assam, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh received slightly excessive rainfall during the month of January. The condition of standing crops was generally fair except in parts of U. P. and Madhya Pradesh where standing crops were slightly damaged by hailstorm and frost respectively. Attack of insects and pests was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

The First Estimate of acreage of rape and mustard and linseed have become available; the area under rape and mustard and linseed shows an increase of 0·6 and 0·7 per cent respectively over the previous year. The Second Estimate of rice has also become available. The acreage and production of rice shows an increase of 4·1 and 7·4 per cent respectively over the preceding year. The Third Estimate of Cotton shows an increase of 6·8 per cent in area but a decrease of 9·3 per cent in production.

As stated above prices of important agricultural commodities showed generally an upward trend. The foodgrains markets continued to remain firm during January except that as a result of various measures mentioned above an easy tendency was visible by the close of the month. Market prices of rice ruled more or less steady except in Madras where they witnessed a decline and in Assam and Madhya Pradesh where they showed a hardening tendency. Prices of jowar continued to show an upward trend in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat but recorded some decline in Hyderabad. Bajra prices continued to show an upward trend in parts of Punjab and U.P. Prices of maize continued to harden in Bihar and U.P.

Sugar markets ruled more or less steady at last month's level. At Kanpur the price of sugar which stood at Rs. 29-8-0 per maund on the 7th January declined to Rs. 29-4-0 per maund on the 28th January while at Patna the price of sugar remained constant at Rs. 31-0-0 per maund.

The Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils markets ruled firm. The main factors responsible for the upward trend of the prices were small arrivals and good demand for groundnut oil and the Government's decision to continue the free licensing of exports of linseed oil until further orders. The extension of the existing policy of free exports of castor oil up to June 1956 and the release of export quotas of sesamum seed and sesamum oil along with those of oil-cakes also aided the market. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay during the last week of the month were higher by Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 per maund respectively compared to those in the last week of the previous month.

In the spot section at Sewree (Bombay) business in cotton was on a restricted scale during the first quarter of January. The nervousness caused by the suspension of future trading led to cautious purchases by mills to meet their immediate requirements only. But conditions became quite bright during the fortnight that followed, consequent upon large and well sustained enquiries from mills. However spot trading became impossible during the last week of the month due to political disturbances. Subsequently prices also staged a retreat.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened firm due to keen interest in ready delivery jute by mills. The market thereafter remained steady at slightly lower levels. Mills showed little interest at higher levels and sellers were reserved due to the report of further sealing of looms lying idle with the mills and the decision of the Pakistan Jute Board to increase the minimum export prices of all grades of jute. Prices of some grades of 1955 flue-cured Virginia showed a slight improvement.

Latest available data on arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during January 1956 have been 7·6 thousand tons as against 124·4 thousand tons in the corresponding month last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on January 1, 1956 showed a marked increase of 2·24 lakh tons as compared to those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 upto 22nd January 1956 showed a substantial rise of 2·04 lakh tons as compared to the corresponding period of last season. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market during January 1956 fluctuated between 700 to 6,000 maunds per day.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil during October 1955 were appreciably higher than those in October 1954. There were no exports of ground nuts during October 1955 while a small quantity of this commodity was exported in October 1954.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1955 to 19th January 1956 were higher than those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. During October 1955 exports of raw cotton from India and consumption by mills were higher while imports of raw cotton were lower than those in October 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and mill stations, imports from Pakistan as well as consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in December 1955 compared those in December 1954.

(*vi*) In respect of unmanufactured tobacco exports during October 1955 were decidedly higher as compared to those in the previous month as well as to those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JANUARY 1956

The winter monsoon period commenced on the 1st January 1956. The rainfall during the month of January has been in excess of the normal in Assam, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh, normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, deficient in Chhota Nagpur, West Uttar Pradesh, Coastal Andhra Desa, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin and scanty in Gangetic West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, and Kutch, Hyderabad and Mysore. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land, transplantation of second crop of paddy, sowing of sugarcane, threshing of kharif crops, irrigation of standing crops and harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut, sesamum, toria and sugarcane were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair except in parts of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh where standing crops were slightly damaged by hailstorm and frost respectively. Attack of insects and pests was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal, Mysore and Pepsu the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All-India Second Estimate of rice for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production at 72·3 million acres and 23·8 million tons as against the Adjusted Second Estimate of 69·4 million acres and 22·1 million tons respectively of the previous season. This shows an increase of 2·9 million acres or 4·1% in area and 1·7 million tons or 7·4% in production during the current year over the previous year. The increase in acreage and production has been reported by almost all the important rice producing States specially Bihar, West Bengal, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Although the estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the rice crop during 1955-56, it is expected that the total production of rice during 1955-56 will be higher than that of 1954-55. The prospects of the coming rabi crops were also reported to be satisfactory.

The outstanding development of the month was the steps taken by the Government of India to arrest rise in prices of foodgrains. These included releases of stocks of wheat for internal sale, banning exports of rice, jowar, maize and wheat products and arrangements made for imports of wheat from abroad. In December, the Government of India already started issuing wheat freely from its stocks at Rs. 14/- per maund in Calcutta and Bombay. Similar sales were also started in Delhi with effect from the 23rd January 1956. The Governments of Punjab and U. P. also undertook sale of wheat at important centres in their respective States.

The ban was imposed on export of maize with effect from 2nd January, on rice from 20th January, on Jowar from 23rd January and on wheat products from 31st January. The ban was expected to have a psychological effect on the market and help in stabilising prices. The same effect was sought to be created by arranging for the import of another 2 lakh tons of wheat by the end of May 1956.

The foodgrains market during January 1956 continued to show a firm undertone, though by the close of the month an easy tendency was visible largely as a result of the measures taken by the Government.

Market prices of wheat generally ranged between Rs. 14 and 15/8/- per maund in Bihar, Rs. 15 and 16 in Bombay, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh and U. P. and Rs. 14 and 15 in Punjab.

Market prices of rice showed a decline in Madras and were more or less steady in other States. In some parts of Assam and Madhya Pradesh, however, they showed a hardening tendency. The market prices generally ranged between Rs. 14 and 16 in Andhra, Rs. 12/8/- and 14 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 14 and 16 in Madras and West Bengal.

In the case of coarse-grains, prices of jowar continued to show an upward trend in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat but recorded some decline in Hyderabad. In other States they were more or less steady. They ranged between Rs. 8/8/- and 9/8/- in Hyderabad, Rs. 10 and 11 in U.P. and between Rs. 8 ad 10 in Madras and Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 9 and 10 in Bombay. Bajra prices ruled more or less steady except in parts of Punjab and U.P. where the upward trend was continued. The prices ranged between Rs. 9 and 10 in Hyderabad, Rs. 8/8/- and 9/8/- per maund in Punjab and Rs. 10 and 11 in U.P.

Prices of maize continued to harden in U.P. and Bihar, while they remained more or less steady in other States. Maize prices generally ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 11 in Bihar, Rs. 6/8/- and 9 in Bombay and between Rs 10 and 11 per maund in U.P.

During January 1956, 7·6 thousand tons of wheat were imported into the country. Imports during the corresponding month of the previous year amounted to 124·4 thousand tons consisting of 82·2 thousand tons of rice and 42·2 thousand tons of wheat.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season upto 22nd January 1956 amounted to 6·06 lakh tons as against 5·69 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season upto 22nd January 1956 was 137 as against 133 in the corresponding period of 1954-55.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on January 1956 were about 5·26 lakh tons as against 3·02 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to January 22, 1956 was about 3·32 lakh tons as against 1·28 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd January 1956 were 6·87 lakh tons as compared to 4·83 lakh tons on the same date a year earlier.

The Government of India released during January 1956 1·50 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market.

Imports of refined sugar which were already contracted during 1954-55 season amounted to 10·50 thousand tons in January 1956. In these imports, shares of different ports viz. Bombay and Madras, were 7·53 and 2·97 thousand tons respectively.

Sugar markets ruled more or less steady at last month's level. The table below gives the week-end prices of sugar at important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week Ending				
	31-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	21-1-56	28-1-56
Hapur	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 5 0	30 6 0
Kanpur	29 0 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 4 0
Jullundur	29 14 0	30 1 0	30 1 0	30 4 0	30 5 0
Calcutta	32 0 0	31 2 0	32 2 0	32 2 0	32 2 0
Nagpur	31 8 0	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 0 0	N.R.
Madras	31 7 0	31 7 0	31 7 0	30 7 0	30 14 0
Bombay	32 6 0	32 0 0	31 12 0	N.R.	31 12 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.=Not Reported.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during January fluctuated between 700 to 6,000 maunds. Total stocks of gur at this market stood at 46,000 maunds at the close of January as against 10,000 maunds at the end of December 1955.

Gur markets exhibited a mixed tendency during the month. Compared with the prices at the end of previous month, prices of gur at the end of January, were lower at Hapur and Madras. On the other hand, prices at Bombay and Patna rose by Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per maund respectively. The following table gives the week-end prices of gur at certain important centres in the country:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week Ending				
	31-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	21-1-56	28-1-56
Hapur	12 10 0	12 2 0	11 14 0	11 10 0	11 3 0
Kanpur	12 12 0	13 4 0	13 5 0	13 5 0	12 12 0
Calcutta	14 0 0	13 8 0	13 4 0	13 8 0	14 0 0
Madras	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	8 10 0
Bombay	16 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	N.R.	18 0 0
Patna	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0

N.R.=Not Reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During January 1956, the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets put on an upward trend on small arrivals and good demand for groundnut oil and the Government's decision to continue the free licensing of exports of linseed oil until further orders. The extension of the existing policy of free exports of castor oil up to June 1956 and the release of export quotas of sesamum seed and sesamum oil alongwith those of oilcakes also aided the sentiment of the market.

(a) Groundnut

Harvesting of the current groundnut crop continued in the major groundnut producing States. Sowings of the summer groundnut crop were also in progress in Andhra and Madras. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally fair.

The upward trend in the groundnut and groundnut oil prices continued unabated, the prices having touched new peaks towards the close of January 1956. The main factors responsible for the bullish tendency were, relatively small arrivals, purchases by crushers, shippers and vanaspati interests and encouraging up country advices in the face of paucity of stocks. The announcement of the Government of India extending the period of shipment for groundnut oil quotas allotted to crushers from the end of December 1955 to the end of February 1956 also stimulated the buying activity. At the European ports, both the South African and the Indian groundnut oil advanced sharply during the course of the month.

The following table gives prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports—

(Rs per maund)

	Week ending				
	31-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	21-1-56	28-1-56
Groundnut Kernel—					
Bombay (Bold) . .	20 0 0	20 6 0	20 12 0	N.R.	21 8 0
Madras . . .	17 13 0	18 10 0	18 10 0	19 8 0	20 7 0
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay . . .	42 8 0	42 14 0	42 4 0	N.R.	44 12 0
Madras . . .	39 3 0	40 5 0	40 5 0	41 0 0	43 2 0
European Ports—					
Indian Crude 3 per cent	53 13 0	56 5 0	55 13 0	56 2 0	58 1 0
South African 2 per cent	52 6 0 (Nom.)	52 6 0 (Nom.)	52 6 0 (Nom.)	52 6 0 (Nom.)	59 0 0

Nom.=Nominal N.R.=Not Reported.

During October 1955 there were no exports of groundnuts, while 100 tons were exported during October 1954. Exports of groundnut oil during October 1955 amounted to 8,415 tons as compared to 7,143 tons in the corresponding month of the last year. Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during the period April to October 1955 aggregated 13,351 tons and 79,237 tons as against 6,116 tons and 9,489 tons exported during the corresponding period 1955.

(b) Linseed

The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally stisfactory except in certain parts of Bombay and Bihar where the crop was affected due to inadequate soil moisture. In parts of Uttar Pradesh also, the crop was slightly damaged by hailstorm. Attacks of insects and pests were reported from parts of Bombay, Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

The upward trend in linseed oil price witnessed during December 1955 continued during the month under review due to overseas enquiries for linseed oil. The continuance of the free licensing policy for linseed oil until further orders also stimulated the buying activity in the market. Linseed oil prices both at Bombay and Kanpur registered a rise of Rs. 3/6/- and Rs. 4/8/- per maund respectively over the corresponding closing quotations of the last month. Prices of linseed, too, advanced during the month at various centres. At U. K. ports, Indian variety of linseed oil maintained an upward trend and the price advanced by about Rs. 3 per maund during the month, the closing quotation at the end of January being Rs. 63/11/- per maund against the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 60/12 per maund. The following table shows the price trend of linseed and linseed oil during January 1956—

(Rs. per md.)

	Week ending				
	31-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	21-1-56	28-1-56
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold) . .	21 10 0	24 14 0	22 5 0	N.R.	22 4 0
Calcutta (Small) . .	22 12 0	23 4 0	23 2 0	23 2 0	24 4 0
Kanpur (Bold) . .	20 8 0	23 8 0	22 0 0	23 8 0	23 12 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay . . .	51 12 0	53 10 0	53 4 0	N.R.	55 12 0
Kanpur . . .	45 0 0	45 0 0	48 8 0	50 0 0	49 8 0
U.K. ports (Indian variety)	60 12 0	61 1 0	61 7 0	62 8 0	63 11 0

N.R.=Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during October 1955 amounted to 774 tons bringing the total since April 1955 to 53,961 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 92 tons and 1,005 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Castorseed market ruled firm during January due to favourable trade conditions and increased overseas demand. Extension of free licensing policy for castor oil upto June 1956 also aided the market sentiments. At Bombay and Jadcherla prices of castorseed advanced by Rs. 1/13/- per maund during the month. Castor oil prices, moved up by Rs. 5/4/- per maund at Bombay and by Rs. 2/7/- per maund at Madras. At U. K. ports, Indian Castor oil (commercial) was quoted at Rs. 53/14/- per maund at the end of the month as against the last month's closing quotation of Rs. 52/14/- per maund. The following table shows the price trend of castorseed and castor oil during January 1956—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	31-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	21-1-56	28-1-56
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	14 12 0	15 5 0	15 0 0	N.R.	16 9 0
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	NS.	N.S.
Kanpur	13 0 0	13 12 0	13 14 0	13 4 0	14 0 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	13 12 0	14 13 0	14 15 0	15 5 0	15 9 0
Castor oil—					
Bombay	36 0 0	38 0 0	37 13 0	N.R.	41 4 0
Kanpur	33 0 0	34 0 0	33 8 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
Madras	32 15 0	32 15 0	34 9 0	36 3 0	35 6 0
U. K. ports (Indian Commercial C & F)	52 14 0	53 14 0	52 10 0	53 6 0	53 14 0

N.S.—No Stocks. N. R.=Not reported.

Exports of castor oil during October 1955 amounted to 2,627 tons as against 1,901 tons in the corresponding month of 1954. Total exports of castor oil during the period April to October 1955 were 23,484 tons while only 16,551 tons were exported duringthe corresponding period of 1954.

(*iv*) COTTON

The outstanding development during the month was the decision taken by the Government of India to close the February and May contracts with effect from 25th January 1956 at Rs. 700 and 686/8/- per candy respectively. The Forward trading will now remain suspended till it is again permitted by the Government in August 1956. It will be recalled that following the rise in the prices of cotton during the previous four or five weeks the Government had suspended trading in Indian Cotton Contract February and May 1956 deliveries with effect from 23rd December 1955. The market was, however, re-opened on the 7th January 1956 under a price restriction of Rs. 700 per candy for February and May deliveries.

The All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56 places the current year's area and production at 17·19 million acres and 32·86 lakh bales of 392 lbs. each, as against the Adjusted Third Estimate of 16·09 million acres and 36·21 lakh of bales respectively for the preceding season. Thus, while there has been an increase in area by 1·1 million acres, or 6·8 per cent over the previous season, the overall yield of cotton showed a decline by 3·35 lakh bales or 9·3 per cent over the previous level. The increase in area under cotton during the year has been reported mainly by Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Saurashtra, PEPSU and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes. Despite increase in acreage, production declined due to damage caused to the standing crop by heavy and incessant rains and floods in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU and Punjab. As between the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Oomras, Hyderabd Gaorani, Jarilla (including Virnar) and Bengals on the other hand production of Malvi has shown an increase. Staplewise decrease in production has been recorded mostly in short and long staple cotton. There has been a small increase in the medium staple cottons. The information given in this estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of November 1955, and covers roughly 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

According to the latest trade estimate framed at the end of December 1955, the cotton production in the country during the 1955-56 season will be further low at 47·46 lakh bales as compared to the earlier estimate of 48·65 lakh bales framed at the end of November 1955. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate by the trade for the preceding season were 47·20 lakh bales and 54·6 lakh bales respectively.

Imports of raw cotton into India during October 1955 amounted to 35,000 bales as against 30,000 bales and 44,000 bales during September 1955 and October 1954. Aggregate imports during the first two months of the current season were of the order of 65,000 bales, compared to 72,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during October 1955 amounted to 67,000 bales as against 105,000 bales during the preceding month and 15,000 bales during the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports from the country since the commencement of the current season *i.e.* from 1st September 1955 to 31st October 1955 aggregated 172,000 bales as against 24,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks of raw cotton with the Mills in India:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption from		Stocks of Cotton with mills as on	
	October 1955	October 1954	1-9-55 to 31-10-55	1-9-54 to 31-10-54	31-10-55	31-10-54
Indian Cottons	3·86	3·11	7·69	6·39	11·26	8·61
Pakistan Cottons	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	..
Egyptian Cottons	0·14	0·17	0·29	0·36	0·24	0·52
Other foreign cottons	0·32	0·38	0·62	0·80	1·45	1·22
Total of all Cottons	4·32	3·66	8·60	7·55	12·95	10·35

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared by the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 19-1-56	1-9-54 to 19-1-55
Arrivals of Cotton at Bombay	5·02	4·42
Consumption of cotton by Mills	4·88	4·81
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants at Bombay as on 19th January	4·47	3·53

Business in the spot section of the Bombay Market was on a restricted scale during the first quarter of January 1956. The nervousness caused by the suspension of future trading led to cautious purchases by mills to meet their immediate requirements only. But conditions became quite bright during the fortnight that followed, consequent upon large and well-sustained enquiries from mills. Vijay, Surti, Jarilla, Jayadhar, 320 F Punjab, and Deshi were among the popular styles evoking attention of buyers. Spot trading became impossible during the last week of the month, due to political disturbances following the Governments decisions to place Bombay City under Central administration. Subsequently prices also staged a retreat. The export and import sections of the market which remained dull during the early days of the month became active. Good export demand for Bengals, Kalyans and Oomras was reported especially from Japan. Transactions were reported in Egyptians, Sudans and East African varieties. The week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as follows:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar	
			Deshi	American
31-12-55	N.A.	N.A.	581	772
7-1-56	765	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14-1-56	770	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21-1-56	770	N.A.	581	781
28-1-56	760	N.A.	591	788

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of Kapas in the different markets of the country reflected more or less a steady trend. The following table gives the week-end quotations in some of the centres:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Hyderabad Nanded G.6.	Mysore Devanagare Laxmi
31-12-55	210 0	272 0 0	290 8 0
7-1-56	N.A.	270 0 0	300 0 0
14-1-56	N.A.	N.A.	343 0 0
21-1-56	183 0 0	271 8 0	343 0 0
28-1-56	N.A.	274 0 0	360 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady and fluctuations were within narrow limits. Heavy flow into the Government loans was also reported. Subsequently, however, a decline in spot prices was noted which was induced mainly by excessive hedging and profit taking in the nearby futures and uncertainties surrounding official policy regarding the new crops. But prices again staged a 'come back' and market remained firm during the closing days of the month. The main factor that imparted strength to the market was the President's message to the Congress on Farm Programme which contained measures designed to prevent accumulation of cotton surpluses. The following are the latest available week-end spot price quotations:—

Week-ending	New York Cents per lbs	 Rs. Per candy of 784 lbs
29-12-55	35·00	1,305
5-1-56	35·00	1,305
12-1-56	35·35	1,316
19-1-56	34·45	1,283
26-1-56	35·35	1,316

The much talked about sales of American surplus cotton held by the Commodities Credit Corporation was opened in New Orleans on the 3rd January 1956. The decision to dispose in the open market one million bales of cotton of 15/16" and below was taken as early as August 1955. The Commodities Credit Corporation have not fixed any floors for the bids. The sales were attracting increasing foreign attention, and the prices offered ranged between 26 cents to 28 cents per pound, as compared to the official average 1955 loans rate of 33·5 cents per pound for Middling 15/16".

The Karachi cotton market ruled firm and steady during the first half of the month despite the influence of bearish factors like larger arrivals in the Punjab, lack of overseas enquiries and apprehension over the sale of U. S. surplus cotton. The factors that imparted strength to the market and steadiness to prices were the satisfactory statistical position, and the firm belief in the trade circles that the export sale of Pakistan cotton will remain unaffected by the U.S. surplus sales opened in New Orleans, early this month. Encouraging off-take by the indigenous cotton textile mills lent further support to the market and prices of cotton showed an advance. The week-end price quotations at the Karachi Cotton market were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4. F Punjab R.G.
	Rs.
31-12-55	680
7-1-56	686
14-1-56	701
21-1-56	693
28-1-56	707

(v) JUTE

An important development during the month under review was the decision by the Indian Jute Mill Association to unseal further 5 per cent of the power looms lying idle with the mills with effect from 20th February 1956. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the power looms lying idle with the mills had already been unsealed with effect from the 19th January 1956. The fact of these decisions is that only 5 per cent of the 12½ per cent power looms will lie idle with the mills after 20th February 1956. With the unsealing of 7½ per cent of the looms since January 1956, the jute goods production is expected to go up by 7 to 8 thousand tons annually.

Another noteworthy event of the month related to the steps taken by the Forward Markets Commission to invite applications from associations trading in jute and jute goods in Calcutta for the purposes of recognition to conduct future tradings in these commodities. The intention is to establish a Forward Market for jute on the model of East India Cotton Association.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations from the mofussil centres during the month of December amounted to 7·77 lakh bales as against 8·06 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7·55 lakh bales in December 1954. Total arrivals for the period July to December 1955 amounted to 31·70 lakh bales as against 30·32 lakh bales for the corresponding period of the previous seasons. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December 1955 aggregated 1·48 lakh bales as against 1·27 lakh bales in December 1954. Total imports from Pakistan during the period July to December 1955 amounted to 7·76 lakh bales as compared to 5·62 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. during December 1955 was 5·64 lakh bales as against 5·38 lakh bales in November 1955 and 4·65 lakh bales in July 1955. Total consumption during July—December 1955 aggregated 30·01 lakh bales as against 28·25 lakh bales during the corresponding period of 1954 season, thereby showing an increased consumption of 1·76 lakh bales during the current season. As a result of unsealing of 7½ per cent of power looms lying idle with the mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. with effect from January-February 1956, the consumption of raw jute is expected to increase to some extent.

Stocks of raw jute with the mills at Calcutta stood at 10·10 lakh bales at the end of December 1955 as against 8·05 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 13·03 lakh bales at the end of December 1954.

The Calcutta jute market opened firm during the month due to keen interest in ready delivery jute by the mills. The market thereafter remained steady at slightly lower levels. Mills showed little interest at higher levels but sellers were reserved due to the report of further un-sealing of looms lying idle with the mills and the decision of the Pakistan Jute Board to increase the minimum export prices of all grades of jute. The following table gives the week-end prices at Calcutta during the month :—

January/February Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending														
	30-12-56			7-1-56			14-1-56			20-1-56*			28-1-56*		
Northern	27	8	0	29	0	0	28	8	0	28	8	0	28	8	0
Assam	27	8	0	29	0	0	28	8	0	28	8	0	28	8	0
Orissa	28	8	0	29	8	0	29	8	0	29	0	0	29	8	0
Murshidabad	26	8	0	27	8	0	27	8	0	27	8	0	27	8	0
Western	27	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	27	8	0
Jungli	26	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	8	0	27	0	0
Daisee	28	0	0	29	8	0	29	8	0	29	0	0	29	8	0
U.P.	26	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	8	0	27	8	0

* February/March delivery.

The Calcutta baled jute market also opened firm and remained steady thereafter. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

January/February Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs each)

Variety	Week-ending 30-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	20-1-56*	28-1-56
Mill Firsts	185 0	195 0	195 0	195 0	195 0*
Mills Lightnings	165 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0*
Daisee L.G.	165 0	175 0	175 0	175 0	175 0*
Indian N.C.	108 0	117 8	122 0	N.A.	125 0

*February/March delivery.
N.A.—Not available.

The up-country markets opened with a steady undertone during the month under review. Prices firmed up during the second week of the month and again during the last week due to poor arrivals and keen demand from Calcutta. The week-end quotations of bottom variety of jute in some of the important up-country markets are given below:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending 29-12-55	5-1-56	2-1-56	19-1-56	27-1-56
Purnea (Bihar)	23 0	23 0	23 8	23 8	23 10
Nowgong (Assam)	22 6	22 6	22 12	22 12	24 2
Belkoba (W. Bengal)	22 11	23 3	24 10	23 11	25 2
Danpur (Orissa)	24 0	24 8	24 13	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The Calcutta jute goods market also opened firm during the month but became easy thereafter due to lack of over-seas enquiries. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking :—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending 31-12-55	7-1-56	14-1-56	21-1-56	28-1-56
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hessian 40″×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	41 8	41 15	41 6	40 8	40 7
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	114 2	115 8	114 12	112 8	111 8

(vi) TOBACCO

During December, the newly planted tobacco crop was progressing well in Ferozepur, Krishna and Coimbatore districts due to favourable weather conditions. In Tanjore district of Madras more than 1,000 acres of tobacco planted fields were washed away by heavy rains following the cyclone. The yield of the 1955-56 crop in that area is expected to be below normal. The crop was in good condition in Tiruchirapalli and Mathurai district of Madras, where the rain and cyclone did not cause much damage to the crop. The young plants were coming up well in the affected areas. In Coimbatore district some of the early planted crop was being harvested and cured. In Nipani Zone of Bombay state, the harvesting of bidi tobacco from the early planted crop was over.

According to Guntur report, about 0·29 million lbs. of sun-cured country, about 0·26 million lbs. of gulla etc. and about 0·14 million lbs of flue-cured virginia including sun-cured virginia varieties of tobacco were purchased by the major and other companies during December. Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during the month amounted to 0·85 million lbs. as against 1·72 million lbs. in the previous month. Of these 0·85 million lbs., 0·51 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured Virginia, 90,000 lbs. of sun-cured virginia and the balance 0·25 million lbs. of sun-cured natu country. Stocks of tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of December 1955 were estimated at 7·28 million lbs. of which 1·78 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 1·50 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 4 million lbs. of sun-cured natu Country.

In most of the important tobacco growing States in India, prices of bidi, chewing, hookah, Cigar and Cheroot and snuff tobacco maintained a steady level during November and December 1955. In Tiruchirapalli districts of Madras, the marketing of tobacco during December was dull due to cyclone and heavy rains. In that district, the average price of cheroot tobacco per lb. ranged between Re. 2-1-6 and Rs. 1-1-0 while that of chewing variety ranged between Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 0-13-0 per lb. depending upon quality.

Towards the end of January 1956, the price of red chopadia at Bombay ranged between Rs. 45 and Rs. 70 per maund as compared to the opening quotation ranging between Rs. 40 and Rs. 70 per maund. At Guntur, slight improvement in prices of tobacco was noticed during January 1955 in the case of some grades of the 1955 flue-cured virginia re-dried leaf; re-dried leaf grade no D. G., D. B. and P. L. closed for the month that is Re. 0-5-6, Re. 0-6-3, and Re. 0-4-9 per lb. respectively as compared to the opening quotations of Re. 0-4-6, Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-4-3 per lb.

About 98·6 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during the calendar year 1955 as against 89·1 million lbs. in the previous year. Of the 98·6 million lbs. 85·9 millions lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 5·7 million lbs. of sun-cured natu (country), 4·0 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia while the balance 3·0 million lbs. included sun-cured, white-burley, sun-cured jutty and motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during October 1955 amounted to 19·6 million lbs. worth about Rs. 2·2 crores against 14·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·6 crores in the corresponding month of 1954. Of the total quantity exported, during October 1955, U.K. alone accounted for 5·5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·2 crores. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the seven months April to October 1955 amounted to about 62·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 7·8 crores as against 53·0 million lbs. worth about 8·2 crores exported in the corresponding period of the previous year.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The Progress of G.M.F. Schemes during December 1955 as reported by various State Governments was as follows:—

In West Bengal, the Agricultural Department completed six small irrigation schemes relating to construction and improvement of dams and channels bringing under irrigation an area of 1,030 acres. In addition to this, Irrigation and Waterways Department took up for execution one drainage scheme. In Andhra, six borings were completed by the Industries Department benefiting an area of about 55 acres. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 34 wells was completed. Besides, one private tank was repaired and one pump installed at the site of the cultivator's field.

In Andhra, 940 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bull dozers under the Land Improvement Schemes. In Hyderabad, over 500 acres of land were bunded under Contour Bunding Schemes. Besides, 34 acres were ploughed in Raichur District with the help of tractors. In Vindhya Pradesh, about 1,000 acres of paddy land were bunded, 500 acres of area under rabi crops were embanked, and 1,060 acres of land were reclaimed by private parties.

16,750 tons of ammonium sulphate and over 450 tons of superphosphate were distributed in Andhra. The quantity of fertilisers and manures distributed in Hyderabad was 540 tons of ammonium sulphate, 10 tons of superphosphate, 190 tons of fertiliser mixture, 51,540 tons of rural compost and 16,900 tons of urban compost. In Vindhya Pradesh, 70 tons of ammonium sulphate, 5 tons of superphosphate and 130 tons of town compost, were distributed, and in West Bengal about 50 tons of bonemeal were distributed.

In Hyderabad, 85 tons of improved paddy seed and 9 tons of improved wheat seed were distributed to cultivators. The Government of West Bengal distributed 12 tons of paddy seed, 53 tons of wheat seed and 15 tons of pulses seed through Government Seed Stores. The Andhra Government reported that about 150 tons of improved paddy seed and 16 tons of green manure seed were procured and a quantity of 450 tons of improved paddy seed, 380 tons of improved millet seed and 40 tons of green manure seed were distributed during the month.

(ii) RURAL FINANCE

The fifth Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit was convened by the Reserve Bank of India on the 16th and 17th January 1956, at Bombay. The items for discussion at the meeting included (a) implementation of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report, (b) Second Five Year Plans for cooperative development, (c) revision of the forms for the statistical statements relating to the cooperative movement in India and (d) the Hyderabad Conference Working Group Report on Land Mortagage Banks. The future policy in regard to interest rates chargeable by the cooperative institutions at various levels, investment of reserve fund of cooperative institutions, the financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank to cooperative urban banks for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions and arrangements for supervision and audit of cooperative institutions also came up for discussion at the meeting.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President gave his assent to the West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1955, on November 21, 1955. Certain difficulties had been experienced by the Government of West Bengal in the course of working of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. It was, therefore, considered necessary to amend the Act so as to provide that (*a*) an intermediary shall not be entitled to retain any land comprised in a forest, (*b*) an intermediary in the hilly portions of the Darjeeling district shall be entitled to retain all agricultural land in his khas possession, (*c*) an intermediary or a lessee shall be entitled to retain only so much land comprised in a tea garden, mill, factory or workshop as is required for such purposes, (*d*) an intermediary holding under a trust or an endowment or other legal obligation for a purpose which is charitable or religious or both, shall be entitled to retain all khas land free of rent and to a perpetual annuity equal to the net annual income from the estate (or interest of such intermediary) excluding the land retained by the intermediary, (*e*) where an intermediary agrees that the whole of the compensation payable to him as well as the money recovered by the State Government under the provisions of section 9 may be adjusted against the arrears of land revenue, cesses and other demands due to the State Government, all suits and proceedings pending against such intermediary for recovery of such arrears shall remain stayed until such adjustment has been made, (*f*) where the State Government grants an application of an intermediary to recover all arrears due to him, it shall be permissible to deduct the actual cost of collection subject to a minimum of 20 per cent of the amount collected, (*g*) no payment of *ad-interim* compensation shall be made after the date of final publication of the Compensation Assessment Roll and (*h*) all the provisions of Chapters II, III, V and VII shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to raiyats and under-raiyats as if they were intermediaries.

The Government of U.P. have published the Uttar Pradesh Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which seeks (*a*) to remove certain defects and deficiencies observed in the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 in the context of the consolidation of holdings scheme and (*b*) to remove certain difficulties experienced in the realization of Gaon Samaj dues. The Bill provides, *inter alia*, that "no person shall transfer whether by sale, gift or exchange any fragment situated in a consolidated area except where the transfer is in favour of tenure-holder who has a plot contiguous to the fragment, or where the transfer is not in favour of any such tenure-holder, the whole of the plot to which the fragment pertains is thereby transferred". It also lays down that arrears of rent, Sayar or other dues which are due in respect of property vesting in the Central or State Government or in a Gaon Samaj, may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

The President gave his assent to the Delhi Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 on the 31st December 1955 and to the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 on the 5th January 1956. The object of each of these two Acts is to facilitate in the respective States the activities in connection with the Bhoodan Yagna initiated by Shri Vinoba Bhave and to provide for the constitution of a Bhoodan Yagna Board, the donation of land to the said Board, the distribution of lands to landless persons and to provide for matters ancillary thereto.

(*iv*) LAND TAXATION

The Andhra Government have published a Bill to be known as the Andhra Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1956. The object of the proposed legislation, which is in the nature of an *ad-hoc* measure, is to augment finances of the State Government by the levy of a graded surcharge on land revenue. The State Government consider that for the implementation of schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, additional resources will have to be found in order to meet the State's share of the expenditure on such schemes. The present legislation is a step forward in that direction. Under the provisions of the Bill a surcharge is leviable on the total land revenue payable by a person for the Fasli year commencing on the 1st July 1955 in respect of all lands held by him in a revenue firka both under single and joint pattas. In the case of joint pattadars, each will be assessed only on the land revenue due on that portion of the land which is in his possession. Section 3 of the Bill specifies the rates of surcharge. No surcharge is leviable on pattadars paying a land revenue of Re. 1 or less. The rates of surcharge vary from Anna 1 to Annas 8 on every rupee of the land revenue. This gradation in the rates is intended to secure a measure of progression in the incidence of the levy. The Bill further provides that no surcharge will be levied on land revenue for which remission is granted. In the case of inams which are liable to assessment under section 3 of the Andhra Inams (Assessment) Act, 1955, (Andhra Act XVII of 1955), surcharge will be levied only on the jodi, Kattubadi or other amount previously payable instead of on the full assessment now chargeable. The measure is intended to remain in force for a period of one year.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of January 1956

1st January	.. Export of maize outside India banned.
3rd January	.. (*i*) Continuance of free licensing of exports of kardiseed cake and nigerseed cake upto the end of June 1956 allowed. (*ii*) A fresh quota of coconut oilcake released for export during the half year January to June 1956. (*iii*) Export of decorticated cottonseed cake continued to be licensed freely upto the end of June 1956. (*iv*) An export quota of 10,000 tons of undecorticated cotton seed oilcake announced.
7th January	.. The Cotton Futures Market at Bombay re-opened after remaining closed for two weeks, since 23rd December 1955.
9th January	.. (*i*) Continuance of free licensing of exports of deoiled groundnut meal till the end of June 1956 announced. (*ii*) Decision taken to allow export of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) freely within an overall ceiling upto the end of February 1956 or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier. (*iii*) Free licensing of exports of kardiseed oil and nigerseed oil allowed to continue till the end of June 1956. (*iv*) A fresh quota of nigerseed allowed for export for the half year ending June 1956.
13th January	.. Decision taken to continue the existing ban on the export of potatoes to all permissible destinations other than Pakistan.
18th January	.. Exports of palmyrah jaggery continued to be licensed freely upto the end of June 1956.

20th January	..	(*i*) Decision taken by Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta to unseal further 5 per cent of looms with effect from February 20, 1956. (*ii*) Export of rice outside India banned. (*iii*) Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Agreement extended upto December 31, 1956.
23rd January	..	Export of Jowar outside India banned.
24th January	..	Forward trading in cotton suspended.
25th January	..	All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56 released.
27th January	..	All-India First Estimate of Linseed 1955-56 released.
30th January	..	All-India Second Estimate of Rice 1955-56 released.
31st January	..	Export of Wheat products outside India banned.

(b) Programme for Agriculture under Second Five Year Plan*

Agricultural Production

In the first five year plan, programmes for increase in agricultural production along with irrigation and power accounted for about 45 per cent of the total outlay. Although this priority was accorded in the special circumstance of shortage and inflation which existed when the plan was formulated, it has justified itself from the general standpoint of economic development. Foodgrains production during the first plan has increased by 11 million tons to 65 million tons, cotton by 1·3 million bales, and jute by 0·7 million tons. This increase in agricultural production has helped, more than any other factor, to end inflation, stabilise the economy and prepare the way for a higher rate of development during the second five year plan.

The index of agricultural production (base: 1949-50=100) which stood at 96 in 1950-51 is expected to go up to 115 in 1955-56.

The additional area brought under minor irrigation during the first plan amounts to about 10 million acres as against a target of about 11 million acres. The additional area irrigated from major and medium projects during this period was 7 million acres. The consumption of ammonium sulphate has more than doubled, from 275,000 tons before the first plan to 610,000 tons four years later. More than one million acres of land have been reclaimed through the Central Tractor Organisation and 1·3 million acres through State Tractor Organisations. Besides this, about 5 million acres have been developed through land development measures including mechanical cultivation, bunding and levelling and reclamation of land by manual labour. The total cropped area has increased from 326 million acres to 350 million acres in 1954-55.

The satisfactory results attained in the agricultural sector during the first plan suggest a change in the perspective for agricultural development during future plans. It is no longer necessary to place a dominant emphasis on the production of cereal crops. The aim now must be to diversify agricultural production, to put land to the best possible uses and to take all such measures as will increase the productivity of land and the yield of individual crops.

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*This is a summary of Chapter VIII on 'Programme for Agriculture' of the Second Five Year Plan, the Draft Outline of which was issued by the Planning Commission on 10th February 1956.

OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE

The provision for various aspects of agricultural development, as distinct from similar works undertaken in national extension and community projects, has been increased from Rs. 243 crores to Rs. 350 crores under the second plan. Further in the Second Five Year Plan emphasis is proposed to be shifted from a subsistence economy to a diversified economy.

The principal targets of agricultural production in the plan are given in the table below:—

Commodity	Unit	Estimated production in 1955-56	Target of additional production	Estimated production by 1960-61	Percentage increase
Foodgrains	m. tons	65·0	10·0	75·0	15·4
Oilseeds	„	5·5	1·5	7·0	27·3
Sugarcane (gur) . .	„	5·8	1·6	7·4	27·6
Cotton	m. bales	4·2	1·3	5·5	31·0
Jute	„	4·0	1·0	5·0	25·0

The increase in food production to the extent of 10 million tons is expected to be realised broadly from major and minor irrigation schemes, use of manures and fertilizers, improved seeds and land reclamation and land development.

The additional area under irrigation from major and minor works to be undertaken during the plan will be about 21 million acres. Of this about 9 million acres will be from minor works including tubewells schemes which will irrigate about 1·2 million acres. The consumption of nitrogenous fertitizers (in terms of ammonium sulphate) is expected to increase three times from 610,000 tons to over 1·8 million tons per annum at the end of the plan. Effective measures will be taken for the production and multiplication of improved seeds. The Japanese method of cultivation which has been tried over about 20 lakh acres at the end of the first plan will be extended to cover about 40 lakh acres at the end of the second plan.

For crops such as sugarcane, cotton and jute a number of special measures are proposed to be undertaken. Intensive sugarcane development schemes are to be extended to non-sugar factory areas. About a million more acres are expected to be brought under sugarcane cultivation as the result of increased irrigation facilities. In cotton efforts will be concentrated on increasing the area and production of long-staple varieties. In the case of jute, the emphasis will be on the improvement of quality. Improved seed will be supplied at concessional rates and the arrangements for retting will receive greater attention.

One of the more important aims in the agricultural sector during the second plan is to increase the production of fruit and vegetables. This is necessary both for increasing the supply of protective foods and for bringing about greater diversity in the pattern of agriculture. The plan allots Rs. 8 to 9 crores for promoting fruit and vegetable cultivation. Considerable emphasis will be placed on building up marketing cooperatives of fruit and vegetables growers. The plan also provides for the development of the fruit and vegetable preservation and canning industry through loans for establishing canneries and cold storage plants.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

At present only a fraction of the contribution which animal husbandry and dairying can make to the growth of the rural economy and to rise in living standards is being realised. In providing for an outlay of over Rs. 40 crores for animal husbandry and about Rs. 22 crores for dairying, it is hoped that during the second five year plan greater progress will be made in this branch of agriculture than has been so far possible.

The plans of States for livestock development provide for expansion of veterinary facilities, Key villages, control of rinderpest and other diseases, gosadans and goshalas. Increased facilities for training and strengthening of the administration of animal husbandry programmes have been provided for. Provision has also been made for poultry and sheep and wool development. During the first plan the number of veterinary dispensaries increased from about 2,000 to 2,650. During the second plan about 1,900 veterinary dispensaries are expected to be added.

In the past rinderpest and other cattle diseases have taken a large toll, rinderpest alone accounting for about 60 per cent of the mortality due to disease. A pilot scheme for the eradication of rinderpest which has been carried out during the first plan has made it possible to draw up a programme which aims at the eradication of rinderpest over the entire country during the second plan..

The programme for the improvement of livestock is undertaken mainly through the operation of the key village scheme. The scheme envisages concentrated breeding operations in key villages which are controlled by the artificial insemination centres, each centre serving about 5,000 cows of breeding age. During the first five-year plan 600 key villages and 150 artificial insemination centres were established. For the second plan these targets are to be doubled, and 1,200 key villages and 300 artificial insemination centres established. These key villages are expected to produce 3,000 improved bulls, 936,000 improved bullocks, and 10,000 cows. For certain well-known breeds with high milking qualities, breeding farms are proposed to be established.

For increasing milk production and improving yields, efficient organisation of the supply of milk for urban areas can play an important part. This aspect of development is being emphasised in the second plan, which contemplates the establishment of 30 milk supply unions, 10 cooperative creameries and 9 milk drying plants. The latter will produce butter, ghee and skimmed milk powder. In addition to large colonies on the lines of the Aarey Scheme in Bombay, wherever these are considered indispensable, experience suggests that valuable results can be obtained by organising milk producers' cooperatives on a village basis.

During the second plan greater attention is proposed to be given to the development of poultry and of sheep and wool for which about Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 1·6 crores respectively have been provided. Three new sheep breeding centres with fleece-testing laboratories attached to them will be set up as also a large number of wool extension centres.

FISHERIES

The fisheries programme will also be expanded in the second plan with a view to increasing the production and availability of fish and fisheries products. The schemes of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture envisage the expansion of off-shore and deep sea fishing and for this purpose additional exploratory off-shore fishing stations will be established on the western and eastern coasts and in the Andaman Islands. A fisheries technological station will also be set up. The plan provides about Rs. 12 crores for the development of fisheries.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The regulation of agricultural markets has to be undertaken so that the producer is assured of a fair deal. This was recognised in the first plan which recommended the extension of the operation of the Agricultural Produce (Markets) Act to all important agricultural markets. The number of regulated markets is expected to increase from 265 in 1950-51 to 480 at the end of the first plan. It is proposed to bring 500 to 600 agricultural markets under this scheme during the second plan. Legislation for regulating markets is being extended. The market regulation programme aims not only at the elimination of such malpractices as unauthorised reduction and the use of short weights but also provides for grading of produce, standardisation of weights and measures and the organisation of an efficient market news service.

FORESTS

Forests cover about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country as against the proportion of 33 per cent recommended in Government Resolution on Forest Policy. Sustained efforts have therefore to be made for the extension of forests and for raising timber and industrial plantations for meeting national requirements. The forest plan, for which about Rs. 25 crores have been provided, envisages afforestation to the extent of 600,000 acres, new plantations over an area of 300,000 acres, of which 100,000 acres will be devoted to industrial plantations including matchwood, wattle and blue-gum, and improvement of 50,000 acres of pasture lands. It is also proposed to construct or improve 7,000 miles of forest roads and, with the object of upgrading less well known timbers through seasoning and chemical treatment and substituting them for more valuable timbers wherever possible, ten seasoning plants are to be established.

SOIL CONSERVATION

As recommended in the first five year plan a Central Soil Conservation Board was set up at the end of 1953 for undertaking a programme of soil conservation and for organising in collaboration with the States a national soil conservation programme. Soil conservation boards have since been set up in 22 States. Four regional stations have been organised for research and for training of personnel. For the second plan Rs. 25 crores have been provided for soil conservation. A comprehensive programme has now been drawn up and envisages soil conservation measures over a total area of 3 million acres, which includes different types of land such as agricultural areas, catchment areas, ravine areas, waste areas and hilly regions.

RESEARCH

During the second plan it is proposed to strengthen agricultural research work in institutions maintained by the Central and State Governments, linking their programmes directly with problems thrown up in the course of extension work. In particular, it is proposed to extend research in dry farming practices, soil conservation, land management and utilisation, development of selected crop varieties, utilisation of hybrid plants, control of pests and diseases and fertiliser use and manurial trials. Research programmes are also being organised in other fields such as forestry, fisheries, animal and poultry production, sheep and wool improvement and the development of fodder resources and of concentrates to provide better nutrition to cattle. Among the new institutions to be established during the second plan is a National Dairy Research Institute, Agro-economic Research, in which a beginning has recently been made, will be further developed.

TRAINED PERSONNEL

Lack of adequate and qualified personnel has been one of the major handicaps in the implementation of programmes in the first plan. Special arrangements have therefore been made for meeting the requirements of personnel for the second five year plan. In agriculture, about 4,500 agricultural graduates are needed. Provision has been made for the establishment of four new agricultural colleges and for expanding facilities at existing colleges. For training village level workers the centres and institutes opened during the current plan will be expanded during the second plan. To meet the requirements of veterinary personnel a number of emergency measures were indicated in the first plan, such as the institution of double shifts and introduction of short term courses in existing colleges. These will be continued during the second plan for which the total requirements of veterinary graduates are estimated to be nearly 5,000. Provision has been made for new veterinary colleges and for strengthening of a number of existing colleges. In order that agricultural, veterinary and animal husbandry education may be improved selected colleges in different parts of the country will be assisted in developing into well-equipped centres of post-graduate training.

Facilities for training forest officers and rangers have been increased at the Forest College, Dehra Dun and at the Regional Forest College, Coimbatore. For cooperation a college to train higher officers has already been established at Poona. Co-operative personnel of intermediate grades will receive training at five regional centres; for subordinate personnel training institutes are being set up in the States. Arrangements for the training of State Government personnel in soil conservation methods have been made at the research-cum-demonstration centres which have been set up by the Central Soil Conservation Board. Facilities for training in the development and management of fisheries and in modern fishing methods are being developed at research stations at Mandapam, Bombay and Calcutta.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) World Jute Supply

World jute supplies for the 1955-56 season will be considerably larger than in the preceding year. The production in 1955 of 4,723 million lbs. was nearly 40 per cent greater than the 1954 output of 3,402 million lbs. The current crop in India, estimated at 1,600 million lbs. was the largest since 1952. India and Pakistan were producing about 97 per cent of the world's supply. Pakistan's output in 1955 was set at 3,000 million lbs. The carry-over on June 30, 1955 was relatively small in the growing areas, but both domestic consumption and foreign exports of these areas were expected to increase in this season. The controlled acreage of jute in Pakistan was planned to produce about 2,200 million lbs. this year but excess acreage that was not destroyed because of a later Government decision, combined with good growing weather, and relatively small food damage, are believed to have resulted in on exceptionally large crop.

Source :—The Eastern Economist, February 3, 1956.

(b) Egypt to Expand Wheat Area

In accordance with a policy of bringing about as large a measure of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs as possible, the Egyptian Government this year (1955-56) is again requiring farmers to plant not less than a specified percentage of crop land to wheat. The minimum of compulsory area for the 1956 harvest, which takes place next May-June, is 33⅓ per cent of the crop area of each farmer. The only exceptions are in areas where commercial fruits and vegetables are predominant crops (mostly around the cities) and in areas where flax is grown. In addition to making the country more self-sufficient in wheat, the Government hopes that its compulsory wheat acreage law will facilitate a reduction in cotton production and in the large amount of cotton now in storage.

Penalties for non-compliance with the minimum wheat acreage law are severe. Every field in the country has been carefully measured and mapped, and checking for compliance is expected to be relatively simple. However, the compulsory sowing law is not expected to result in a wheat area for the 1956 crop of much more than 1,700,000 feddans (1·8 million acres), which is one-third of the non-exempted crop area and compares with the 1,523,000 feddans (1·6 million acres) under wheat in 1954-55. The reason advanced for this opinion is the reduction ordered last July in the price at which the Government guarantees to purchase all of the home-grown grain offered to it by farmers.

Source:—Foreign Crops and Markets, January 16, 1956 issued by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

VI—SPECIAL ARTICLE

COOPERATIVE LEGISLATION IN INDIA

BY

SHRI C. S. PURI

Introductory—Laws dealing with socio-economic movements are a class by themselves. No doubt they prescribe the boundaries of action as dictated by principles held good at the time; but in the very nature of their operation, they cannot set out a rigid catalogue of do's and dont's, because the very basis of social conduct is in a state of constant change and shift according to a number of circumstances which are unpredicable. Co-operative action is no exception to this, and Co-operative Law, therefore, gives only the outer limits of co-operative conduct. In order to understand the full progress of thought and action in the sphere, one has to study the law along with the rules and the bye-laws. If anything, the stress should be more on the bye-laws and rules than the Act. However, there is undoubtedly too great a tendency for all cooperators to take their cooperative society for granted without enquiring as to the source from which its cooperative powers are derived. Nor do they scrutinize the limit beyond which a cooperative society or its board of management can go. Much trouble as well as money would be saved, if all responsible co-operators were aware of what their society and their members can do within the framework of the respective cooperative act. Our cooperatives are largely a legal hybrid which fit neatly into no category of law; they have many elements foreign to corporations while they have most of the legal problems of any business enterprise. A clear exposition of the legal structure of the cooperative movement is therefore essential for its correct appraisal. An attempt has been made in this article to bring out the main features of the cooperative law as it obtains in the different Central and State legislations in India. Wherever possible, comparative provisions from the corresponding laws in foreign countries have been indicated.

In India, the development of the cooperative law may be viewed in three stages *viz.* (*i*) Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904; (*ii*) Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, and (*iii*) Legislation after the 1919 Reform Law. The first attempt at the regulation of the cooperative movement was made with the promulgation of Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904 which was mainly intended to give societies formed on distinctively cooperative principles, for fostering rural credit, a corporate existence without resort to elaborate provisions of Companies Act. The legal form provided by the Credit Societies Act, however, did not fit the economic postulates of cooperative societies, because under it their business activity was limited to lending and borrowing only. Between 1906 and 1911 there was a rapid development of the cooperative movement in India. Mushrooms of societies cropped up with varied activities but the 1904 Act remained the solitary legislation on the subject. It was felt that some special provision was necessary to enable the cooperative societies to enlist the positive protection of the law when it was needed to help them to carry on trade in such a way as to enter into firm contracts and to afford them reasonable security for their funds. Again, difficulties experienced in raising capital locally gave birth to the idea of establishing some form of Central Organisation which could provide capital to societies and also supervise over their activity. Moreover the 1904 Act did not visualize the possibility of the stage when it would be possible for the societies to form unions as in Europe for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance from the Central Banks. These shortcomings were sought to be removed by the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 which marked the second stage in the development of legal regulation of cooperatives in India. It gave legal sanction

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NOTE—Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

to the cooperative societies formed for non-credit purposes *e.g.* distribution, production, marketing *etc.* and also to different forms of Central Organisation such as Central Banks and supervising unions. The third phase evolved itself in the wake of Montgaue-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, by virtue of which the cooperative movement was declared a Provincial subject. Since then the States have appointed Committees to review the cooperative movement within their jurisdiction. As a result of the suggestions made by such committees, some of the States have amended the 1912 Act to suit local conditions but majority of them have thought it fit to frame their own acts on the subject. Important amongst the latter class are Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore *etc.* There are others which have adopted the acts of other States. Thus, Bombay Cooperative Societies Act of 1925 applies in Saurashtra and Delhi. Another Central Act, namely the Multi-unit Cooperative Societies Act was enacted in 1942 to cover up the Societies whose activities extended beyond one State. This piece of legislation has been almost a dead letter so far but it is expected that with the progressive achievement of the goal of cooperative village management and socialistic pattern of life, several cases for enforcing its provisions will arise.

Cooperative law is usually arranged in three strata. First is the Act embodying general principles. This usually contains an enabling section under which rules can be framed. The rules thus framed constitute the second line, and prescribe certain matters to be dealt with by the bye laws of the society. The question sometimes arises as to in the case of conflict between the Act, the Rule or the Bye-law which of these should supersede the other. It has been held that in so far as the bye-law is against the provisions of the act, it is *ultra vires**. Also the rule, which is as effective as a section of the Act, should be followed in preference to a bye-law if there is a conflict between these two. In cases of such conflict, it is, however, for the Registrar of the Cooperative Societies to decide which of the two, he should follow.†

The Registrar—The Deputies of Raiffieson in India are the State Registrars. The duties of a Registrar range from the registration of a new society to the settlement of disputes and the liquidation of societies. He has been vested with wide administrative and quasi-judicial authority. He approves the amendment of bye-laws, audits or causes the accounts to be audited, holds an enquiry if conditions warrant into the constitution, working and financial conditions of a society and if necessary, orders its winding up. When a dispute is referred to the Registrar, there are three alternatives open to him. He may either decide the dispute himself or refer it to arbitration or give the parties an opportunity of instituting a suit in the civil court. The Registrar also hears appeals against the arbitrator's award. Besides this, he is also responsible, for the development of cooperative movement with in his jurisdiction. Thus, the Registrar is not like an ordinary Government official but is one who is required to identify his existence with the masses. He must set the tone of his department in a way conducive to the growth of harmony between himself, his staff and public. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has laid great stress on his personality. The Registrar has, in short, the triple role of an adviser, organiser and an administrator of the co-operative movement and, therefore, he should be one in whom co-operators can repose full confidence.

Registration of Societies—In order to secure registration, a cooperative society, in accordance with the principle ruling, must consist of not less than 10 members. However if such a society's membership is made up of registered societies as well as individuals then registration can be secured with a total membership of less than ten members. Swedish Law on the subject requires the minimum of five members if they are individuals and three if the cooperative societies in common wish to establish a cooperative productive enterprise. The actual procedure for registration consists in applying to the registrar who after scrutiny demanded by the Law has to satisfy himself personally about the bonafides of the proposed society. This personal responsibility of the registrar is a notable departure from the Companies Act where no such discretion is allowed. The reason why this discretionary power has been left with the registrar, is to put a check upon pseudo-cooperatives which may be floated by unscrupulous people under the guise of cooperatives. The Travancore-Cochin Act, 1951 has, however, limited this arbitrary power by laying down three grounds of refusal for registration *viz.* (*i*) that the declared objects of society are unlikely to be achieved; or (*ii*) if it is economically unsound; or (*iii*) if it may have an adverse effect upon any registered society or upon the cooperative movement in general. In the case of a society whose activities extend beyond one State, the Multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 does not provide any central registration but allows the registrar of the other State in which it has not been registered but maintains branches to exercise all the supervisory powers as if it had been duly registered in that State. The registrar's order refusing registration is not appealable under the 1912 Act but a number of State Acts allow an appeal to the Local Government within two months. The Cooperative Planning Committee examined the feasibility of allowing such an appeal and gave their verdict in its favour.

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* Barisal Cooperative Central Bank V. Gupta 1934 Cal. 537.

†J. Ram V. Model Town Society, A.I.R., 1938 Lah. 8.

Objectives of Societies—The societies should be formed for the promotion of economic interests in accordance with co-operative principles. Divergences may be noted in the case of Bihar and Orissa Act of 1935, Bengal Act of 1940 and Hyderabad Act of 1951 wherein it is laid down that the objects of a society may be the promotion of any common interest instead of economic ones only. Hyderabad and Rajasthan Acts have further, widened the scope of the movement by omitting from their preambles references to any class of persons among whom co-operative societies may be formed, thereby recognising the long-standing fact that co-operative movements should neither be restricted to any particular strata of population nor to any specific walk of life and that it should be left to develop wherever it can thrive.

The Industrial and Provident Society Act of 1883 and the Act of 1889 under which co-operative societies are registered in England and Germany read differently though no doubt the co-operative movement anywhere is directed to meet the needs of small men. In England, a co-operative society is understood to be a society which may be registered under the Law for carrying on any industry, business or trade, specified in or authorised by its rules, whether wholesale or retail including dealings of any description of lands etc. The German Law lays down that associations with an open membership list, which have in view the furtherance of craft or occupation of their members, by means of a business conducted in common, acquire the rights of a "registered co-operative society". It may be mentioned here that this 'commercial element' in a co-operative society is a feature that is common to all European countries.

Liability, Limited Or Unlimited—It is expressly provided in almost all the acts that a co-operative society may be registered with limited or unlimited liability at the choice of its members but the liability of a society of which a member is a registered society, shall be limited. Again under most of Acts, liability shall be unlimited where the primary object of a society is the creation of funds to be lent to its members of which the majority of members are agriculturists and no member, a registered society. The liability referred to above is the liability for the debts payable by the society on liquidation. Where it is limited, a member's liability shall extend to the value of the guarantee given to him or in its absence to the value of his shares. Novel provisions occur in the Belgian and Italian Codes to this effect. There directors have unlimited liability; the other shareholders who have no share in the management have limited liability. In case the share-holders interfere in management, their liability *ipso facto* becomes unlimited. In England where the co-operative store preponderates and co-operative banking is little developed, unlimited liability is not even contemplated. The Co-operative Planning Committee examined the question of liability and recommended that a society may be permitted to adopt limited or unlimited liability and a provision should also be made in the acts enabling societies to change their liability.

Membership—The Indian Law is not very comprehensive in laying down the class of persons who shall be eligible to become members of a particular society. The only restriction on membership that has been placed is in the case of co-operative credit society wherein members should belong to the same village or tribe or occupation. Experience shows that co operation flourishes only when the membership is derived from people with common interest and hence the desirability of including a provision to this effect in the acts itself. The American Bar Association approved such a provision for inclusion in the Uniform Law proposed for agricultural co-operatives. It wanted an association to admit only bonafide producers of agricultural products as members and that a member was bound to lose his membership if he ceased to belong to this class. Moreover, it is desirable that on the lines of Uganda Ordinance a provision to prevent any person from pledging all his credit twice within the co-operative movement by becoming a member of more than one unlimited liability society should specifically be included in the Co-operative Acts in India.

A person when admitted to membership has naturally to pay some thing in order to make his rights operative. But in order to keep up the co-operative character of the organization, a limit has been put on the amount of share capital that a single individual can acquire. This, however, varies considerably under different Acts. The following table gives information relating to some of the important States:—

Name of Act	Share-capital allowed (in Rupees)	
Cooperative Societies Act, 1912	1000	or 1/5th of the total capital.
Assam Cooperative Societies, Rules, 1952	5000 (*a*)	or 1/4th of the total capital.
Bihar & Orissa Cooperative Societies Act, 1935		1/5th of the total capital.
Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925	10000 (*b*)	1/5th of the total capital.
Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1932	1000	1/5th of the total capital.
Orissa Cooperative Societies Act, 1951	1000	1/10th of the total capital.
Bengal Cooperative Societies Act, 1940	1000	1/5th of the total capital.
Hyderabad Cooperative Societies Act, 1952	5000	1/5th of the total capital.
Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1953	3000 (*c*)	1/5th of the total capital.
Trav. Cochin Cooperative Societies Act, 1951	5000 (*c*)	1/5th of the total capital.

NOTE :—For housing societies the limit is : (*a*) Rs. 25,000 (*b*) Rs. 20,000 and (*c*) Rs. 10,000.

No member is entitled to transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital or property of any society unless he has held the share or interest for not less than one year (or in some States two years) and that the transfer or charge is made to the society or to a member or to a person whose application for membership has been accepted by the society. In Sweden also, this right of withdrawal is exerciseable after a period of two years but it may be extended to a maximum of five years with the permission of the registering authority. This restriction on the right of withdrawal has as its object simply to guarantee the stability of a co-operative society. The Belgian Law on the subject makes the shares absolutely non-transferable to third parties whereas under Italian Law the transfer cannot take place until the shares are entirely paid up and the transference is allowed by the general body.

Voting Procedure—'One man, one vote' is the rule. Person, not property is the basis of the whole system. This ensures equality of opportunity of serving on the board of management. Limited and unlimited liability do not affect the voting rights of a member except under the 1912 Act wherein Section 13(2) provides that a person whose liability is limited by shares shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the bye-laws. Article 56 of the Swedish Law is also flexible in this respect to the extent that the rules may stipulate departure from the 'one man, one vote' principle. This provision is intended to give the societies greatest possible freedom so that they themselves can work out the basis for their activity. Sometimes, a share of the society is held jointly by more than one person. Bombay Act in such a case provides that the person whose name stands first in the share-certificate shall have the right to vote. Where a registered society is a member of another society, it may be represented through one of its members. Voting by proxy is not allowed under the Indian Co-operative Law though it has so been named in some of the Acts. Individual voting is allright when the area is contiguous one or where members are few. But where it is not so, it becomes a problem to conduct a general meeting for want of conveyance facilities or accommodation. To avoid this difficulty, indirect voting is contemplated. The members are required to elect their delegates to represent them at the meeting. Delegated representation under which the authority of the general meeting can be transferred to specially elected representatives has also been provided in the Swedish Law. The Co-operative Planning Committee has favoured the inclusion of such a provision in all the Acts.

Stipulations Intended to Consolidate Activity—A satisfactory capital accumulation and the consolidation of co-operative society's activity is a concern of the greatest importance equally for the society's members, its creditors and the public at large. The Indian Acts invariably provide for a carry over of a certain percentage of net profit to a Reserve Fund. Majority of the Acts require at least 25 per cent of the net profits to be carried to the Reserve. The Assam Co-operative Societies Act requires 20 per cent, the Bihar and Orissa Act 35 per cent and Travancore-Cochin 25 per cent in the case of unlimited liability society and 10 per cent for others. It will be interesting to point out that the new Swedish Co-operative Law which was promulgated on 1st January 1953 fixes the limit at 5 per cent, after the possible previous losses have been allowed for. Allocations to the Reserve Fund in Sweden continue until this fund together with share-capital reaches a sum which corresponds to the liabilities shown in a society's balance sheet or to 4/10 of its assets. The society itself must decide which of these alternatives is the most suited to its needs. The Japanese Law of 1951, on the other hand, requires at least 1/10 of the profits existing at the close of each business year until the reserve fund reaches the maximum amount prescribed in the articles of the co-operative which shall not be less than one half of the total amount invested. In contradistinction to the foregoing, Hyderabad Act of 1951 empowers the Registrar to reduce the carryover to one-tenth provided that amount standing to the credit of Reserve Fund of society is not less than its paid up capital. This element of flexibility is a feature which is peculiar to the said Hyderabad Act and to a certain degree to the Orissa Act also where the limits are changeable by the rules.

Ordinarily, societies with unlimited liability are barred from paying any dividends on the share capital. The effect of this provision is that all the profits made by the societies with unlimited liability must be carried to Reserve Fund *in toto*, of course, excepting amounts set aside for charitable or common purposes. Some States have, however, enacted legislation which does not discriminate payment of dividends on liability basis. The Bombay Act of 1925 and Bihar and Orissa Act of 1935 and Hyderabad Act of 1951 are examples from this category. In the case of Bombay only a Resource or Producer's society needs carry 1/4th of the Net Profits, for all other types of societies the limit is 1/10th. Under the Orissa and Travancore Cochin Acts of 1951 unlimited liability societies may distribute profits after 50 per cent and 25 per cent of them respectively have been pooled to the Reserve while under Hyderabad Act, they are absolutely at par with limited liability ones. The Reserve Fund as the name implies ought not to be used for the business of the society as a matter of course. However, the rules may provide of proportionate use of the fund according as the owned capital of the society is less or more than its borrowed capital or when there is no borrowed capital. The reserve fund may ordinarily be drawn upon only to cover losses incurred by the society.

After the appropriate amount has been carried to the Reserve, some portion of the remaining profits may be contributed for charitable and other public purposes like promotion of educational facilities in co-operation with a view to improving the management and technique of the member's business and also for the knowledge of co-operative practices and in giving general information to them. Out of the remaining profits, some portion may also be distributed among the members as dividend, subject to a specified ceiling.

As a general rule, no loans are granted to non-members but registrar has the power to authorise loans for non-members also. So far as deposits are concerned the cooperative societies and banks can receive them from non-members also to the extent provided in the rules or bye-laws. But usually this is very much restricted as the liability of non-members is likely to involve the societies in civil litigation if the societies are not able to meet their claims punctually because they are not subject to the provision relating to settlement of disputes. Restrictions have been placed on the maximum liability that a society can create from members as well as non-members. For example, Rule 8 of Bombay Cooperative Societies Rules, 1927, limits the total liability of the society to 8 times of its paid-up share-capital, accumulated reserve fund and building fund minus accumulated losses.

Amalgamation and Division of Societies—In contrast to the 1912 Law, most of the State acts now make special provisions for the amalgamation of cooperative societies which can take place as a result of agreement by both parties. Only societies belonging to the same class and within the same or neighbouring areas can amalgamate. In each of such societies, the agreement must be accepted by the general body at whose meeting the decision shall be taken by a 2/3rd or 3/4th majority as the different State acts lay down. The Swedish Cooperative Law in such a case requires the unanimous concurrence of all the members. But in case it is not so, the question is put before two consecutive general meetings and the decision adopted will depend on a two-third majority at the second meeting. Amalgamation under the Indian Law can also be ordered by the registrar if after inspection, or enquiry and after consulting the financing Bank, he deems it proper. When the liability of one amalgamated society has to be transferred to another, then it can be done only with the consent of the creditors of the amalgamating society. If within one month any objection is made, then the liability must first be cleared, otherwise consent is assumed. The process for division of societies is similar to that of amalgamation. The Japanese Law on the subject requires the societies to be liquidated before they can be amalgamated or divided. The Cooperative Planning Committee has, however, recommended a specific provision for amalgamation and division of societies without liquidation.

Liquidation Proceedings—Liquidation may be either voluntary or compulsory. Registrar's permission in any case has to be taken. The registrar may order winding up as a result of enquiry and inspection or he may do so on receipt of an application made by 1/4th of members of a society present at a special general meeting called for the purpose or he may do so of his own motion in case of a society that has not commenced working or has ceased working or possesses shares or member's deposits not exceeding Rs. 500. The society shall also go into liquidation when the total number of its members fall below the legal minimum as a result of withdrawals or when the cooperative's authorities do not keep to the aims for which it was established. The registrar's order of dissolution is appealable but we may usefully draw upon the Cooperative Ordinance 1951 of Uganda which requires the registrar to give an opportunity to the committee of a registered society to state any objections to the proposed dissolution of the society and to summon a general meeting to consider these objections. However the further provision of the Uganda Law that registrar will have to refer the matter to High Court in case the majority of members present at the general meeting vote against the proposed dissolution, appears to be too cumbersome to suit Indian conditions.

On the cancellation of registration, the registrar appoints a liquidator who has the power to conduct legal business, to determine contribution of members, to investigate all claims against the society, to apportion the costs of liquidation and to do other necessary work for winding up the society. In Bombay and Madras Acts provision has been made for an appeal against the liquidator's orders. There is reason to believe that such a provision is likely to cause great delay in liquidation proceedings. On the other hand, absence of provision for appeal may cause serious injustice. The Cooperative Planning Committee has therefore, proposed that no liquidator should determine the contribution to debts or dues to be recovered from any person without giving him an opportunity to be heard. As regards the enforcement of orders, it shall be done by the local civil court in the same manner as a decree of its own. Article 68 of Japanese Law requires the liquidator to be appointed usually from amongst its members except when a general meeting of its members has selected other liquidators. There is no such specific provision in the Indian Law.

Prosecution for Offences—The cooperative law in India forbids prosecution without the previous sanction of the Registrar which shall be given only after hearing the party concerned. All such offences have been made non-cognizable (*i.e.* police cannot interfere) and no court less than that of a First Class Magistrate can admit them. The 1912 Act does not provide for any offences other than for the use of the word 'cooperative', but later legislation makes provision for the punishment of offences like wilful neglect or default by a society or furnishing of false information. Disobediece of summons has also been made punishable. The disobedience of the provisions of the law is punishable with a fine which ranges from Rs. 50 as under the Bombay Act of 1925 to Rs. 500 as in the Orissa Act of 1951. This is a healthy development over the 1912 Act because law cannot be respected unless the breach thereof can be adequately punished. But the punishment provided for even now is very light. The Japanese Smaller Enterprises Cooperative Law (Art. 112) lays down that any officer of the cooperative who has under whatever title, made loan or discounted bills or disposed of the property of the cooperative for the purpose of speculation in other business than those of the cooperative, shall be punished with an imprisonment upto 3 years or a fine less than two hundred thousand Yens. Even for false reports, the officers of the cooperative are liable to a punishment upto 30 thousand Yens.

Other Miscellaneous Provisions—The procedure regarding arbitration finds a place in the State Acts instead of being left to the Rules as in the 1912 Act. The prior claim of societies in respect of certain dues provided under the Act of 1912 has been converted into a first charge under most of the State Acts and provisions have been made for the recovery of the dues of the cooperative society by instalments through deductions from the member's salary. Besides the usual provisions contained in the Act, separate chapters relating to cooperative farming societies exist in the Bombay and Travancore-Cochin Acts while that relating to Crop Protection Societies is to be seen only in the Bombay Act. Provisions relating to 'Distraint' in the case of non-payment of dues exist in Bihar Cooperative Societies Act, 1935 and Orissa Cooperative Act of 1951. Ordinarily States where Land Mortgage Banks exist have enacted separate legislation but the Orissa Act of 1951, Bengal Act of 1940 and Mysore Act of 1948, have combined them in the same enactment. Supersession of the committees is another innovation which is to be found in Madras Act of 1932, Bihar & Orissa Act of 1935 and Travancore-Cochin Act of 1951. Bombay has recently enacted an amendment which has the purpose of providing for partnership of societies and at the same time to exempt them from the provisions of Indian Partnership Act. There are certain other provisions which confer special powers on the State Governments. For example, section 46A of the law as applicable in Madhya Pradesh empowers the State Government to direct that any or all of the registered societies situated within a specified area shall be affiliated to a Cooperative Institute and to a Cooperative Federation in such manner and on such conditions as the State Government may prescribe. Provisions also exist in certain Acts empowering the State Government to exempt any society from the requirement of registration.

Cooperative framework in foreign countries compared with India—The Indian Cooperative Law is uniform throughout with little local modifications whereas in U.S.A. there are 48 different sets of cooperative statutes which bear little resemblance to each other. Cooperation in Canada is a State subject but special acts are also passed by the centre to incorporate individual cooperative credit societies. Norway has no special law in force at present but different legislations like the Trade Act, the Taxation Act and the Price Legislation contain provisions governing the cooperative societies. The legislation in India marks a contrast particularly with its counter-part in Great Britain. In Britain, the legislation is a fine example of how the state can legally assist the cooperative movement without becoming involved in detail in the affairs of the societies. This is because there the cooperative movement had developed into an economic enterprise and needed its own regulation ; on the other hand, in India, the initiative came entirely from the state and legislature sometimes enacted Cooperative Acts without there being any real cooperatives in existence.

New trends in recent legislation and some suggestions—New cooperative acts have of late been passed in Orissa, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Punjab and Travancore-Cochin and amendments have been introduced in a number of old Acts. The notable features of this recent legislation are broadening the base of cooperative movement, increased democratic control through federations of primary societies, flexible rules regarding reserve fund, making unlimited liability optional in respect of agricultural credit societies, insertion of provisions regarding amalgamation and division of societies, providing safeguards for the recovery of advances made by cooperative societies to members and so on. It is a healthy sign that the states are rapidly discarding the antiquated laws and are consolidating their position. We should also take note of developments in legislations of foreign countries. A few suggestions have already been made in the foregoing pages to this effect and they need not be repeated here. Some others that may be listed here are :—

(a) That the States should take note of the latest land reforms while amending the Acts and also facilitate the process of consolidation of holdings through cooperative societies ;

(b) The surplus funds of the cooperatives whether in urban or rural areas, except the funds used for purchase of Government securities, should be invested in agricultural finance. Urban banks have largely developed due to concessions granted by the State and the State, therefore, has the right to direct their investment ;

(c) At present under most of the Acts, a liquidator cannot be appointed immediately after the order cancelling the registration of a society and this has to wait till an appeal, if any, is dismissed. Meanwhile, the old committee continues to mismanage and rather worsens the affairs of the society. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for the appointment of a liquidator to manage the affairs till the appeal against the cancellation order is decided.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1955-56.

All-India First Estimates of Rape & Mustard and Linseed, 1955-56.

All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, December 1955.

Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, 1952-53 to 1954-55.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during January 1956

(From 1st January 1956 to 1st February 1956 and from 1st October 1955 to 31st December 1955)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-1-56 to 1-2-56 (actual inches)	Excess or defect compared to Normal (percent)	Rainfall from 1-10-55 to 31-12-55 (actual inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	1·12	(+) 33	10·37	(+) 62
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0·42	(+) 8	1·93	(—) 70
Gangetic West Bengal	0·15	(—) 68	11·22	(+)100
Orissa	0	(—)100	22·33	(+)176
Chota Nagpur	0·38	(—) 52	6·48	(+) 84
Bihar	0·62	(+) 7	1·88	(—) 42
U.P. East	0·71	(—) 4	3·95	(+) 57
U.P. West	0·87	(—) 24	7·91	(+)368
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·97	(—) 19	10·83	(+)858
Jummu & Kashmir	1·50	(—) 12	2·81	(+) 3
Rajasthan West	0·20	(—) 9	0·02	(—) 95
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·27	(—) 10	2·82	(+)174
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·71	(+)103	6·29	(+)242
Vindhya Pradesh	1·28	(+) 78	3·71	(+) 59
Madhya Pradesh East	0·17	(—) 60	8·23	(+)102
Madhya Pradesh West	0·06	(—) 87	5·47	(+) 86
Gujarat	0	(—)100	1·43	(+) 4
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·01	(—) 87	0·63	(—) 11
Konkan	0	(—)100	11·73	(+)110
Deccan (Desh)	0	(—)100	7·58	(+) 63
Hyderabad North	0·03	(—) 90	4·98	(+) 56
Hyderabad South	0·04	(—) 85	5·21	(+) 29
Coastal Andhradesa	0·28	(—) 44	17·18	(+) 9
Rayalaseema	0	(—)100	5·04	(—) 26
Tamilnad	1·09	(—) 27	18·62	(—) 16
Malabar and South Kanara	0	(—)100	19·65	(+) 39
Mysore	0·04	(—) 76	7·80	(—) 6
Travancore-Cochin	0·41	(—) 52	27·11	(+) 30

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01".

Source: Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting operations normally in progress in India during February

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Rice and Potatoes	Horse Gram.
Bihar	Sesamum	Winter Rice, Horse Gram, Arhar, Linseed, Rape and Mustard.
Bombay	Sugarcane	Wheat, Jowar and Linseed.
Madhya Pradesh	Rice	Jowar and Linseed.
Madras	Jowar, Cotton and Sugarcane	Rice, Jowar, Bengal Gram and Potatoes.
Orissa	Rice and Sugarcane	Jowar, Cotton Linseed, Rape and Mustard.
Punjab	Sugarcane, Potatoes and Summer Vegetables.	Sugarcane.
U. P.	Sugarcane	Castorseed.
West Bengal	Jute and Summer Rice	Cotton, Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape & Mustard and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1953-54 (Revised)	Area (acres) 1954-55 (Final)	Production (tons) 1953-54 (Revised)	Production (tons) 1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,318	74,424	27,769	24,209
Jowar	43,882	43,456	7,954	9,092
Bajra	30,145	27,350	4,475	3,555
Maize	9,661	9,325	2,991	2,944
Ragi	5,767	5,747	1,846	1,778
Small Millets	14,028	13,680	2,438	2,424
Wheat	26,394	26,842	7,890	8,539
Barley	8,719	7,999	2,905	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	215,814	208,823	58,268	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,689	20,991	4,756	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,942	5,944	1,834	1,661
Other Pulses*	28,064	27,069	3,860	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,695	54,004	10,450	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	269,509	262,827	68,718	65,801
Potato	635	665	1,925	1,762
Sugarcane†	3,485	3,932	43,709	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	14	13
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,336	1,472	303	356
Tobacco	912	860	268	248
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,495	12,647	3,391‡	3,823‡
Castorseed	1,346	1,273	103	112
Sesamum	6,351	6,460	554	592
Rape and Mustard	5,545	5,665	858	962
Linseed	3,428	3,290	379	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,165	29,335	5,285	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,265	18,346	3,944§	4,298§
Jute	1,228	1,273@	3,091¶	3,153¶@
Mesta	463	571	650¶	1,106¶

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* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or Gur are 4,423 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@ Partially revised figures are 1,243,000 acres and 2,928,000 bales respectively.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current estimates	Corresponding adjusted estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimates	Corresponding adjusted estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Second	30-1-56	72,332	69,456	(+) 4.1	23,775	22,126	(+) 7·4
Jowar	First	3-12-55	25,723	26,708	(—) 3·7	..	..	..
Bajra	First	2-12-55	23,720	25,230	(—) 6·0	..	..	..
Maize	First	30-11-55	8,088	8,929	(—) 9·4	..	..	..
Ragi	First	4-12-55	4,993	5,049	(—) 1·1	..	..	..
Small Millets	First	10-12-55	10,095	10,109	(—) 0·1	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur	First	12-10-55	5,365	5,536	(—) 3·1	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	2-11-55	9,688	10,439	(—) 7·2	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	11-11-55	3,930	3,718	(+) 5·7	50,282	48,103	(—) 4·5
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	28-11-55	10,982	11,007	(—) 0·2	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	29-11-55	4,330	4,626	(—) 6·4	..	..	..
Linseed,	First	27-1-56	2,524	2,507	(+) 0·7	..	..	..
Rape & Musterd	First	4-2-56	2,389	2,374	(+) 0·6	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	25-1-56	17,189	16,093	(+) 6·8	3,286 †	3,621 †	(—) 9·3
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+) 27·2	4,137@	2,928 @	(+) 41·3
Mesta	Second	21-12-55	579	514	(+) 12·6	1,159@	1,016 @	(+) 14·1

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar or Gur are 5,079 and 4,858 thousand tons for 1955-56 and 1954-55 respectively.

@ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

† In thousand bales of 32 lbs. each of cotton lint.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1955-56

(Released in January 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (second estimate)	1954-55 (adjusted Second estimate)	Increase (+) of column (2) over column (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	72,332	69,456	(+)2,876	(+)4·1
Production (Thousand tons)	23,775	22,126	(+)1,649	(+)7·4

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the important rice growing States except Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh, where slight decreases in acreage have been recorded due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Assam and Hyderabad States and has been generally attributed to better climatic conditions at the time of sowing during the current year as compared to last year.

The increase in production has also been shared mostly by Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Slight decreases in production have, however, been reported by Bombay, Assam, Saurashtra, Madras, Orissa and Tripura States due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the growing period.

The production estimates of Assam (autumn), Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (Autumn) are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

For the first time the estimate of Travancore-Cochin has been included in this Estimate. This State accounts for the area of 1,067,000 acres and 547,000 tons in 1955-56.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of December 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in most of the States. In some parts of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Hyderabad, however, the crop is reported to have been slightly damaged by excessive rains and floods and to a lesser extent by the attack of rats and insects. Crop diseases in parts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam districts in Hyderabad State have also reported to have affected the rice crop. Damage to the crop in parts of Ramnathpuram, Tanjore, Madurai and Trichinapally districts of Madras State is also reported as a result of cyclone during the first week of December 1955.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the rice crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (second estimate)	1954-55 (second corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Co. 3	1955-56 (second estimate)	1954-55 (corresponding second estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra (Autumn)	4,212	4,110	(+)102	1,999	1,966	(+)3
Assam—						
Autumn	1,015	1,013	(+)2	373*	304*	(+)69
Winter	3,131	3,089	(+)42	1,155	1,260	(—)105
TOTAL	4,146	4,102	(+)44	1,528	1,564	(—)36
Bihar—						
Autumn	1,402@	1,148	(+)254	226@	173*	(+)53
Winter	10,452	8,716	(+)1,736	2,411	1,695	(+)716
TOTAL	11,854	9,864	(+)1,990	2,637	1,868	(+)769

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay (*Autumn*)	3,219	3,239	(—)20	1,164*	1,280*	(—)116
Madhya Pradesh (*Autumn*)	9,166	9,179	(—)13	2,917*	2,661*	(+)256
Madras—						
Autum (1st crop)	4,663	4,648	(+)15	2,168	2,199	(—) 31
Winter (2nd crop)	741	724	(+)17	342	324	(+) 18
TOTAL	5,404	5,372	(+)32	2,510	2,523	(—) 13
Orissa—						
Autumn	1,282	1,325(*r*)	(—)43	282	298 (*r*)	(—) 16
Winter	8,077	8,060(*r*)	(+)17	1,902	1,898 (*r*)	(+) 4
TOTAL	9,359	9,385 (*r*)	(—)26	2,184	2,196 (*r*)	(—) 12
Punjab (*Autumn*)	588	515	(+)73	146	158	(—) 12
Uttar Pradesh (*Winter*)	8,640	8,479	(—)161	2,343*	2,091*	(+)252
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,296	1,247	(+)49	409*	398*	(+) 11
Winter	8,756	8,459	(+)297	4,048	3,538	(+)510
TOTAL	10,052	9,706	(+)346	4,457	3,936	(+)521
Hyderabad (*Autumn*)	1,560	1,443	(+)117	487	464	(+) 23
Madhya Bharat (*Autumn*)	215	209	(+)6	54	57	(—) 3
Mysore (*Winter*)	862	867 (*r*)	(—)5	378	380 (*r*)	(—) 2
Pepsu (*Autumn*)	62	61	(+)1	10	16	(—) 6
Rajasthan (*Autumn*)	131	121	(+)10	29	28	(+) 1
Saurashtra (*Autumn*)	38	80	(—)42	10	32	(—) 22
Travancore-Cochin—						
Autumn	434	423	(+)11	208	193	(+) 15
Winter	633	633	..	339	339	..
TOTAL	1,067	1,056	(+)11	547	532	(+) 15
Ajmer (*Winter*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal (*Autumn*)	29	28 (*r*)	(+)1	4	4	..
Coorg (*Winter*)	97	95	(+)2	49	45	(+) 4
Delhi (*Autumn*)	3	1	(+)2	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh (*Autumn*)	108	112	(—)4	27	26	(+) 1
Tripura—						
Autumn	139	148	(—)9	41	47	(—) 6
Winter	265	253	(+)12	93	99	(—) 6
TOTAL	404	401	(+)3	134	146	(—) 12
Vindhya Pradesh (*Autumn*)	1,107	1,024	(+)83	158	151	(+) 7
The Andaman & Nicobar Islands (*Autumn*)	9	7	(+)2	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL AUTUMN	30,678	30,081	(+)597	10,715	10,457	(+)258
TOTAL WINTER	41,654	39,375	(+)2,279	13,060	11,669	(+)1,391
TOTAL ALL-INDIA	72,332	69,456	(+)2,876	23,775	22,126	(+)1,649

@ Estimated.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons. (*r*) Adjusted estimate.

* Based on the provisional results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys conducted in the temporary settled areas of the plain districts in the case of Assam and on a State-wise basis in the case of other States.

NOTES.—1. Travancore-Cochin has reported for this estimates for the first time.

2. Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for these estimates.

3. Rice is not grown in Kutch to any appreciable extent. In Andhra and Madras estimates for rice are actually collected by 1st crop, 2nd crop and 3rd crop which have been broadly classified as Autumn, Winter and Summer crops.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1955-56

(Released in February 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (First Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted first Estimate)	Increase (+) of column (2) over column (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	2,389	2,374	(+)15	(+)0·6

The increase in acreage under rape and mustard during the current year has occurred mainly in PEPSU, Punjab and Rajasthan due generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been reduced to some extent by the decrease reported mainly by Bihar.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to this crop. Information regarding the crop sown mixed with other crops will be given in the Final Estimate only. Past experience has shown that the area in the First Estimate forms roughly 40 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area thousand acres		
	1955-56 (first estimate)	1954-55 (corresponding estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col.(2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	284	298	(—) 14
Bihar	222	307	(—) 85
Bombay	68	60	(+) 8
Orissa	140	140(*A*)	..
Punjab	470	432	(+) 38
Uttar Pradesh*	345	356(*A*)	(—) 11
West Bengal	186	178	(+) 8
Hyderabad	6	5	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	75	72	(+) 3
Mysore	6	6	..
P.E.P.S.U.	160	113	(+) 47
Rajasthan	359	341(*A*)	(+) 18
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	2	1	(+) 1
Delhi	4	5	(—) 1
Himcahal Pradesh	9	8	(+) 1
Kutch	1	1	..
Tripura	10	11	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	42	40	(+) 2
TOTAL	2,389	2,374	(+) 15

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate. (*a*) Less than 500 acres.

*Data relate to crop sown alone and do not include the area under the rape and mustard sown mixed with other crops.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Rape and Mustard is not grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur & Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Linseed, 1955-56

(Released in January 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (first estimate)	1954-55 (corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,524	2 507	(+) 17	(+) 0·7

The increase in acreage under linseed during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset, to some extent, by decreases reported by Bihar, Madhya Bharat, U. P. and Bombay due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to linseed crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

	Area (thousand acres)		
	1955-56 (first Estimate)	1954-55 (corresponding estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	230	268	(—) 38
Bombay	49	55	(—) 6
Madhya Pradesh	1089	1,056	(+) 34
Orissa	28	(*A*) 28	..
Punjab	@25	25	..
Uttar Pradesh*	127	134	(—) 7
West Bengal	45	49	(—) 4
Hyderabad	303	(*A*) 291	(+) 12
Madhya Bharat	193	205	(—) 12
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
P.E.P.S.U.	1	1	..
Rajasthan	180	(*A*)145	(+) 35
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	46	45	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	206	204	(+) 2
TOTAL	2,524	2,507	(+) 17

(*A*) Adjusted Estimated Estimate. (*a*) Less than 500 acres.

@1954-55 figure of First Estimate repeated.

*Data relate to crop sown pure. The area under the linseed sown mixed with other crops will be included in the Final Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cohin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56

(Released in January 1956)

I. Summary

(1)	1955-56 (Third estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted third estimate) (3)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of col (2) over col. (3): Absolute (4)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of col (2) over col. (3): Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	17,189	16,093	(+)1,996	(+) 6·8
Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,236	3,621	(—)335	(—) 9·3
Production of cotton seed (Thousand tons) .	1,150	1,267	(—)117	(—) 9·3

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statements II and VI.

By Trade Description

Trade description (1)	Area (Thousand acres): 1955-56 (Third estimate) (2)	Area (Thousand acres): 1954-55 (Adjusted third estimate) (3)	Area (Thousand acres): Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3) (4)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each): 1955-56 (Third estimate) (5)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each): 1954-55 (Adjusted third estimate) (6)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each): Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (5) over col. (6) (7)
Bengals	811	720	(+) 91	214	275	(—) 61
Americans	2,833	2,613	(+)220	723	825	(—)102
Jari la (Incl. Virnar)	2,855	2,560	(+)295	450	547	(—) 97
Verum	252	284	(—) 32	32	52	(—) 20
H. 420	543	417	(+)126	71	77	(—) 6
Oomras	2,266	2,332	(—) 66	309	413	(—)104
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,138	1,309	(—)171	91	178	(—) 87
Malvi	1,498	1,197	(+)301	352	249	(+)103
Broach-Vijay	1,139	957	(+)182	292	247	(+) 45
Surti-Suyog	600	530	(+) 70	147	128	(+) 19
Dholleras	1,685	1,624	(+) 61	336	366	(—) 30
Southerns	1,515	1,492	(+) 23	254	246	(+) 8
Comillas	54	58	(—) 4	15	18	(—) 3
TOTAL .	17,189	16,093	(+) 1,096	3,286	3,621	(—) 335

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statements III and IV.

By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1955-56 (Third estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted third estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	1955-56 (Third estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted third estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (5) over col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple	5,540	5,252	(+)288	1,086	1,239	(—)153
Medium Staple	8,005	7,111	(+)894	1,560	1,537	(+) 23
Short Staple	3,644	3,730	(—)86	640	845	(—)205
TOTAL	17,189	16,093	(+) 1,096	3,286	3,621	(—)335

N.B.—Please see Statements III and V.

The increase in area under cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Saurashtra, PEPSU and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The high price of cotton at the time of sowing was also a contributory factor for this increase in acreage. Slight decreases in acreage have, however, been recorded in the States of Hyderabad and Andhra.

Despite increase in acreage the production of cotton has gone down in 1955-56. This decline has been mostly shared by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU and Punjab and has been due to the damage caused to the standing crop by heavy and incessant rains and floods. The decrease in production in these States has been considerably counterbalanced by increases in production in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra.

As between the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Oomras, Hyderabad Goarani, Jarilla (including Virnar) and Bengals and an increase in Malvi. As regards staple-lengths, decreases in production have been recorded mostly in short staples and also in long staples. There has been a small increase in the medium staple.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle or end of November 1955. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole satisfactory. In parts of Madhya Pradesh the standing crop was, however, adversely affected by the shedding of buds and bolls due to untimely heavy rains. Due to floods and excessive rains in October 1955 the crop was adversely affected in parts of Punjab and PEPSU. The crop was also damaged to some extent in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay by 'aphis', 'Powdery Mildew' and other crop diseases.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The trade estimates of cotton are generally higher than the official estimates. At this stage the latest available trade estimates put size of the current year's crop at 48·65 to 48·74 lakh bales as against their corresponding estimates of 48·20 to 48·27 lakh bales for 1954-55 crop and their final estimates of 54·60 to 53·78 lakh bales for 1954-55.

II. DETAILS—STATE-WISE

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs each)		
	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (correspon-ding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Third Estimate	1954-55 (corres-ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	**529**	569	(—) **40**	88	93	(—) 5
Assam	@33	38	(—) **5**	@ 8	9	(—) 1
Bihar	13	5	(+) 8	3	(*A*) 1	(+) 2
Bombay	4,223	3,909	(+)314	873	878	(—) 5
Madhya Pradesh	3,899	3,832	(+) 87	488	693	(—)205
Madras	640	613	(+) 27	208	201	(+) 7
Orissa	25	(*A*) 25	..	2	2	..
Punjab	771	699	(+) 72	320	400	(—) 80
Uttar Pradesh	134	(*A*) 120	(+) 14	27	(*A*) 34	(—) 7
West Bengal	(*a*)	(*A*) (*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	2,438	2,479	(—) 41	258	364	(—)106
Madhya Bharat	1,883	1,568	(+)315	450	345	(+)105
Mysore	362	(*A*) 343	(+) 19	71	(*A*) 70	(+) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	422	353	(+) 69	109	199	(—) 90
Rajasthan	412	(*A*) 381	(+) 31	97	(*A*) 95	(+) 2
Saurashtra	1,151	961	(+)190	223	185	(+) 38
Travancore-Cochin	17	(*A*) 16	(+) 1	9	(*A*) 8	(+) 1
Ajmer	17	18	(—) 1	6	7	(—) 1
Bhopal	68	59	(+) 9	7	7	..
Delhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	128	82	(+) 46	14	20	(—) 6
Tripura	21	20	(+) 1	7	9	(—) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	17,189	16,093	(+)1,096	3,286	3,621	(—) 335

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales.

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.

@ Relate to figures of the Second Forecast of 1955-56.

NOTES—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE

State/Variety	Staple length	Area (thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Third Estimated)	1954-55 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra*—					
Western	Medium	163	179	19	21
White and Red Northerns	Medium	74	82	9	10
Warrangal and Kakinadas	Medium	61	56	11	10
Mungari	Short	228	249	49	52
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		529	569	88	93

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. *Assam*—					
Comillas	Short	33	38	8	9
3. *Bihar*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	13	5	3	1
4. *Bombay*—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	600	530	147	128
Jaydhar (Inc. Jayawant)	Long	556	502	68	57
Bombay American*	Long	515	510	60	57
Jarila (Inc. Virnar)	Medium	872	728	175	206
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,139	957	292	247
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	48	40	11	10
Kalyan	Medium	297	489	75	138
Barsi Nagar Oomras	Short	135	99	32	22
Mathio	Short	61	54	13	13
TOTAL .		4,223	3,909	873	878
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—					
M. P. American	Long	414	340	52	59
H—420	Long	543	417	71	77
Jarilla (including 197/3)	Medium	1,268	1,169	162	222
Verum (inc. other medium staple) . .	Medium	252	284	32	52
M. P. Oomras I	Short	823	900	87	149
M.P. Oomras II	Short	468	570	69	110
M.P. Oomras III	Short	131	152	15	24
TOTAL .		3,899	3,832	488	693
6. *Madras*—					
Karunganies	Long	258	241	63	59
Madras American (Cambodia and Uganda)*	Long	237	219	112	108
Tirunevelies.	Medium	91	100	24	26
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	54	53	9	8
TOTAL .		640	613	208	201
7. *Orissa*—					
U.P. Deshi (incl. Oomras)	Short	22	22	2	2
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL .		25	25	2	2
8. *Punjab*—					
Punjab American*	Long	558	522	271	314
Punjab Deshi	Short	213	177	66	86
TOTAL .		771	699	337	400
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—					
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	39	27	9	10
U.P. Deshi	Short	95	93	8	24
TOTAL .		134	120	27	34
10. *West Bengal*—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
11. *Hyderabad*—					
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	1,138	1,309	91	178
Hyderabad-American (Parbhani American).	Long	130	105	15	14
Jarilla	Medium	578	558	83	95
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Meduim	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	568	483	67	74
Mungari	Short	23	23	2	3
TOTAL .		2,438	2,479	258	364

III. DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12. *Madhya Bharat*—					
Malvi	Medium	1,332	1,054	328	229
Jarilla	Medium	137	105	30	24
M.B. American	Medium	273	281	53	58
M.B. Oomras	Short	141	128	39	34
TOTAL		1,883	1,568	450	345
13. *Mysore*—					
Mysore American and Others*	Long	362	343	71	70
14. *PEPSU*—					
Pubjab American—216 F	Long	120	98	29	68
Punjab American—320 F	Long	92	100	27	42
Punjab American—L.S.S.	Medium	17	9	2	6
Punjab Deshi	Short	193	146	51	83
TOTAL		422	353	109	199
15. *Rajasthan*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	56	38	11	9
Malvi	Medium	98	84	17	13
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	258	259	69	73
TOTAL		412	381	97	95
16. *Saurashtra*—					
Broach Vijay (Kadyo)	Medium	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra American (Cambodia)	Medium	..	2	..	(*b*)
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	939	662	182	112
Kalyan	Medium	17	9	3	2
Mathio	Short	195	288	38	71
TOTAL		1,151	961	223	185
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—					
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	17	16	9	8
18. *Ajmer*—					
Rajasthan (American)	Medium	3	3	2	2
Rajasthan (Deshi)	Short	14	15	4	5
TOTAL		17	18	6	7
19. *Bhopal*—					
Malvi	Medium	68	59	7	7
20. *Delhi*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
22. *Kutch*—					
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	128	82	14	20
23. *Tripura*—					
Comillas	Short	21	20	7	9
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
All-India	Long	5,540	5,252	1,086	1,239
	Medium	8,005	7,111	1,560	1,537
	Short	3,644	3,730	640	845
TOTAL		17,189	16,093	3,286	3,621

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 bales.

*Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.: Please *see* footnotes to Statement II.

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1955-56 (Third estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Third estimate)	1955-56 (Third estimate	1954-55 (Adjusted Third estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Bengals*—				
U.P. Deshi	132	122	24	28
Punjab Deshi	407	324	117	169
Rajasthan Deshi	272	274	73	78
TOTAL	811	720	214	275
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	787	729	329	430
Madhya Pradesh American	414	340	52	59
Madras American	237	219	211	108
Bombay American	515	510	60	57
Madhya Bharat American	273	281	53	58
Rajasthan American	59	41	13	11
Hyderabad American	130	105	15	14
Mysore American and Others*	362	343	71	70
U.P. American	39	27	9	10
Saurashtra American	(*a*)	2	(*b*)	(*b*)
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Travancore-Cochin American	17	16	9	8
TOTAL	2,833	2,613	723	825
III. *Jarilla (Including Virnar)*	2,855	2,560	450	547
IV. *Verum*	252	284	32	52
V. *H.204*	543	417	71	77
VI. Oomras—				
M.P. Oomras I	823	900	87	149
M.P. Oomras II	468	570	69	110
M.P. Oomras III	131	152	15	24
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	135	99	32	22
Hyderabad Oomras	568	483	67	74
M.B. Oomras	141	128	39	34
TOTAL	2,266	2,332	309	413
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,138	1,309	91	178
VIII. *Malvi*	1,498	1,197	352	249
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	1,139	957	292	247
X. *Surti-Suvog*	600	530	147	128
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujarat Dholleras	48	40	11	10
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,067	744	196	132
Kalyan	314	498	78	140
Mathio	256	342	51	84
TOTAL	1,685	1,624	336	366

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTION—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jayadhar	556	502	68	57
Westerns	163	179	19	21
Mungari	251	272	51	55
White and Red Northerns	74	82	9	10
Warrangal and Kakinadas	62	57	11	10
Chinnapathi	6	6	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karungannies	258	241	63	59
Tirunelvelies	91	100	24	26
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	54	53	9	8
TOTAL	1,515	1,492	254	246
XIII. *Comillas*	54	58	15	18
GRAND TOTAL	17,189	16,093	3,286	3,621

* Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 bales.

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-45 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—				
Bombay Americans*	515	510	60	57
Madhya Pradesh American	414	340	52	59
Punjab American*	770	720	327	424
Madras American*	237	219	112	108
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad American	130	105	15	14
Mysore American and others*	362	343	71	70
Travancore Cochin American	17	16	9	8
H-420	543	417	71	77
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,138	1,309	91	178
Suti-Suyog	600	530	147	128
Southerns Jayadhar	556	502	68	57
Southerns Karungannies	258	241	63	59
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	5,540	5,252	1,086	1,239

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. *Medium Staple*—				
Punjab American	17	9	2	6
U.P. American	39	27	9	10
Madhya Bharat American	273	281	53	58
Rajasthan American	59	41	13	11
Saurashtra American	(*a*)	2	(*b*)	(*b*)
Jarilla (inc. Virnar and Verum)	3,107	2,844	482	599
Broach Vijay	1,139	957	292	247
Malvi	1,498	1,197	352	249
Gujarat Dholleras	48	40	11	10
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,067	744	196	132
Dholleras Kalyan	314	498	78	140
Southerns-Westerns	163	179	19	21
Southerns-Warrangal and Kakinadas	62	57	11	10
Southerns-White and Red Northerns	74	82	9	10
Southerns-Tirunelvelies	91	100	24	26
Southerns-Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	54	53	9	8
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	8,005	7,111	1,560	1,537
III. *Short Staple*—				
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	407	324	117	169
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	132	122	24	28
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	272	274	73	78
M. B. Oomras	141	128	39	34
M. P. Oomras I	823	900	87	149
M.P. Oomras II	468	570	69	110
M.P. Oomras III	131	152	15	24
Hyderabad Oomras	568	483	67	74
Barsi Nagar Oomras	135	99	32	22
Dholleras-Mathio	256	342	51	84
Southerns-Mungari	251	272	51	55
Southerns-Chinnapathi	6	6	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comilas	54	58	15	18
TOTAL SHORT STAPLES	3,644	3,730	640	845
GRAND TOTAL	17,189	16,093	3,286	3,621

*Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales.

VI. PRODUCTION—COTTONSEED

(Thousand tons)

State	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	31	32	(—)1
Assám	3	3	..
Bihar	1	(*b*)	+1
Bombay	306	307	(—)1
Madhya Pradesh	171	243	(—)72
Madras	73	70	(+)3
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	118	140	(—)22
Uttar Pradesh	9	12	(—)3

VI. PRODUCTION—COTTONSEED—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	90	127	(—)37
Madhya Bharat	158	121	(+)37
Mysore	25	25	..
P.E.P.S.U.	38	70	(—)32
Rajasthan	34	33	(+)1
Saurashtra	78	65	(+)13
Travancore-Cochin	3	3	..
Ajmer	2	3	(—)1
Bhopal	2	2	..
Kutch	5	7	(—)2
Tripura	2	3	(—)1
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1,150	1,267	(—)117

(*b*) Below 500 tons.
*Production of cottonseed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.

4·4. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Up to the end of December 1955	Up to the end of December 1954
Assam Valley	322,581,951	300,573,558
Cachar	44,681,408	43,073,174
Darjeeling	15,255,083	15,591,688
Dooars	129,318,733	133,922,515
Terai	13,383,178	12,469,149
Bihar	2,056,483	2,242,501
All others	5,940,208	5,690,936
TOTAL	533,217,044	513,563,521

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·5. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	November		January to November	
	1955	1954	1955*	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	2,559,262	1,891,243	25,218,706	25,507,214
Central Travancore	1,882,548	1,998,665	23,686,987	22,045,047
Coorg	17,625	26,672	294,437	279,189
Kanan Devans	1,718,823	1,501,054	18,997,103	21,296,691
Madurai	93,891	50,452	1,003,632	919,175
Malabar	38,339	37,821	452,363	396,767
Mundakayam	164,589	168,444	2,258,513	2,225,364
Mysore	202,839	215,722	2,464,910	1,958,477
Nellimpathies	182,653	182,450	1,947,249	1,932,294
Nilgiris	1,735,055	1,059,644	16,900,502	15,261,331
Nilgiri Wynaad	944,304	901,894	11,232,307	10,336,686
South Travancore	497,105	520,034	6,574,428	6,264,911
Tirunelveli	64,263	39,223	511,027	440,380
Wynaad	741,933	754,794	9,662,781	8,908,474
TOTAL	10,843,229	9,348,212	121,204,945	117,771,910

*Includes revised figures for October 1955.
Source: United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Thousand Tons)

	During the weeks ending					Progressive total from 1-1-56
	4-1-56	11-1-56	18-1-56	25-1-56	1-2-56	to 25-1-56
Wheat	..	..	..	..	7·6	7·6
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	7·6	7·6

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

(*A*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Cwts.)

Months (1)	Plantation (2)	Arabica and cherry Est. Pd. (3)	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd. (4)	Total (5)
October 1955	2,078	1,124	8,576	11,778
November 1955	2,994	314	4,677	7,985
December 1955	2,574	116	242	2,932

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded on hulled on estate and then delivered to the pool.

(*B*) *1955-56 Crop*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
December 1955	8,899	61	..	8,960

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(*A*) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	November 30th, 1955				December 31st, 1955			
	Arabica plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt inclusive of gain in weight)	10,340	5,576	8,707 (a)	24,623	10,354	5,580	8,715 (a)	24,649
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage).	6,611	2,888	6,153	15,652	7,396	3,430	6,782	17,608
Tender against export sales . .	1,750	1,193	260	3,203	1,750	1,250	260	3,260
Balance	1,979	1,495	2,294	5,768 (b)	1,208	900	1,673	3,781 (c)
To be tendered against export sales	..	57	..	57	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 461 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 108 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 126 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*B*) 1955-56 Crop

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain in weight)	366	9	2	377	3,444	105	229	3,778

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica cherry Flats		Robusta cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
6-12-55	Coimbatore	222/9 to 230/15	229/1	175/15 to 190/-	177/11	162/4 to 168/15	164/-
20-12-55	Mysore	221/15 to 229/8	225/5	180/15 to 186/15	183/-	166/9 to 170/9	168/9

TABLE No. 8

Tabacco (unmanufactured)—Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of November 1955	During the corresponding month of previous year	From 1st April 1955 to 30th Nov. 1955	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	52,901	345,015	1,884,415	1,003,536
Denmark	..	..	..	471
Netherlands	275	630	275	904
Burma	98,672	16,576	333,784	141,008
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
Rumania	..	..	75	..
U. K	28	26	28	26
TOTAL	151,876	362,247	2,218,577	1,145,945

* Imports into principal ports *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Source : Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (unmanufactured)—Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of Nov. 1955	During the corresponding month of previous year	From 1st April 1955 to 30th Nov. 1955	During the corresponding period of the previous year
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United Kingdom	4,515,792	1,763,786	23,769,900	26,978,466
Singapore	22,438	14,092	47,288	60,619
Fdn. of Malaya	5,345	17,564	227,159	72,389
Hongkong	22,198	351,954	1,017,278	2,202,672
Indonesia	1,154,666	..	11,330,383	196,440
Australia	..	..	135,778	458,773

8·1. Tabacco (unmanufactured)—Exports*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Netherlands	37,713	525,271	2,845,783	706,103
Hungry	201,800	..	201,800	..
USSR	..	..	..	77
Burma	6,058	54,264	56,922	274,594
Egypt	83,583	115,406	1,720,611	1,981,107
Japan	2,354,047	3,226,394	5,033,255	6,215,530
Belgium	146,727	70,906	2,906,435	954,535
Irish Republic	75,075	..	255,755	829,676
Vietnam	..	..	81,250	..
Austria	..	..	308,672	531,901
Ceylon	..	81,000	278,401	279,361
Denmark	119,940	114,700	178,554	329,850
China	..	628,353	23,873,703	6,477,856
Yemon	27,599	50,693	322,571	459,407
Aden	63,837	606,129	2,846,783	4,187,843
Muscat	..	51,328	2,463	52,189
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Italy	..	..	294,888	..
France	..	1,109,654	50	1,109,654
Switzerland	..	4	..	30,113
Nigiria	..	227,175	..	699,312
Pakistan (Western)	..	66,540	..	66,540
Others	114,717	43,975	1,024,058	2,121,441
TOTAL	8,951,535	9,119,188	78,759,752	58,576,448

*Exports from principal ports *viz.* Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source : Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Jaunary 1956 (28-1-56)	December 1955 (3 -12-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	15 0 0	15 4 0	14 4 0
	Chandausi	Dara	14 0 0	14 8 0	13 12 0
	Saugor	..	14 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	10 8 0	8 8 0	6 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	11 0 0	11 8 0	7 12 0
Maize	Bahraich	..	11 12 0	11 8 0	N.Q.
Gram	Abohar	..	9 2 0	9 8 0	7 1 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	..	12 12 0	12 3 0	11 10 8
	Patna	..	14 0 0	N.Q.	13 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	..	17 0 0	19 0 0	8 0 0
	Patna	..	20 0 0	N.Q.	11 8 0
	Bombay	..	9 6 0	19 2 0	14 8 10
	Madras	..	18 14 0	19 4 0	12 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	5 0 0	N.Q.	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	9 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		31 12 0	32 6 0	30 8 9
	Calcutta	Indian	32 2 0	32 0 0	30 12 0
Gur	Hapur	..	11 3 0	12 10 0	9 8 0
	Madras	II Sort	8 10 0	10 7 0	11 2 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0 0	16 0 0	11 0 0
Livestock Products—		..			
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	174 0 0	163 0 0	154 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	188 0 0	190 0 0	186 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 0	123 7 0	82 5 0
		Prawns	41 2 0	41 2 0	41 2 3
	Calcutta	Rohu	80 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	45 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0
Eggs (per 1000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	85 0 0	75 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	97 8 0	103 12 0	N.Q.
	Bombay	..	96 0 0	108 0	104 0 0
	Jullundur	..	123 0 0	N. Q.	130 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilseeds—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	24 0 0	24 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 8 0	25 0 0	26 11 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	21 10 0	17 8 0	20 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	21 8 0	20 0 0	14 14 0
	Madras	Superior	20 7 0	17 13 0	14 7 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	22 4 0	21 10 0	16 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23 12 0	20 8 0	15 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	16 9 0	14 12 0	11 6 0
	Madras	Salem	No Supply		12 11 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		15 9 0	13 12 0	9 2 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 0 0	28 8 0	25 1 0
		Black	29 8 0	28 0 0	22 9 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 6 0	11 12 0	6 12 9
	Abohar	Desi	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 10 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	..	52 0 0	53 4 0	62 0 0
	Kanpur	..	48 0 0	51 8 0	58 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay	..	44 12 0	42 8 0	31 9 9
	Madras	..	43 2 0	39 3 0	32 7 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay	..	55 2 0	51 12 0	38 9 0
	Kanpur	..	49 8 0	45 0 0	34 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay	..	41 4 0	36 0 0	25 12 0
	Kanpur	..	33 0 0	33 0 0	23 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	..	55 15 0	54 5 0	35 6 0
	Bombay	..	58 0 0	52 14 0	32 6 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	..	8 8 0	8 4 0	8 2 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur	..	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 4 0
	Bombay	..	6 1 0	5 9 0	5 6 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	299 0 0	210 0 0	196 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	788 0 0	N. Q.	714 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	700 0 0	N. Q.	695 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	255 11 6	277 11 0	267 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled).	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	185 0 0	185 0 0	215 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	162 14 0	153 2 0	199 0 0
		Assam Middles	153 2 0	148 3 0	182 4 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooars Dust	1 7 6	1 5 6	2 9 0
		Export Clean black pekoe	2 1 0	2 1 0	3 11 0
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	230 0 0	229 0 0	224 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	267 0 0	271 0 0	239 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	232 0 0	232 0 0	222 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	234 0 0	232 0 0	222 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	60 0 0	7 0 0	N.Q.
	Cochin	Good	55 1 0	55 1 0	20 4 0
Chillies	Patna	..	56 0 0	50 0 0	N.Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	95 3 0	110 3 0	121 4 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	79 9 0	85 11 0	86 6 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	(Kalimpong) Big	145 0 0	132 0 0	N.Q.
		(Mysore) Small	760 0 0	760 0 0	N.Q.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1955 crop* Grade 4	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.R.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	124 4 0	124 4 0	N.Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 8 0	6 8 0	16 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	14 15 0	15 0 0	8 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	5 8 0	4 12 0	5 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to railhead destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.	..	315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	For supply to State Govts.	No Stock		290 0 0
3. Triple Super phosphated	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	No Stock		290 0 0
4. Nitro-Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	No Stock		290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	..	570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted. N.A. Not available. N.R. Not reported.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale issue rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	20-1-56	11 4 0
		Open Market	20-1-56	12 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	20-1-56	14 0 0
	Dacca	Coarse	21-1-56	20 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	20-1-56	16 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	21-1-56	72 12 0 693 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	21-1-56	85 12 0 817 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	14-1-56	9 2 0
	Lyallpur	American	20-1-56	10 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	21-1-56	205 0 0
Jute	Dacca	..	21-1-56	30 0 0 146 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash).	(60 lbs.)	24-1-56	213-1/2 cents	13 15 0
		New York	No. 2, Hard winter Kansas city.	Bushel (57 lbs.)	5-12-55	215-1/2 cents	14 13 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-1-56	234-7/8 cents	15 5 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-1-56	172-3/4 cents	11 4 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Mar./Apr.	Ton	27-1-56	£26 10 0	13 0 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow new (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-1-56	128-3/4 cents	9 0 0

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(October)	48 lbs.	24-1-56	100-1/2 cents	8 3 0@
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan shelled (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-1-56	£67 0 0	32 13 0
Groundnut oil.	European ports.		South African 2% (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	28-1-56	£120 0 0	59 0 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3% c i. f. (U.K.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	28-1-56	£60 10 0	29 10 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian Jan. arrival (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-1-56	£130 0 0	63 11 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Indian Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	28-1-56	£110 0 0	53 14 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York		lb.	26-1-56	35·35 cents	1,316 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill firsts	Ton	27-1-56	£97 0 0	231 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-1-1956.
(Canada 2·80-5/16 to 2·80-7/16 dollars=1£ sterling.)
* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: January 1956 (28-1-56)	Month-end prices: December 1955 (31-12-55)	Month-end prices: January 1955 (29-1-55)
Fruits, (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	3 6 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 6
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 4 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices January 1956 (28-1-56)	 December 1955 (31-12-55)	 January 1955 (29-1-55)
Milk	Bombay	..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 6
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices January 1956 (28-1-56)	 December 1955 (31-12-55)	 January 1955 (29-1-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 10 9	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1956 (28-1-56)	December 1955 (31-12-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	155	180	82
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	..	225 to 325
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	150 to 300	200 to 400
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah 6 seers of milk.	Each	330	300	300
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	300 to 525	500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	140	160	135
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400 to 550	400 to 500

N.R. Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	3-12-55	10-12-55	17-12-55	24-12-55	31-12-55	Dec. '55	Nov. '55	Dec. '54
Food Articles	322·0	323·2	320·4	325·3	327·4	323·7	326·5	318·0
Industrial Raw Materials	422·5	428·3	440·7	446.5	454·7	438·3	418·9	436·3
Semi-manufactured Articles	342·2	343·4	345·9	350·4	351·4	346·6	338·1	347·4
Manufactured Articles	373·1	372·7	372·8	372·6	373·6	373·0	373·3	375·1
Miscellaneous	541·9	542·5	542·3	546·6	547·5	544·2	543·3	579·7
All Commodities	364·6	366·0	367·4	370·9	373·4	368·4	365·0	367·8

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	185(*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1954	105	106	112	150	185
1954—Sept.	105	105	111	150	186
1955—Aug.	97	106	114	156	196
Sept.	96	107	114	156	197

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
(*R*) Revised.
Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Satistics.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (*Base*: 1949=100)		U.S.A. (*Base*: 1948=100)		Canada (*Base*: 1948=100)		U. K. (*Base*: 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	105(R)	106(R)	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	120(R)	117(R)	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	120(R)	120(R)	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	115(R)	119(R)	111*	130
1954	101	101	108	112	115(R)	120(R)	114*	132
1954—Sept.	101	100	108	112	117	120	115*	133
1955—Aug.	95	97	107	111	115	120	122*	138
Sept.	93	96	107	112	117	120	124*	139

**Base*: January 1952=100. (R) Revised. (P) Provisional.

Sources: 1. For India, *the Indian Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.
2. For U.S.A., Canada and U. K., *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for November, 1955

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	83	..	..	..	..	56	77	89	..	74	75	78	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	72	..	68	..	52	67	89	61	..	62	77	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	103	..	62	73	..	58	..	62	68	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	71	..	..	64	..	100	84	62	73	..	81	125
Bamra (Orissa)	113	..	..	..	..	75	90	63	..	63	121	..	145	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	81	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	51	57	52	..	..	95	90	65	..	61	59	..	91	67
Krishna (Hyderabad)	107	..	78	..	65	85	88	67	87	65	88	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	123	..	..	..	..	64	93	66	..	182	105	94	100	138
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	48	..	40	48	..	88	65	94	53	58	..	88	110
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	76	58	..	..	..	101	78	77	83	51	54	..	126	..

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	369	367	405
Srikakulam (Andhra)	Thettangi	370	370	414
West Godavari (Andhra)	Alamuru	352	353	400
Kurnool (Andhra)	Madavaram	369	368	412
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	370	366	400
	Agaram	350	346	389
Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	Thulayanatham	415	415	449
Mathurai (Madras)	Eriodu	371	371	394
	Gokilapuram	382	383	419
Coimbatore (Madras)	Kinathukadavu	392	391	423
Malabar (Madras)	Koduvalli	494	479	490
Chingleput (Madras)	Guduvancheri	342	348	465
	Kunnathur	353	349	434

TABLE No. 20

Consumers Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India*

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
19	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—Sept.	122	119	78	85	98	98	104	104
1955—Aug.	111	111	69	78	96	97	94	98
Sept.	108	108	69	78	97	97	96	100

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
***Bihar*—**									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Sept. 55	7	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
		October 55	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Sept. 55	8	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		October 55	8	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ranchi	Itki	Sept. 55	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
		October 55	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jaganathpur	Sept. 55	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		October 55	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	October 55	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	October 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junner	October 55	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	October 55	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
West Bengal—									
24 Parganas		July 55	..	1 10 6	1 2 0	0 12 6	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 12 0
		August 55	..	1 8 6	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
		Sept. 55	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 6 6	0 14 6	1 0 0
Burdwan		July 55	..	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 6	1 10 0	1 4 0
		August 55	..	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 6	1 10 0	1 4 0
		Sept. 55	..	1 13 6	1 8 6	0 14 0	1 13 6	1 5 6	0 14 0
Midnapur		July 55	..	1 9 6	1 3 6	..	1 8 6	1 4 0	1 0 0
		August	..	1 7 6	1 3 6	..	1 5 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
		Sept. 55	..	1 7 0	1 3 0	..	1 9 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
West Dinajpur		July 55	..	1 11 6	1 3 6	0 13 0	1 11 6	1 3 0	0 9 6
		August 55	..	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Sept. 55	..	1 11 6	1 3 6	0 15 0	1 11 6	1 5 6	0 9 6
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisendra	Sept. 55	7	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		October 55	7	1 2 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Nov. 55	7	1 6 0	0 12 0	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Narelakere	Sept. 55	8	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
		October 55	7	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
		Nov. 55	8	0 9 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	Nov. 55	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	Nov. 55	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal Daily Working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Nov. 55.	Man	..	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam.	Nov. 55	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 6 0
Malabar	Monthana	Nov. 55	Man	..	1 12 0	1 4 0	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..
Punjab—									
Hissar	Managli	October 55	Man	8	2 6 0†	*	*	*	*
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur		Man	8	2 0 0	*	*	3 5 3	*
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur		Man	8	3 0 0	*	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 21·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kangra	Birta		Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	*
			Woman	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher		Man	..	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 0
			Woman	..	..	1 6 0	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar		Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
			Child	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
PEPSU—									
Patiala	Kakrala	July 55	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..
			Woman	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
			Child	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		August 55	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..
			Woman	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
			Child	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		Sept. 55	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
			Child	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		October 55	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
			Child	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

* Not engaged.

† Work is done for 10 hours a day.

N.Q. Not quoted.

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal Daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Sept. 55	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	*	*	*	*
		October 55	7	1 12 0	1 8 0	*	*	*	*
Patna	Mahadeopur	Sept. 55	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	*	0 15 0	..	..
		October 55	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	*	0 15 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Sept. 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
		October 55	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jaganathpur	Sept. 55	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		October 55	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	October 55	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	October 55	8	3 8 0	*	*	1 0 0	*	0 8 0
Poona	Junner	October 55	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	October 55	7	1 4 0	1 5 0	*	1 0 0	*	*
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Nov. 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnelveli	Malyankulam.	Nov. 55	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Malabar	Manthana	Nov. 55	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	0 7 0
Punjab—									
Hissar	Managli	October 55	8	3 6 0†	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Rohtak	Sunderpur	October 55	8	4 0 0	1 11 6	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ambala	Shahpur	October 55	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	,,	,,	,,	,,
Kangra	Birta	October 55	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Jullundur	Jamsher	October 55	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	October 55	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas		July 55	7	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 11 6
		August 55	7	,,	,,	,,	..	1 0 0	..
		Sept. 55	7	,,	,,	,,	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 9 6
Burdwan		July 55	8	,,	,,	,,	1 8 0	..	..
		August 55	8	,,	,,	,,	1 8 0	..	..
		Sept. 55	8	,,	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
Midnapur		July 55	7	,,	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		August 55	7	,,	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		Sept. 55		,,	,,	,,	*	*	*
West Dinajpur		July 55	8	,,	,,	,,	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
		August 55	8	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
		Sept. 55	8	,,	,,	,,	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept. 55	7	1 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		October 55	7	1 10 0	0 10 6	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Nov. 55	7	1 6 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Narelakere	Sept. 55	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		October 55	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		Nov. 55	8	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
PEPSU—									
Patiala	Kakrala	July 55	..	4 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		August 55	..	4 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
		Sept. 55	..	4 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
		October 55	..	4 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	Nov. 55	8	N.R.	,,	,,	(a) 0 4 0 to 1 0 0	..	..
	Ugamedi	Nov. 55	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0

† Work is done for 10 hours.

* Not engaged.

(a) Per animal per month.

N. R. Not Reporting.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current estimate	Area (acres) Corr. estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current estimate	Production (tons) Corr. estimate of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1954-55	8-7-55	23,700	24,533	(—) 3·4	8,405	9,147	(—) 8·1
Jowar	Final	1954-55	2-4-55	1,119	1,504	(—) 25·6	217	293	(—) 25·9
Bajra	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—) 14·9	346	455	(—) 24·0
Maize	Final	1954-55	19-3-55	1,068	1,067	(+) 0·1	441	437	(+) 0·9
Wheat	Final	1954-55	12-10-55	10,661	10,651	(+) 0·1	3,172	3,683	(—) 13·9
Barley	Final	1954-55	5-10-55	568	613	(—) 7·3	141	156	(—) 9·6
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	3,102	2,767	(+) 12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
*Sugarcane**	First	1955-56	19-9-55	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	1954-55	3-10-55	197	181	(+) 8·8	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+) 10·5	324	272	(+) 19·1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1955-56	19-9-55	3,080	2,928	(+) 9·1	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1955-56	31-10-55	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 20·0
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

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* Production figures are in terms of cane and the raw sugar or gur equivalent as reported by Pakistan Govt. is one-tenth of cane production.

† In Million lbs.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of December 1955 (from 26-11-55 to 30-12-55) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 30-12-55) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed: During the month of December 1955 (from 26-11-55 to 30-12-55)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	During the corresponding period of last Year	Districts included in the division or block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	303	122	2,961 (*a*)	6,948	
	Northerns	..	..	1,329	2,493	
	Westerns	511	998	5,644 (*b*)	7,625	
	Mungari	199	..	402 (*c*)	..	
	Coconadas	699	108	2,776	570	
	TOTAL	1,712	1,228	13,112(*d*)	17,636	
	Cotton Waste	66	67	122	170	
ASSAM	Comillas	67	1,828†	115	1,956†	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	34†	..	34†	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	107	..	574	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included in the totals of Bombay State & All-India total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	107	..	547	
	Cotton Waste	9,386	10,872	27,019	28,082	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat . .	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL . .	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	33,578	51,870	44,331	81,038	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	33,578	51,870	44,331	81,038	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla .	9,776	8,979	15,628	14,739	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	1,197	452	7,629	10,139	
	4. Cambodia .	887	300	1,210	300	
	TOTAL .	11,860	9,731	24,467	25,178	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	1,775	1,483	6,660	14,090	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwaro Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	193	223	1,469	4,757	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	2,203	1,008	4,100	1,633	
	6. Jarilla .	271	..	2,860	..	
	TOTAL .	4,442	2,714	15,089	20,480	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	43,625	60,849	62,819	95,777	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	1,390	675	9,098	14,896	
	8. Cambodia	3,090	1,308	5,310	1,933	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	1,775	1,483	6,660	14,090	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	49,880	64,315	83,887	126,696	
	Cotton Waste	7,867	8,075	21,577	25,186	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	2,035	3,789	2,035	3,987	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	14,148	13,632	15,710	16,933	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	14,843	21,753	16,350	23,619	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	443	296	450	314	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar .	. 1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	117,732	190,896	152,081	266,163	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	149,201	230,366	186,626	311,016	
	Cotton Waste .	121	845	501	1,094	
MADRAS .	. 1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	4,298	5,728	20,057	18,128	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	5,476	3,692	21,607	18,896	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	..	320	3,259	1,564	
	9. Karunganni .	264	948	4,049	2,994	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	10,038	10,688	48,972	41,582	
	Cotton Waste .	7,771	5,831	21,788	22,245	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala .	. 1. Punjab Desi .	4,349	6,361	5,662	10,392	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	18,107	12,612	21,777	23,260	
	TOTAL .	22,456	18,973	27,439	33,652	
2. Jullundur	. 1. Punjab Desi .	433	200	455	475	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	16,411	13,861	23,200	21,751	
	TOTAL .	16,844	14,061	23,655	22,226	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	268	81	915	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	8,132	19,088	15,275	32,925	
	TOTAL .	8,132	19,356	15,356	33,840	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	3,633	3,909	7,304	8,709	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	65,511	44,708	96,398	63,627	
	TOTAL .	69,144	48,617	103,702	72,336	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	8,415	10,738	13,502	20,491	
	2. Punjab American.	108,161	90,369	156,650	141,563	
	TOTAL .	116,576	101,107	170,152	162,054	
	Cotton Waste .	330	39	330	45	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	340	133	340	875	Dehra Dun. Saharanpur, Meerut Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	639	623	688	966	
	TOTAL .	979	756	1,028	1,841	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	15	435	15	1,616	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	823	1,554	1,240	4,48	
	TOTAL .	838	1,989	1,255	6,099	
3 Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	355	568	355	2,491	
	2. Pesro-American	1,462	2,177	1,928	5,449	
	TOTAL	1,817	2,745	2,283	7,940	
	Cotton Waste		332	1,306	1,718	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	94	64	1,318	442	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	94	64	1,318	442	
	Cotton Waste	514	382	1,794	2,093	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	356	1,234†	356	1,234†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	15,572	34,121†	16,524	41,374†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	13,899	36,205†	14,051	41,414†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	1,726	558†	6,847	8,278†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	31,553	72,118†	37,778	92,402†	
	Cotton Waste	134	..	1,074	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi	1,444	835	1,544	835	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	9,777	3,519	10,367	3,604	
	3. Jarilla	14,319	7,712	15,282	8,150	
	4. Malvi	2,298	1,704	2,693	1,704	
	5. M.B. Oomras	1,020	2,360	1,107	2,447	
	TOTAL	28,858	16,130	30,993	16,740	
	Cotton Waste	637	662	1,608	2,246	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American.	100	56	100	158	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	1,416	2,992	4,633	6,285	
	3. Nadām, Bourbon & Uppam.	4,239	1,021	6,790	1,021	
	TOTAL	5,755	4,069	11,523	7,464	
	Cotton Waste	109	79	601	379	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi.	28,756	32,949	37,005	59,482	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	42,156	47,091	51,652	73,559	
	TOTAL	70,912	80,040	88,657	1,33,041	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	9,845	5,904	14,109	6,061	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	12,894	21,361	18,901	28,382	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	1,352	1,702	1,352	1,702	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	24,091	28,967	34,362	36,145	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	644	112	2,194	112	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	8,907	11,959†	8,907	13,841	
	TOTAL	9,551	12,071	11,101	13,953	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	2,121	6,372	2,202	7,745	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	318	818	370	889	
	TOTAL	2,439	7,190	2,572	8,634	
	Cotton Waste	74	178	95	881	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	547	594	547	594	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	713	..	2,129	..	The whole State
	2. Any other .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	713	..	2,129	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL —	COTTON LINT	503,804	633,520	726,127(*d*)	978,295	
	COTTON WASTE	17,623	16,524	50,796	56,091	

N.A.—Not available.

(*a*) Includes 100 bales not reported before.

(*b*) Includes 50 bales not reported before.

(*c*) Includes 50 bales not reported before.

(*d*) Includes 200 bales not reported before.

† Taken from the last year's returns.

23·1. Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, 1952-53 to 1954-55

Crops	Area (thousand acres) 1952-53 (Revised)	Area (thousand acres) 1953-54 (Revised)	Area (thousand acres) 1954-55 (Final)	Production (thousand tons) 1952-53 (Revised)	Production (thousand tons) 1953-54 (Revised)	Production (thousand tons) 1954-55 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Foodgrains—						
Cereals—						
Rice	74,056	77,318	74,424	22,537	27,769	24,209
Jowar	43,340	43,882	43,456	7,243	7,954	9,092
Bajra	26,613	30,145	27,350	3,142	4,475	3,555
Maize	8,908	9,661	9,325	2,825	2,991	2,944
Ragi	5,542	5,767	5,747	1,316	1,846	1,778
Small Millets	12,464	12,028	13,680	1,895	2,438	2,424
Wheat	24,286	26,394	26,842	7,382	7,890	8,539
Barley	8,021	8,719	7,999	2,882	2,905	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS .	203,230	215,814	208,823	49,222	58,268	55,327
Pulses—						
Gram	17,930	19,689	20,991	4,142	4,756	5,125
Tur	5,930	5,942	5,944	1,675	1,834	1,661
Other pulses	25,179	28,064	27,069	3,227	3,860	3,688
TOTAL PULSES .	49,039	53,695	54,004	9,044	10,450	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS .	252,269	269,509	262,827	58,266	68,718	65,801
Potatoes	629	635	665	1,961	1,925	1,762
Sugarcane	4,272	3,485	3,932	5,019*	4,423*	5,546
Black pepper	205	208	208	22	24	26*
Dry Chillies	1,235	1,336	1,472	283	303	356
Dry Ginger	45	45	44	14	14	13
Tobacco	896	912	860	241	268	248

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	( )	(7)
Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	11,848	10,495	12,647	2,883¶	3,391¶	3,823¶
Castorseed	1,326	1,346	1,273	102	103	112
Sesamum	5,874	6,351	6,460	464	554	592
Rape & Mustard	5,201	5,545	5,665	844	858	962
Linseed	3,366	3,428	3,290	366	379	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,165	29,335	4,659	5,285	5,877
Fibres—						
Cotton	15,713	17,265	18,346	3,194§	3,944§	4,298§
Jute	1,813	1,228	1,273@	4,592†	3,091†	3,153†@
Mesta	484	463	571	682†	650†	1,106†
Non-forecast crops—						
Bananas	338	324	347	1,889	1,782	1,838
Papaya	13	9	12	124	84	78
Sweet Potatoes	407	421	479	911	1,309	1,574
Tapioca	612	708	612	1,685	2,044	1,786
Turmeric	104	114	116	107	117	121
Sann-hemp	636	631	615	116	121	121
Indigo	12	12	12	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Opium	84	54	43	17††	12††	9††
Lac	..	..	..	1,153††	654††	1,023††
Plantation crops—						
Tea**	778	775	N.A.	675,270‡‡	588,733‡‡	N.A.
Coffee	230	232	N.A.	47,800‡‡	55,616‡‡	N.A.
Rubber**	169	169	172	35,996‡‡	44,700‡‡	43,266‡‡
Coconuts	1,549	1,564	1,577	3,310‡	3,881‡	3,855‡

@Partially revised figures are 1,243,000 acres and 2,928,000 bales respectively.

N.A.—Not available. (*a*) Negligible. ¶ In terms of nuts in shell.

* In terms of raw sugar (gur or Jaggery) and corresponding figures in terms of cane are 50,190, 43,709 and 54,648 thousand tons for 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

† In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

†† In thousand maunds. ‡‡ In thounsand lbs. ‡ In million nuts.

** Data relate to calendar year *e.g.* figures under 1952-53 actually relate to 1952 and so on for other years

23·2 Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India, pre-war average to 1954-55

(*Base*: 1949-50=100)

(*i*) *All-Commodities indices*

———	Foodgrains	Non-Foodgrains	All Commodities
Pre-war average (1934-35 to 1938-39)	103·1	01·3	102·5
1939-40	102·0	98·8	100·9
1940-41	98·4	113·7	103·5
1941-42	96·1	96·3	96·2
1942-43	107·3	97·3	104·0
1943-44	108·0	106·2	107·4
1944-45	105·4	101·0	103·9
1945-46	96.3	98.5	97·0
1946-47	95·2	99·0	96·5
1947-48	98·1	101·5	99·2
1948-49	95·3	90·1	93·6
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	90·5	105·9	95·6
1951-52	91·1	110·5	97·5
1952-53	101·1	103·8	102·0
1953-54	118·4	105·5	114·1
1954-55	112·2	117·3	113·9

*For details regarding the scope and method of construction of this Index, please *see* the special article on the subject published in the July 1954 issue of this Journal. Also please *see* special note on this subject published in September 1955 issue of this Journal.

(*ii*) *Sub-group indices*

Years	Cereals			Pulses	Oilseeds	Fibres	Plantation Crops	Miscellaneous	All Commodities
	Kharif	Rabi	Total						
Pre-war average (1934-35 to 1938-39)	100·3	113·0	102·6	106·2	93·3	118·8	59·1	111·3	102·5
1939-40	99·8	115·5	102·6	97·6	105·9	111·9	64·8	98·4	100·9
1940-41	95·0	113·5	98·3	98·7	114·2	136·5	66·5	117·8	103·5
1941-42	95·6	104·0	97·1	89·3	91·3	127·0	73·6	95·8	96·2
1942-43	104·6	112·7	106·1	115·2	97·1	95·8	81·1	101·8	104·0
1943-44	111·7	103·2	110·2	92·8	111·8	106·1	82·4	108·2	107·4
1944-45	103·8	112·4	105·3	106·2	113·9	67·5	74·7	108·8	103·9
1945-46	94·8	98·1	95·3	103·2	102·7	70·1	85·2	107·4	97·0
1946-47	99·2	85·1	96·6	85·8	104·9	68·4	91·3	106.1	96·5
1947-48	99·4	93·0	98·2	97·8	101·5	73·2	94·6	111·6	99·2
1948-49	95·3	91·2	94·5	101·1	86·8	67·8	97·4	97·1	93·6
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	87·7	102·0	90·3	91·7	98·5	108·6	104·0	110·3	95·6
1951-52	90·4	95·1	91·2	90·3	97·4	128·3	109·4	114·0	97·5
1952-53	98·5	114·5	101·4	98·8	91·9	128·4	115·7	101·5	102·0
1953-54	119·1	120·4	119·3	112·1	106·7	133·5	102·6	97·1	114·1
1954-55	108·7	127·7	112·1	113·0	115·1	146·4	106·4	112·7	113·9

CORRIGENDA

Sl. No.	Volume No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	X	September 1955	413	..	..	19	eintroduction	re-introduction
2	X	September 1955	417	..	..	5	Sorts	Ports
3	X	September 1955	433	..	..	10	1951	1921
4	X	September 1955	436	..	..	28	Provisions the	Provisions of the
5	X	September 1955	438	..	..	23	arouse	a house
6	X	September 1955	447	2	..	Footnote	†Relates to the calendar year.	..
7	X	September 1955	448	3	7	18	2,424†	2,424
8	X	September 1955	451	4	7	36	(+) 1	(+) 15
9	X	September 1955	485	23·1	6	28	283	223
10	X	September 1955	486	23·2	..	..	..	Footnote :— (c) Includes 28 thousand acres part of which is under "Other Food Crops" also.
11	X	September 1955	487	23·2	18	Sub-head	Other Food crops.	Other Non-food crops.
12	X	September 1955	487	23·2	18	9	84	84(c)
13	X	September 1955	487	23·2	13	11	..	22
14	X	September 1955	487	23·2	14	16	912	2,912
15	X	September 1955	487	23·2	14	18	3	33
16	X	September 1955	487	23·2	14	19	9	39
17	X	September 1955	487	23·2	14	20	9	89
18	X	October 1955	494	..	..	41	5·964	5,954

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PREFACE

A very brief Fish Farmer's Calendar for the use of fish culturists in Bengal was first brought out in 1943 by Dr. S. L. Hora. Since then, the need for bringing out a comprehensive Fish Farmer's Calendar for the whole of India has been very keenly felt. With the increased impetus given to fisheries development initially under the Grow More Food programme and subsequently under the First Five Year Plan, the preparation and publication of the Calendar became an urgent necessity. Steps have therefore been initiated to compile the information in respect of all the States of the Indian Union. So far it has been possible to collect the requisite information in respect of Andhra, Madras and Orissa only. Till complete data in respect of all the States of the Indian Union becomes available, it has been decided to publish the available information in instalments as supplements to the 'Agricultural Situation in India' brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The present supplement covers the States of Andhra, Madras and Orissa and is the first in the series. It contains useful information regarding details of kinds of fishes cultivated at present, climatic conditions, rainfall, water conditions, important fish cultural operations to be carried out during different months for the economic varieties, fish seed collection centres and sources of supply of fish seed. The Calendar also contains practical hints for the preparation of ponds, eradication of predators, manuring, stocking of ponds, artificial feeding of fish, etc. The Calendar is based on published and unpublished information and reports collected from respective State Fisheries Departments and the results of investigations carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station.

The primary objective of the Calendar is to make this information available to the fish culturists and fish workers. Any suggestions for increasing the scope and utility of this Calendar are welcome.

The detailed work involved in the preparation of the publication has been done by Shri K. H. Alikunhi, Research Officer (Pond Culture), Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, under the supervision of Dr. B. S. Bhimachar, Chief Research Officer, C. I. F. R. S. and Dr. B. N. Chopra, Fisheries Development Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

NEW DELHI
Jan. 1956

S. R. SEN
Economic and Statistical Adviser
Ministry of Food and Agriculture

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INTRODUCTION

The role of fisheries development in enhancing the production of animal protein food in our country has received considerable recognition in recent years. The wide variety of inland waters such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, irrigation canals and ponds can be made to yield large quantities of food fish through the application of suitable development and management measures. Among the various fishery management measures fish culture in impounded waters is a relatively easy means of increasing fish production in a limited period of time with very little capital outlay and equipment. Extensive fish culture will help to a very large extent to bring about regional self-sufficiency in the fish supplies of the inland areas where methods of quick transport of perishable products like fish have not yet been developed to the desired extent.

Fish culture is an ancient industry in certain parts of India, but scientific investigations to improve the techniques and to increase the production have been undertaken only in recent years. As a result of the studies conducted at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station at Cuttack and Calcutta and the various States Fisheries Departments much valuable scientific information, that can be utilised with advantage to improve the industry, has become available during the last few years.

Dr. S. L. Hora published in 1943 a very brief Fish Farmer's calendar for the use of fish culturists in Bengal. The Fish Farmers' calendar for Orissa, Andhra and Madras, detailed in the present booklet is based on the published and unpublished information and reports collected from the respective State Fisheries departments and the results of investigations carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station. Even though some of the views expressed and suggestions made in this communication are only tentative, and may need revision in the light of future researches, it is hoped that the information now made available to the fish culturists will enable them to effect appreciable improvements in the fish cultural practices in vogue and to obtain enhanced yields of fish in their ponds.

1. TYPES OF PONDS

It is a common belief that fish culture calls for no more attention than stocking fish in the pond and then reaping the harvest after a period of months. Scientific practices of fish culture call for attention at evey stage. It is now well established that if a fish farmer pays as much attention to his pond as an agriculturist does to his land, fish culture would be much more paying than agriculture. Selection of the right type of pond for the different sizes of fish, selection of the right combination of fishes and stocking them in optimum numbers, checking their well-being and growth at intervals, removing their enemies and ensuring them adequate food in the pond, are all important steps necessary to ensure a satisfactory harvest from the pond.

All types of ponds could be used for fish culture. However, select the ponds for the different purposes on the following lines:

i. Breeding Ponds:

1. For major Indian carps like Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, etc.	Bundh type or similar other ponds which are usually minor irrigation tanks, perennial or seasonal.
2. For the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio.*	Small, shallow ponds, preferably at elevations of 2,000 feet or more above the sea level, with abundance of submerged weeds or artificial substitutes for weeds.

3. For the Gourami (*Osphronemus gorami*).	Small or large ponds with shallow sloping margins, with an abundance of emergent and submerged weeds which are used for nest building.
4. For the Pearl spot. (*Etroplus suratensis*)	Paddy fields with about 2 feet depth of water or well manured shallow ponds with stones, bricks or slabs distributed at places marginally to facilitate deposition of eggs.
5. For the Murrel and the Climbing Perch (*Ophicephalus and Anabas*).	Shallow, swampy waters with a fair growth of emergent weeds amongst which the fish makes a clearing to deposit eggs which float. The pond should be small if the eggs or fry are to be collected economically.

ii. Hatchery Pits or Hapas:

1. For eggs of major Indian carps.	For hatching the eggs collected from Bundh type ponds or rivers keep them in (1) pits, 8′ × 4′ × 2′ in an inter-connected series, near the pond or collection centre, preferably with flowing water. Keeping the eggs directly in the pit might result in low percentage of hatching and difficulties in retrieving the tender hatchlings. Keep the eggs in one layer in a cloth tank 6′ × 3′ × 1½′ or better still in a round meshed mosquito curtain cloth *hapa*, 5′ × 2½′ × 1′ fixed within the outer cloth tank. Nearly a lakh of eggs could be kept at a time, in one such *hapa* for hatching. (2) Cloth *hapas*, 6′ × 3′ × 2′ or any convenient size with a smaller inner *hapa* made of round meshed mosquito curtain cloth. The set may be kept floating attached to floating banana stems, in riverine collection areas so that eggs may be hatched in the river itself.
2. For eggs of the common carp *Cyprinus carpio*.	Eggs will be attached to weeds or artificial contrivances provided. For better hatching, remove them carefully to small shallow ponds or cisterns soon after laying so that they will be free from enemies and could be easily collected and transferred to nursery ponds. Hatching ponds or cisterns should be free of predatory insects.

iii. Nursery Ponds:

1. For carps	Shallow, seasonal ponds, depth preferably 3 ft. and not exceeding 5 feet; size about 50′ × 50′ or 60′ × 30′. Bigger ponds should be used only if they are seasonal and shallow. Satisfactory clearing will be difficult and expensive in large or perennial ponds. Paddy fields with over a foot of water could also be used, provided they are well protected from predators. Weeds should be absent.

2. For Gourami and Pearl spot	Same as for carps.
3. For Murrels and Climbing perch.	Same as for carps, but with fair growth of marginal weeds affording shelter for a rich insect life.
iv. Rearing Ponds	Perennial or large seasonal ponds; ¼ to ½ acre in area, with 4 to 6 feet depth of water or paddy fields with 1½ feet or more of water may be used.
v. Stocking Ponds	Perennial ponds, ½ acre or over in area, with over 6 feet depth of water. Long, narrow ponds preferable for easy, inexpensive netting operations.

The above general outline would be a rough guide for the right selection of any particular pond as a nursery, rearing or stocking pond.

2. PREPARATION OF PONDS

(*i*) *Hatchery pits or Hapas*—Pave the bottom and sides with fine river silt and allow to dry before filling up with water, so that they will retain water satisfactorily. If the pits are to be used for several days in a season, have one or two spare sets so that a set may be left for drying and repaving after 2 or 3 days' use. Cloth hapas also should be washed and dried after 2 or 3 days' use.

(*ii*) *Nursery Ponds*—Excessive silt at the bottom is undesirable. If old tanks are to be used as nurseries desilt them leaving not more than 6″ of silt at the bottom. If perennial tanks are to be used as nurseries, drain or dewater and desilt them at least once in 5 years and remove predators every year completely by poisoning.

Weeds, submerged or floating, are undesirable in nursery ponds, and remove them mechanically, whenever they appear.

(*iii*) *Eradication of Predators and Other Fish by application of Derris Powder in Nursery Ponds*—Except perhaps grown up specimens of Catla, Rohu and Mrigal, all other fish, large or small, present in the nursery pond are enemies of the baby fish we stock in it. They should, therefore, be carefully removed if the fry we stock in the pond are to survive.

In nursery ponds the common insecticide, Derris powder, could be effectively used for killing unwanted fish. As most fishes and fish food organisms are killed by this poison, it can be applied only about a week or 10 days before the pond is manured and therefore about a month before fry are to be stocked in it. The active poisonous principle in Derris powder is known as *Rotenone* and this is usually present to the extent of only 5 per cent in the commercial powder.

A dose of 4 parts of derris powder in million parts of water is fatal to most of our freshwater fishes, including the hardy air breathing fishes. Ordinarily a dose ranging from 1 to 2 parts of derris powder in a million of water is sufficient but certain fishes like Calbasu and Bata might survive this low dose.

A very low dose of 0·4 to 0·6 parts per million of water will bring up most of the major carps, particularly fingerlings, in a dozed condition and if they are then quickly transferred to fresh water, they generally revive without any adverse after effects.

To minimise cost of treatment, apply derris powder during summer, when the water level in the pond is the lowest.

If the water content in the pond is worked out in cubic feet by multiplying the water-edge dimensions, length and breadth, with the average depth of water, calculate the quantity of derris powder required at a dose of 4 parts per million by applying the following formula :

$$\frac{\text{Water content in c. ft.} \times 62{\cdot}5 \times 4}{1000000} = \text{Quantity of derris powder required in pounds.}$$

Thus for 1000 c. ft. of water the quantity of derris powder required at a dose of 4 parts per million will be just ¼ lb.

If the water content in the pond is calculated in cubic feet, work out the approximate quantity of the poison required at the different doses mentioned above from the following table.

Dose of Derris powder (Parts in million parts of water)	Quantity of Derris powder required in		
	Gms.	Lbs.	Level measure of 6 oz. capacity 'bati'*
1	2	3	4
0·20	Water content in c. ft. × 0·0057	Water content in c. ft. × 0·0000125	Water content in c. ft. × 0·0001125
0·40	Do × 0·0113	Do × 0·0000250	Do × 0·0002250
0·60	Do × 0·0170	Do × 0·0000375	Do × 0·0003375
0·80	Do × 0·0227	Do × 0·0000500	Do × 0·0004500
1·00	Do × 0·0283	Do × 0·0000625	Do × 0·0005625
1·50	Do × 0·0425	Do × 0·0000937	Do × 0·0008433
2·00	Do × 0·0567	Do × 0·000125	Do × 0·001125
2·50	Do × 0·0709	Do × 0·000156	Do × 0·001404
3·00	Do × 0·0851	Do × 0·000187	Do × 0·001683
3·50	Do × 0·0993	Do × 0·000218	Do × 0·001962
4·00	Do × 0·1135	Do × 0·000250	Do × 0·002250
4·50	Do × 0·1276	Do × 0·000281	Do × 0·002529
5·00	Do × 0·1418	Do × 0·000312	Do × 0·002808
5·50	Do × 0·1560	Do × 0·000343	Do × 0·003087
6·00	Do × 0·1702	Do × 0·000375	Do × 0·003375

***A six ounce capacity aluminium bati will be approximately 3 inches in diameter and one inch deep. It will contain about 170 cc. of water.**

Weight or measure—Dissolve the required quantity of derris powder in water in a bucket or barrel to make a thick brown solution and then spray all over the water surface by dipping out with a cup or 'bati' and throwing. Splash the water surface to ensure quick and effective mixing of the poison. Within a few minutes fishes will be seen coming up in distress. Collect them quickly with a net, lest they die and settle down.

Fish killed by derris powder are edible. Ponds treated with 2·0 to 4·0 parts of derris powder per million parts of water will retain toxicity for 6—8 days after treatment; with 20·0 parts of derris powder the water will be unfit for stocking fish for 12—14 days. Even a low dose of the poison kills almost all the minute animal organisms in water. However, when the water loses its toxicity, they are again produced in large numbers. Aquatic insects and tadpoles are only partially killed at a dose of 4 parts per million.

(*iv*) *Manuring*—Natural production of fish in a pond will steadily diminish with continued cultivation of fish in it. To maintain and augment production the pond has therefore to be manured.

Cowdung, farm yard manure and municipal compost are good manures for fish ponds.

Manure nursery ponds, 15—20 days *before* the expected date for stocking fry. Complete eradication of predators, deweeding, desilting and liming if any, 10—15 days before manuring.

Manure may be merely broadcast all over the pond. In ordinary ponds application of raw cowdung upto 15,000 lbs. per acre will not adversely affect water conditions. But when fish are present in the pond, application of raw cowdung is safer in small doses (1000-2000 lbs./acre) at weekly or fortnightly intervals.

Chemical manures generally lead to enhanced production of algae and as these are to be avoided in carp nurseries, when young fry are released, avoid the use of chemical manures in nursery practices, till results of investigations on this aspect are systematised.

(*v*) *Liming*—Full and efficient utilisation of the manure applied takes place, when the lime content of the water is adequate. Usually waters in marshy or peaty soils and in red sandy loam or lateritic soils are poor in their lime content and application of varying doses of lime would tone up production in such waters. 200 to 300 lbs. per acre applied at least a week before manuring would ordinarily suffice. Broadcast the required quantity of lime on the water surface.

(*vi*) *Time of Stocking*—Stock the pond only when the water is rich in animalcules and water fleas (zooplankton).

To find out whether plankton is rich or poor, filter about 12 gallons of water through a conical, muslin cloth net (Townet) with the mouth of a 3″ long × 1″ diameter glass tube tied to the tapering end. Most of the waterfleas and animalcules will collect in the tube. By adding a pinch of powdered common salt these organisms can be quickly killed. On their settling to the bottom of the tube, if they reach a height of ¼ inch or more, consider the pond water rich in fish food and ready for stocking.

Check the availability of fish food every 3rd or 4th day after manuring, so that fish could be stocked when the food in water reaches the desired minimum level.

(*vii*) *Control of Predatory Aquatic Insects*—Aquatic insects, which ordinarily abound in manured nursery ponds, have been found to take a heavy toll of the baby fish we release in them. Of these the common backswimmers (Notonectidae) occurring in thousands in each pond are the most destructive.

These insects have therefore to be carefully removed if the fish fry we release in ponds are to survive and grow.

Most of the aquatic insects have to come periodically to the water surface to take in atmospheric air for breathing. If they are prevented from doing this freely, they are likely to be killed sooner or later.

Experiments have shown that by application of the common vegetable oils (mustard oil, coconut oil, til oil, groundnut oil, etc.) as a spray on the water the backswimmer could be effectively killed in a short time.

Mustard oil at 50 lbs. per acre of water area has been found to be an effective dose under field conditions. As the oil does not spread quickly on the water surface, make an emulsion of the required quantity of oil with 1/3 of its weight of cheap washing soap and then spray it.

The following are the details and mode of application for a 1/10th acre nursery pond.

Area of water surface............................1/10th acre.

Quantity of oil required @ 50 lbs./acre................5 lbs.

Quantity of soap required.........................$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

(*viii*) *Time of Appliction*—Apply the emulsion preferably in the morning, when the weather is still, as winds are liable to blow the oil film over to a corner of the pond and this will vitiate results.

The application is best made just the day before stocking the fry.

The oil emulsion has no adverse effect on fish food or fish fry.

(*ix*) *Preparation of Emulsion*—Boil the soap in a small quantity of water to facilitate quick dissolution ; when the soap solution is luke-warm, pour the oil into it and mix the two together thoroughly. A yellow frothy emulsion will result. Spray this in the small pond with the hand, using a *'bati'* or cup and throwing cupfulls of the emulsion all over the water surface. Use a hand sprayer, if available.

After application of the emulsion, do not disturb the water surface.

While applying the emulsion, the person need not actually get into the water, but need only go round the water edge spraying the emulsion.

Within a few minutes after application, on careful watching, one could see the Notonectids coming up in distress and several already floating dead with oil accumulating around them.

3. STOCKING

As the feeding habits of the different species of fishes differ and as they feed at different levels in the pond, it is advantageous to stock 2 or 3 non-competing species in a pond, so as to get the maximum yield of fish.

A 30 : 30 : 40 combination of Catla, Rohu and Mrigal is preferable in stocking tanks.

The productive capacity of the pond is limited, the annual natural yield in fairly productive ponds ranging from 800 to 1500 lbs. per acre. This can be increased by regular manuring or artificial feeding. The yield from the pond will not appreciably increase by merely stocking a large number of fingerlings in it. On the other hand over-crowding will result in slow growth or even stunting. If a smaller number is stocked they will grow quicker and healthier and will attain marketable size even within a year.

The following particulars could generally guide stocking fry or fingerlings of major carps:—

Type of Ponds	Size or stage of fish to be stocked	Approximate number per acre of water surface	Duration of rearing.
Nursery ponds . .	Young fry up to 1/3″ long	3 to 5 lakhs depending on density of plankton at stocking.	15 days to one month.
Rearing ponds . .	Fingerlings 1″—2″ long	20,000—30,000 without feeding. 60,000—80,000 with regular feeding.	1 to 2 months.
Small stocking ponds .	Fingerlings 4″ to 6″ long	2,000 to 3,000 without feeding, 4,000 to 5,000 with feeding.	6 to 8 months.
Large stocking ponds .	Immature fish 10″ to 12″ long.	750 to 1,000 without feeding, 1,200 to 1,500 with feeding.	1 year or over.

4. ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

Artificial feeding will be expensive in rearing ponds and stocking tanks. It is better to manure these ponds at fortnightly or monthly intervals at the rate of about 1,000 lbs. of cowdung per acre or other similar manure. This will be cheaper than artificial feeding and has been found to lead to better results at least in the case of Catla than with artificial feeding.

Tender carp fry (about ¼ to 1/3″ long) commence feeding two days after hatching from the egg.

When they commence feeding they require minute animalcules and water fleas as food; they do not relish plant food at that stage, nor do they take artificial food like oil cakes.

Within another two days, however, they start taking artificial food (oil cakes, rice bran, etc.). Powder the oil cakes (of mustard, coconut, groundnut, til, etc.) finely and sieve them so as to ensure uniformity and fineness of particles.

Feeding should be done daily, either by merely broadcasting the food powder or by keeping it in shallow dishes as paste under water.

The following rates of feeding during 15 days of rearing in nursery ponds have been found to yield satisfactory results.

1. First 5 days after stocking ..	Daily—equal to 1½ times the weight of fry at the time of stocking.
2. Next 5 days	Daily—equal to 3 times the weight of fry at the time of stocking.
3. Next 5 days	Daily—equal to 4½ times the weight of fry at the time of stocking.

Converting this into volume of artificial food for volume of fry introduced, the following relation is obtained :—

Vol. of fry in 'bati'	Approximate volume (in 'bati') of artificial food Rice bran	Coconut oil cake	Groundnut oil cake	Mustard oil cake
1 First 5 days	5½	4½	3¼	4
1 Second 5 days	11	8½	6½	8
1 Third 5 days	16½	13	10	12

Do not feed the fry for two days immediately preceding netting and distribution.

6. *Cultural operations and conditions obtaining in the states*—The details of kinds of fishes being cultivated, the climatic conditions, rainfall, water conditions and expected fish production, important fish cultural operations to be carried out during the different months for the economic varieties, fish seed collection centres and sources of supply of fish seed for the States of Andhra, Madras and Orissa are given in the following statements. These details are presented to assist the fishery workers and the fish farmers in recommending suitable measures in different regions at appropriate seasons.

1. CULTIVATED FISHES OF ANDHRA, MADRAS AND ORISSA STATES

1. Cultivated Fishes of Andhra.

Name of Fish	Reported maximum size	Reported maximum growth in the first year	Feeding habits
Catla Catla	Over 5 feet	26″—29″	Surface-column feeder
Labeo rohita	3 ft. or more	26″	Column-bottom feeder
Labeo fimbriatus	2 ft. or more	15″	Bottom-column feeder
Labeo calbasu	About 3 feet	14″	Bottom feeder
Labeo bata	About 2 feet	8″	Bottom feeder
Labeo kontius	About 2 feet	12″	Marginal & bottom feeder
Cirrhina mrigala	3 ft. or over	“	Bottom feeder
Cirrhina cirrhosa	About 2 feet	10″—12″	Bottom-column feeder
Cirrhina reba	1 foot to 14″	10″—11″	Column-bottom feeder
Osteochilus thomassi	21″	12″	Bottom-column feeder
Thynnichthys sandhkol	18″ or over	9″	Column-bottom feeder
Barbus carnaticus	Over 2 feet	9″—10″	Marginal & bottom feeder
Barbus hexagonolepis	Over 2 feet	6″—9″	Marginal, bottom feeder
Cyprinus carpio	About 3 feet	16″—18″	Marginal, bottom column feeder.
Carassius vulgaris	18″ or over	8″—10″	Surface column feeder
Tinca tinca	1½ to 2 feet	8″—10″	Column & bottom feeder
Osphronemus gorami	2 feet or more	9″—10″	Macrovegetation-bottom feeder.
Etroplus suratensis	About 18″	7″—9″	Column & bottom feeder
Mugil cephalus	About 3 feet	16″	Marginal, bottom & column feeder.
Chanos chanos	3 feet or more	25″	Plankton feeder
Ophicephalus striatus	About 3 feet	12″—19″	Predator, feeding on fish, insects, etc.
Ophicephalus marulius	4 feet or more	30″	Predator, feeding on fishes, frogs, insects, etc.

Madras and Orissa States

	Local Names	
Andhra	Madras	Orissa
Botcha; Krishna botcha; Botchu	Thoppa; Thoppameen; Kanavai; Japan kendai; Koorakendai; Yamanerikendai.	Bhakoora
Botcha Gandumeenu	....	Rohee
Gandumeenu; Yerrangade; Chittrai; Chitraipilla.	Selkendai; Gundumani sel; Chemcundan; Kijan; Kemmein.	Puduri; Bahrum
Nallaganda; Na llagandumeenu; Kakibontha; Kakigande; Kakibocha; Nallachitraya.	Kakkameen; Karum sel; Kalselu	Kalabainsee
Mosu	....	Denga pohada, Raj pohada
....	Karimulikendai; Karumanikendai; Kalselu; Pannivayekendai.	....
Yerramosu; Ballarimosu; Yerragendu; Yerramaila; Mattendram.	....	Mirkali
....	Venkendai; Tharakendai; Kallu; Arinjal.	....
Mosu; Arzu, Arju; Moyya; Karramosu; Yerrathokmosu.	Arinjan; Kendai; Poorali; Alainjan; Vellarinjan; Pillarinjan.	Pohada; Chhunchia pohada
Nagendram	....	....
Kalavathona; Kalathala; Thalarigadu; Kalavathondu.	....	Bareenge
....	Pavri kendai	....
....	Karambai kendai	....
Addam	Kannadi kendai	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
Sundari; Sankara	Sankara	....
Duvvena goraka; Duvvena chapa	Sethakendai; Kuruthi; Pannichethai; Karimeen.	Kundala
Kathiparega; Kanisalu chapa; Bontha; Kattachapa; Moyya, Meva.	Madavai, Thirutha	Kabala; Khoinga
Thullu; Thullu chapa; Paalabontha; Paalaparega.	Palakendai; Palmeen; Thullukendai; Poomeen.	Seba Khoinga
Korameenu; Buradamatta; Mittasavudulu.	Veral; Braal	Senlo.
Poolamatta; Poochapa; Poolamalle	Avuri; Pooveral: Vakabraal	Selo.

2. ANDHRA STATE

2·1. Climatic Conditions

District	Monsoon Period (June-September)		Post Monsoon Period (October-November)		Winter or N.E. Monsoon Period (December—February)		Summer or Pre-monsoon Period (March—May)	
	Normal Seasonal Rainfall(″)	Air Temperature (°F)	Normal Seasonal Rainfall(″)	Air Temperature (°F)	Normal Seasonal rainfall(″)	Air Temperature (°F)	Normal Seasonal Rainfall(″)	Air Temperature (°F)
Srikakulam	23·96 (59·4)	90·6	11·26 (27·9)	85·8	1·37 (3·4)	82·8	3·76 (9·3)	92·5
Visakhapatnam	20·27 (53·5)	89·5	12·50 (33·0)	85·8	1·94 (5·1)	81·6	3·18 (8·4)	89·5
E. Godavari	22·95 (55·9)	91·7	14·11 (34·4)	85·5	1·30 (3·2)	82·4	2·66 (6·5)	95·7
W. Godavri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	23·24 (56·1)	93·1	14·38 (34·7)	86·7	1·38 (3·3)	83·9	2·43 (5·9)	94·7
Guntur	16·73 (59·5)	94·8	6·89 (24·5)	89·3	0·66 (2·5)	88·5	3·80 (23·5)	102·6
Nellore	11·50 (29·6)	97·2	21·26 (54·6)	88·0	4·41 (11·3)	86·1	1·74 (4·5)	99·3
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cudappah	18·29 (60·4)	96·0	8·39 (27·7)	90·1	1·32 (4·4)	89·5	2·26 (7·5)	103·8
Kurnool	17·81 (71·9)	92·3	4·39 (17·7)	89·3	0·63 (2·5)	89·4	1·96 (7·9)	102·7

(Figures in brackets give the percentage in total rainfall) (Temperature : maximum mean is given).
Source : Census Handbooks for Districts and **Indian Weather Review**, 1945—47.

2·2. Annual Rainfall and Air Temperature (°F) for Different District

District	Air Temperature (°F)								Rainfall(″)	
	Maximum			Maximum			Amplitude			
	Mean	Highest	Month	Mean	Lowest	Month	Maximum	Mean	Total	No. of rainy days
Srikakulam	88·3	111·0	V-VI	73·9	54·0	XII-I	57·0	14·4	40·35	58·3
Visakhapatnam	86·9	111·0	VI	75·5	58·0	I	53·0	1·4	37·89	56·2
E. Godavari	88·0	111·7	V	75·5	59·3	XII-I	52·4	12·5	36·85	57·3
W. Godavari	89·4	111·3	V	75·5	59·7	I-II	51·6	13·9	38·51	49·0
Krishna	90·1	118·0	V	74·5	57·0	I-XI	61·0	15·6	49·6	37·17
Guntur	94·3	117·0	V	74·1	50·0	XII	67·0	20·2	32·11	45·76
Nellore	93·11	116·0	VI	75·5	58·0	II	58·0	17·9	34·59	41·45
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Anantapur	91·3	105·3	V	72·1	56·0	I-XII	48·6	19·2	17·47	34·0
Cudappah	95·3	115·0	V	74·7	53·0	XI-XII	62·0	20·6	26·74	41·3
Kurnool	93·17	114·0	V	71·6	44·0	XII	70·0	22·1	25·00	42·0

Source—Census Handbooks for the Districts, published by Government of Madras and **Indian Weather Review, 1945—1947**

2·3. WATER CONDITIONS AND EXPECTED FISH PRODUCTION IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

2·3. Water Conditions and Expected Fish

District and Location	Water			
	pH	Total Alkalinity	Phosphate	Nitrates
Srikakulam District—				
Srikakulam	7·4—8·8 (8·14)	67—256 (151)	0·032—2·8 (1·10)	0·07—0·09 (0·079)
Ichapur Farm—				
Visakhapatnam (Dykes tank) . .	7·3—8·6 (8·0)	135—167 (151)	0·88—50·0 (25·04)	*Nil*—13·2 (6·6)
Vizianagram	9·2	393	75·0	*Nil*
Yellanmchili	8·5—8·6 (8·55)	77—125 (101)	0·02—0·25 (0·131)	0·06—0·24 (0·15)
Narsingpalle	7·5	120	0·13	0·10
Kothapalle	8·5	314	0·114	0·056
E. Godavari District—				
Rajamundry	7·9—9·3 (8·6)	104—298 (174)	*Nil*—3·8 (0·92)	0·03—4·55 (0·94)
Kakinada	8·1—8·9	156—390	0·055—0·19	0·03—0·29
Samalkot	7·6—8·4 (7·9)	38—166 (96)	Tr.—0·74 (0·32)	0·044—2·16 (0·68)
W. Godavari District—				
Ellore	7·3—9·2 (8·5)	94—460 (239)	0·102—2·5 (0·62)	0·036—0·07 (0·052)
Krishna District—				
Vizayawada	8·6—9·2 (8·9)	104—196 (150)	0·48—0·66 (0·57)	0·03—0·034 (0·032)
Kankipada	7·8	129	0·3	*Nil*
Guntur District—				
Guntur	8·5—9·0 (8·75)	138—200 (169)	0·164—2·1 (1·13)	0·034—0·074 (0·054)
Tenali	7·7—8·4 (8·05)	162—244 (203)	0·066—0·16 (0·11)	0·025—0·046 (0·037)
Nellore District—				
Nellore	..	326	0·22	0·05
Venkatachalam	7·7	64	0·024	3·40
Ippur	8·4—9·5 (8·7)	54—424 (198)	Tr.—0·084 (0·034)	0·02—0·03 (0·025)
Chittoor District—				
Anantapur District—				
Gooty	..	587	22·0	..
Cudappah District—				
Kurnool District—				
Kurnool	8·0—8·8 (8·5)	122—544 (272)	0·056—2·6 (0·922)	0·023—0·076 (0·044)
Sunkesula	7·9—9·2 (8·7)	76—236 (162)	Tr.—0·74 (0·229)	0·03—0·052 (0·04)
Nandyal	7·5	204	Trace	*Nil*
Praema Farm	7·0—7·95 (7·7)	210—247 (219)	Trace	*Nil*

M=Regular manuring every quarter, dose not
L=Liming, a week to 10 days prior to
(Figures within brackets indicate

ource : I.C.A.R. Reports of the Madras Rural Piscicultural Scheme and unpublished data gathered by

Production in the Different Districts

Conditions		Expected or Observed Fish Production		Remarks
Alkaline or acidic	Nutrients	General	lb./acre/annum	
Distinctly alkaline	Rich	Good	Upto 1000	
		Fair		
Distinctly alkaline	V. rich	Good	Up to 1000	
Do.	Do.	Good	Do.	
Do.	Fair	Poor	....	M
Slightly alkaline	Fair	Fair	....	
Distinctly alkaline	Fair	Good	....	
Distinctly alkaline	Rich	Good	1000 or over	
Do.	Fair	Good	Often exceed 1000	
Alkaline	Fair	Poor	About 500	M
Distinctly alkaline	Fair	Good	Up to 1000	
Do.	Fair	Good	Up to 1000	
Alkaline	Fair	Good	....	M
Distinctly alkaline	Fair	Good	Up to 1000	
Alkaline	Fair	Good	Up to 1000	
Alkaline	Fair	Good		
Slightly alkaline	Fair	Poor	About 300	M & L
Distinctly alkaline	Poor	Poor	About 500	M & L
Alkaline	Good	Fair		
Distinctly alkaline	Good	Fair		
Do.	Fair	Poor		M
Slightly alkaline	Poor	Fair	....	M
Do.	Poor	Poor	....	M & L

exceed a ton per acre per application.
manuring, does not exceeding 200 lbs./acre.
the average of available readings).
survey parties of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Substation, Cuttack.

2·4. Fish Farmers' Calendar : Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months

Month (1)	Spawn Collection Centres (2)	Fingerling Collection Centres (3)
January .	....	....
February .	....	....
March .	....	*Chanos, etc.* Select small shallow ponds near collection ground as temporary nurseries; clear them of all predators and towards the end of March manure with a 50: 50 mixture of superphosphate and sodium nitrate at 50 lbs./acre of each. Algal bloom will develop within 10 to 14 days.
April .	....	Fry or early fingerlings to be stocked temporarily may be released in the nursery so prepared.
May . .	....	Prolonged starvation will weaken the fry and might lead to mortality. Sufficient food should be available in even temporary storage containers.
June . .	*Carps*: Collection equipments like nets, poles, *gamchas*, strainers, *hundies*, buckets, etc. to be got ready. Close to the collection ground, at a site safe from flooding, construct a series of '*hapa*' pits (8′ × 2½′ × 2′) which may be interconnected but the connections properly screened off to prevent mixture of stocks, if natural flow of water by gradient is feasible. If such water supply is not feasible install a pump to maintain a regular gentle flow of water in the pits. The bottom and sides of the pits to be paved with fine river silt and allowed to dry for a day or two before filling in water.	*Carps*: Ponds for temporary stocking of fingerlings, if perennial to be dewatered or poisoned with derris powder to remove all unwanted fish including predators about 10 days later manure the ponds with cowdung at 10,000 lbs./acre.
	When the first floods come, fix one net to test whether eggs or fry are coming in appreciable numbers. Examine this net regularly and as soon as heavy collections are noted, fix more nets. Two short floating bamboo poles fixed at the mouth of this net and converging to a point in front would effectively prevent floating debris from entering the net.	Introduce the fingerlings in the manured ponds. If a large stock is to be kept in the pond even for a few days, the natural food in the pond would be inadequate for them and so feed them artificially with finely powdered groundnut oil cake, made into thick paste and kept in dishes in water. For a pond, 1/10 acre in area 4 dishes in the four corners would be sufficient.
July . .	A half inch mesh net screen similarly fixed at the mouth of the net (and periodically cleared) will prevent suspended and other debris also from entering the net and choking the fry. The fry should be scooped out of the net every half an hour with an aluminium cup into a bucket. Sieve the collection immediately and remove debris, insects and predators and transfer fry to '*hapa*'. Often collections are heavy at night. If there is no continuous	

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
July—*contd.*	flow of water in the '*hapa*' make sure to renew when fry come up to the surface in numbers. Do not keep the fry in the pit for more than a day, unless compelled to. Use a cloth net to remove the fry from the pit. They could then be measured in a cup of known capacity, with perforated bottom and sides, before transferring to the nursery pond.	
August .	Collections might continue . .	Fingerling collections continue. Netting the ponds for removal of stock may be done, ordinarily in the *early morning* hours.
September .	....	Fingerlings collection continue.
October .	....	In the case of perennial nurseries when the stock is removed, some fingerlings, not exceeding 1,000 per acre may be left back for growth in the ponds.
November .	Spawn and fry might be available during the north east monsoon period also when the rivers are in floods. Repeat the operations as during June-July.	If fresh collection of fry are available, it is better to remove the old stock of fingerlings from the nurseries before the later fry are released in them. The ponds should be manured also as before.
December .	....	....

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different months—contd.

Nursery Ponds

Month (1)	Nursery Ponds for Carps (2)	Nursery Ponds for Chanos (3)
January .	Sample netting to examine condition .	Weed clearing, if any.
February .	Weed clearing and sample netting .	Fish out stock and transfer to a stocking pond.
March .	Sample netting	Dewater or poison the pond to remove all predators. Manure with a 50 : 50 mixture of sodium nitrate and superphosphate at 50 lbs./acre of each.
April . .	Remove the stock of fish to stocking tanks.	Ponds will be ready for stocking, when there is a bloom of algae and fair numbers of zooplankton. If small fry are to be introduced, give a mustard oil emulsion treatment the day before so that predatory insects in the water will be killed, stock at the rate of 5 to 8 lakhs of fry per acre depending on the intensity of algal bloom. For early fingerlings, 1″ long, the density should not exceed a lakh per acre.
May . .	Dewater or poison perennial ponds and remove all predators and other fish.	
June . .	By the middle of the month manure the ponds with cowdung at 10—15 thousand pounds per acre. After manuring collect plankton bi-weekly to note the kind, quantity and fluctuations of fish food in water. Do not allow submerged weeds or filamentous algae to come up in quantities.	If the algal bloom disappears or become thin a supplementray manuring with the same mixture of manures, but at quarter the first dose may be made.
July . .	The day before fry are to be stocked, collect plankton and select the ponds rich in animalcules, for stocking. Treat such ponds with mustard oil soap emulsion for killing backswimmers and other predatory insects. Leave the pond undisturbed till stocking it with fry the next day. If plankton is poor manure such ponds with raw cowdung at 1000—2000 lbs./acre and continue this at weekly intervals till plankton becomes rich and fry could be stocked. Fry should be carefully measured in cups of known capacity. Sides and bottom of the cups should be finely perforated so as to allow water to drain off while measuring. A cup of about 18 cc. capacity will contain about 10,000 live fry of ¼″ length, each weighing approximately 0·0014 gms. Stock 3 to 4 lakhs of fry per acre, when the plankton sediment in 12 gallons of water is 0·2 to 0·4 inches in height, and 5 to 6 lakhs when it is 0·5 inches or more. 24 hours after stocking, start artificial feeding which should be done daily. Finely powdered coconut, groundnut or mustard oil	Distribution of fingerlings to stocking ponds may commence.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
July—*contd.*	cakes with or without rice bran would form good artificial foods and can be applied as already detailed. Weeds as and when they come up should be deliberately removed and should on no account be allowed to over-grow.	
August .	Within 15 days of stocking, the fry would have grown to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2″, if the survival is satisfactory, or to about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$″ if the survival is poor. In the former case it is necessary to thin out the stock immediately; hence net and remove half the stock to a rearing pond. If the fry are large, they may be directly released in rearing ponds or kept for a convenient time in nursery ponds with careful artificial feeding. If weeds start growing they should be carefully and completely removed. Early morning will be the best time to net the pond and remove fry. For stocking nearby waters, the fry may be taken from the pond straight after netting. For longer distances it is advantageous to keep the fry first in small '*hapa*' for 2 to 4 hours and then transport. When netting fry $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$″ long, do not attempt counting or separating the major and minor carps as this results in heavy mortality. They may be measured in a cup with perforated bottom, counting 3 or 4 sample cups to assess the full number and if necessary also the proportion of major and minor carps.	If ponds are perennial, after the bulk of stock is distributed some, not exceeding 1000 per acre, may be left in the pond for growth. Introduce also fingerlings of Catla (500 per acre) and Mrigal (1000 per acre) for growth and fattening in the pond.
September .	Remove the bulk of stock from the pond and leave only a small number not exceeding 1,500 per acre, to grow in the pond.	....
October .	Keep the weeds in check . .	Make trial netting with a cast net and examine condition of fish. If growth is poor, thin out stock or manure the pond. Keep weed in check.
November .	Catch samples with a cast net and examine their growth and well being. If the majority are stunted or emaciated either remove a third of the stock to another pond or manure the pond.	Weed clearing, if any.
December .	Removal of weeds as a routine, excepting just a few isolated clump.	Trial nettings—weed clearing, if any.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Rearing & Stocking of Carps

Month (1)	Rearing Ponds for Carps (2)	Stocking Ponds for Carps (3)
January	Net and examine condition of stock. Parasitic infection might set in at this time. Carp lice and *Lernaea* are the two common parasites. The former could be seen sticking to the body surface. Infected fish may be seen given a 5 to 10 seconds bath in a 0·2 per cent lysol solution and then transferred to fresh water. A number of fish can be taken in a net dipped in a tub of lysol solution and then released in fresh water. *Lernae* will be seen as small, rod-like bodies sticking out from the base of fins, margins of eyes, angle of mouth, etc. They should be carefully pulled out by a pair of fine forceps and the fish given a 2 minute bath in a half gram per quart permanganate solution.	Sample-netting to check condition of stock. Parasites, if any, to be removed.
February		Keep weeds in check. Watch for parasitic infection.
March		Check condition of stock. Marketing may start.
April		Net and market the stock or they may be kept for further growth. Remove predators, if any, by repeated netting. Fishing by hook and line using only live baits may be encouraged to control and eradicate predators. If no predators have been deliberately introduced, all minnows and forage-fish should be removed if caught, while netting.
May	Remove the stock of fish to stocking ponds. Larger ones could even be marketed.	8″—12″ long fish from the rearing ponds may be stocked at the rate of about 1,500 per acre in a 25 : 25 : 20 : 30 combination of Catla, Chanos, Rohu and Mrigal respectively. If Rohu are not available use *L. fimbriatus* instead.
June	Before commencement of rains clear the ponds of all fish including predators, if any. Weeds should also be removed completely.	Manure with cowdung at 2,000 lbs./acre.
July	Ponds to be stocked by the end of the month should be manured atleast by the 15th. If the fry to be stocked are very small it is necessary to have the pond treated for control of predatory insects, before stocking. If fingerlings 2″ or over in length are stocked, they should be carefully sorted, so that unwanted species are eliminated. Stock the ponds as detailed on page VII.	Keep weeds in check.
August	Oil cake feeding be done every alternate day, but manuring with cowdung at monthly (2,000 lbs./acre) or fortnightly (1,000 lbs./acre) intervals might suffice if the fish are healthier. Weeds to be kept under control.	If small fingerlings, 2″ to 4″ long, are not to be introduced in the pond and if there are plenty of minnows in it introduction of 20 to 30 early fingerlings (per acre) of *Pangasius* and some 100 specimens of *Anabas* may be advantageous. Keep weeds in check.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
September .	Manuring and deweeding schedules to continue. Make trial nettings with cast net and examine condition of the stock. Thin out, if growth is poor.	Manure with cowdung at 2,000 lbs./acre; 2" to 4" long fingerlings will now be available for stocking if required. Stock as detailed on Page VII. Keep weeds in check.
October .	Net and sort out the larger fingerlings (6" or larger) which may be released in stocking ponds.	Keep weeds in check.
November .	Manuring and deweeding schedules to continue. Examine condition of fish.	Check the condition of the stock by sample netting
December .	Manuring and deweeding schedules to continue	Manure the pond as before. Keep weeds in check.

Important fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Mirror Carp Culture

In India Cyprinus carpio now breeds only in the higher elevation (2,500 feet or more above M.S.L.). It breeds almost throughout year but with a peak period between March and May.

Month (1)	Mirror Carp, *Cyprinus carpio* (var. *specularis*) (2)
January	Segregation ponds for male and female brood fish; spawning pond; Hatching ponds and nursery ponds to be prepared. Segregation ponds are ordinary ponds for keeping the fishes of different sexes separately.
February	Net out the brood fish and keep males and females in separate ponds. A breeding pond, approximately 30′ × 15′ × 3′ may be cleared of all fish and fresh water filled in to a depth of 2 ft. which should be maintained. Bottom of the pond should be fairly hard without any silt. All weeds from the margin of the pond should be removed.
March	On a fixed bamboo frame work in the pond keep 6-8 dry cocoanut palm leaves side by side, in a double layer, just below the water surface. The leaves should be split into thin fibres which will hang down from the surface. Trim the fibers at 1 ft. length. Keep them firmly in position by tying with ropes. Introduce 3 pairs of breeders (3 females and 3 males). Mating usually takes place at night. If spawning is successful, eggs will be deposited on the cocoanut leaf fibres. When spawning is over remove the cocoanut leaves to the fry pond for hatching.
April May	3-4 days before introducing breeders in the spawning pond prepare hatching pond about 50′×15′×3′ and fill in water. Construct bamboo frame work as in breeding pond. The cocoanut leaves with the eggs attached may now be transferred to the hatching pond and kept on the frame work, with more space in between than in the breeding pond. It is preferable to keep each cocoanut leaf over a suitable size cloth *hapa* so that on hatching the fry will be caught, in the *hapa* and there by easily removed. Within 4 days the eggs will hatch. On the 5th day before the yolk is absorbed, they may be transferred to nursery ponds prepared on the same lines as for the fry of the major Indian carps.
June	Fry in nursery ponds to be treated exactly as the fry of major carps. The nursery pond should be treated for control of aquatic insects before the fry are released in them. Within 20-30 days the fry would have grown to early fingerling size and may be transferred to rearing ponds.
July–December	Treatment same as in the case of major Indian carps.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Gourami and Pearlspot Culture

Month 1	Gourami (*Osphronemus gorami*) (2)	Pearlspot (*Estroplus suratensis*) (3)
January	Transfer brood fish (males with thick lips and knob on snout, and females with thin lips and without knob) to breeding pond with good growth of marginal vegetation. Nest construction might commence.	Breeding at the peak. Batches of fry may be collected and transferred to nursery ponds.
February March	When nest construction is complete, prepare nursery ponds as for carp fry. Examine nests occasionally to see when the eggs were laid and when they hatch. The eggs hatch 10–15 days after laying and the fry begin moving in another 5–7 days. Net out the fry with a piece of cloth before they leave the nest premises and transfer them to the prepared nursery pond. This segregation of hatchlings and fry to the prepared nursery ponds is most essential for satisfactory output of fry.	In a month's time the fry will grow to about 1 inch in length, when they may be released in larger rearing ponds or stocked with carp fingerlings. Breeding continues.
April May	Breeding continues. In nursery ponds fry attain 1″ size within a month and could then be released in larger ponds.	Breeding on a limited scale.
June July August September	Feed the fingerlings and stock fish with soaked oil cakes.	
October	Breeding commences . . . . . Timely preparation of nursery pond-important	Keep a number of bricks, one in each spot, along the shallow (6″—9″depth) marginal water in the stock pond.
November December	Breeding continues	Breeding starts. Eggs will be deposited on the bricks and parents guard the same. Prepare nursery ponds or cement cisterns for carp fry. When the eggs hatch, they will be guarded by parent in small pits near about the spawning area. Within a week after hatching when the fry start moving about with the parents, net them out with a small piece of cloth and transfer them to the prepared nursery pond.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Murrel Culture

Month (1)	Common murrel. *Ophicephalus striatus* (2)	Large murrel. *Ophicephalus marulius* (3)
January . .	May–June stock of fry in rearing ponds may now be transferred to stocking ponds which are sparsely weed infested and with plenty of forage fish. Stocking rate need not exceed 1,000 per acre. About 100 per acre of year old or larger carps may also be kept in the stocking ponds with advantage.	December fry may be released in rearing ponds.
ebruary .	November—January fry to be released in rearing ponds.	Prepare nursery ponds as for *O. Striatus.*
March . April . .	Fingerlings feed on forage fish and fatten. .	Breeding commences mainly in rivers and reservoirs Oct.—Dec., Stock may be transferred to stocking ponds. Collect fry from rivers and reservoirs and release in nusery ponds.
May . .	Prepare nursery ponds in the same way as for carps except that some marginal or emergent vegetation may be allowed to grow as a narrow marginal belt. No oil treatment needed. Insects may be allowed to grow and multiply. November—January stock of fingerlings may be transferred to stocking ponds.	Rearing ponds to be prepared as for *O. striatus.*
June . .	Breeding starts. Look for broods of the golden red fry in weedy ponds swamps, etc. If they have grown to ½″ size, collect them with a cloth net and transfer to the nursery pond. Rearing ponds, free from predators, may be manured with cowdung or similar manure at about 2 tons per acre. Introduce breeders of forage fish like *Barbus, Chela, Amblypharyngodon,* etc. at about 500 per acre, of each.	Fry collections and stocking them in nurseries continue. Transfer March—April stock of fry to rearing ponds.
July . .	Fry collections continue. Release fry in nursery ponds.	Transfer May—June stock of fry to rearing ponds.
August . .	Forage fish would have bred in the rearing ponds. Murrel fry in nursery ponds would have attained a length of about 3 inches. Transfer them to rearing ponds at the rate of about 4,000 per acre. They will feed on young forage fish.	
September .	Fingerlings feed on forage fish and fatten.	
October .		Fresh breeding commences. Repeat collection and nursery operations. March—June stock may be transferred to stocking ponds. Conditions similar to those of *O. Striatus.*
November .	Fresh breeding starts, Collect fry and repeat operations as during May, June.	Breeding continues. Continue collections Rearing ponds to be propared as per *O. striatus.*
December .	Breeding continues. Stock fry in nursery ponds. Rearing ponds to be prepared.	Breeding continues. October—November fry may be released in rearing ponds.

2·5. Fish Seed Collection and Distribution Centres in the Districts for Supply of Seed of Fish to Culturists

Name of District 1	Name and Location of Collection and Supply Centres 2	Authority to be addressed for supply 3	Cost of 1"—3" long fingerlings per dozen 4	Remarks 5
Srikakulam	Carps from Samalkot, E. Godavari Dist. Ichapuram, Pundi, Chanos and Mullets, Kalingapatnam.	Inspector of Fisheries, Srikakulam.	Rs. A. P. Catla 0 6 0 Mrigal 0 4 0 Labeo 0 3 0 Chanos 0 8 0 Etroplus 0 6 0 Gourami 5 0 0 Mullets 0 4 0	1. Application for fish seed made to any local Fishery Officer would duly be passed on to the authority concerned with supply.
Vishakhapatnam	Carps from Samalkot, E. Godavari, Dist. *Chanos* and mullets from Gangavaram; Mukkam; Bhimilipatam, Upputeru; Pentakota, Chepurapalli. Mirror carp from Arukku.	Inspector of Fisheries, Vishakhapatnam.	Megalops 1 0 0 Lates 2 8 0 Murrel 0 4 0 Gobius 0 6 0 Mirror Carp 6 0 0	2. Send your indent for Chanos fingerling early in March.
E. Godavari	Samalkot and Ramchandrapuram for carps. Pentakota Creek; Mulapeta Creek; Jaganaikpur; and Tallareva for Chanos and Mullets.	Inspector of Fisheries, Kakinada, or Inspector of Fisheries, Amalapuram.	The rates are subject to revision by the State Govt. and may be ascertained from the nearest Fishery Office.	3. Application for carp fingerlings should be received in June.
W. Godavari	Eluru, Nidadavolu; Tadepalligudem; Badampudi; Settipeta for carps.	Inspector of Fisheries, Eluru.		4. Transport of seed to pond site arranged by the Department at minimum actual cost.
Krishna	Vijayawada and Gudivada for carps. Masulipatam and Manjnapudi for Chanos.	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Vijayawada.		
Guntur	Tenali; Nizampatnam; and Kuchipuda for carps. Chinnaganjam; Muthiahpatam; and Haripuram for salt water fish seed.	Inspector of Fisheries, Tenali.		5. Before stocking the pond, request your District fishery officer to inspect the pond and give his suggestions which are always free.
Nellore	**Carp seed obtained from Samalkot or Vijayawada. Chanos and Mullets from Krishnapatam, Iskapalli and Tada.**	**Inspector of Fisheries, Nellore.**		
Chittoor	Carps from Samalkot in E. Godavari Dist. and Chanos from Pundi in Srikakulam Dist. Kalahasti for Etroplus.	Inspector of Fisheries, Chittoor.		6. In case of any doubt or any matter concerning growth of fish in your pond write in detail to the Asstt. Director of Fisheries at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada or Anantapur. or The Asstt. Director Fisheries, Kurnool
Anantapur	Carps obtained from Samalkot in E. Godavari Dist. and Chanos from Pundi in Srikakulam Dist. and distributed from Anantapur and Dharmavaram.	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Anantapur.		

2·5 Fish Seed Collection and Distribution Centres in the Districts for Supply of Seed of Fish to Culturists—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Cuddapah .	Carps obtained from Samalkot in E. Godavari Dist. and Chanos from Pundi in Srikakulam Dist. and distributed from Cuddapah and Nandalur. Etroplus from Sunkesula in Kurnool Dist.	Assistant, Inspector of Fisheries, Nandalur. or Assistant Fishery Demonstrator, Cuddapah.		or The Research Officer (Pond Culture) Central Fisheries, Cuttack 1, Orissa.
Kurnool .	Sunkesula and Kurnool for *Labeo, Osteochilus* and *rohn*; Catla and Mrigal from Samalkot in E. Godavari Dist. and Chanos from Pundi in Srikakulam Dist. Distributed from Kurnool and Nandyal. Etroplus and Gourami from Sunkesula.	Inspector of Fisheries, Kurnool.		

3. MADRAS STATE

3·1. Climatic Conditions

Districts	Monsoon Period (June to September)		Post-Monsoon Period (October-November)		Winter or N.E. Monsoon Period (December to February)		Summer or Pre-monsoon Period (March to May)	
	Normal Seasonal Rainfall (″)	Max. mean air temp. (°F)	Normal Seasonal Rainfall (″)	Max. mean air temp. (°F)	Normal Seasonal rainfall (″)	Max. mean air temp. (°F)	Normal Seasonal Rainfall (″)	Max. mean air temp. (°F)
Madras	16·19 (43·09)	95·3	15·63 (41·61)	87·0	0·69 (1·34)	85·3	5·06 (13·46)	93·0
Chinglepet	13·18 (43·00)	96·2	13·18 (43·00)	87·8	0·25 (0·82)	85·9	4·04 (13·18)	96·1
N. Arcot	10·69 (29·95)	94·2	9·21 (25·79)	86·6	4·32 (12·10)	85·1	11·48 (32·15)	98·3
S. Arcot	12·77 (23·30)	95·07	38·11 (69·60)	88·75	1·15 (2·08)	82·8	2·76 (5·02)	90·9
Tiruchirapally	8·83 (27·59)	95·87	11·86 (37·07)	89·8	0·13 (0·40)	87·86	11·18 (34·94)	97·23
Tanjore	5·35 (15·45)	94·75	15·43 (44·54)	87·95	3·42 (9·88)	81·83	10·44 (30·13)	90·53
Ramnadhapuram	2·28 (5·69)	89·5	17·06 (42·61)	86·5	11·53 (28·79)	83·3	9·17 (22·91)	90·5
Madurai	20·24 (51·63)	95·5	9·51 (24·26)	88·5	2·49 (6·35)	86·9	6·96 (17·75)	97·3
Tirunelveli	3·56 (13·59)	94·8	11·85 (45·17)	91·4	2·88 (10·97)	88·8	7·94 (30·27)	96·8
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	6·94 (28·66)	87·9	10·16 (41·95)	86·6	0·17 (0·70)	87·1	6·95 (28·69)	95·4
Nilgiris (Ooty)	25·81 (56·33)	63·4	7·04 (15·36)	64·2	0·65 (1·42)	65·5	12·32 (26·89)	70·6
Malabar	79·08 (74·55)	83·6	12·23 (11·53)	86·8	4·45 (4·19)	88·0	10·32 (9·73)	90·4
S. Kanara	105·06 (87·08)	84·1	8·76 (7·27)	86·9	0·69 (0·57)	88·8	6·14 (5·08)	90·5

Figures in brackets give the percentage of seasonal rainfall in the total for the year.

Source: Census Handbooks for Districts.

3·2. Annual Rainfall and Air Temperature (°F) for Different Districts

Districts	Air Temperture (°F)								Rain-fall Total (″)	No. of rainy days
	Maximum			Minimum			Amplitude			
	Mean	Highest	Month	Mean	Lowest	Month	Mean	Maxi-mum		
Madras	90·9	109·0	V	75·7	60·0	I	15·2	49·0	53·2	62·3
Chinglepet*	92·2	113·0	V	74·9	57·0	XII—I	17·3	56·0	49·92	..
N.Arcot (Vellore) . . .	91·7	108·0	V	73·3	53·0	I	18·4	55·0	39·6	58·7
S. Arcot (Cudallore) . .	89·9	106·0	V—VI	75·5	61·0	I	14·4	45·0	48·6	57·3
Tanjore (Nagapatam) . .	89·4	105·0	V	77·0	65·0	I	12·4	40·0	47·7	55·7
Tiruchirapally . . .	93·4	107·0	V	75·3	60·0	I	18·1	47·0	29·8	44·7
Madura	93·3	106·0	V	75·2	62·0	I	18·1	44·0	40·7	50·3
Ramanadhapuram (Pamban) .	87·8	94·0	VII—VIII	77·0	72·3	IV	10·8	21·7	31·4	45·7
Tirunelvely*	93·2	104·0	V	76·7	67·0	III	16·5	37·0	26·23	..
Salem	92·5	105·0	V	72·5	55·0	XII	20·0	50·0	40·0	59·3
Coimbatore	88·7	98·0	III—V	70·7	58·0	I	18·0	40·0	23·8	46·3
Nilgiris (Ootacamond) . .	67·0	80·0	II	48·3	30·0	XI—I	18·7	50·0	49·5	92·7
Nilgiris (Coonoor)* . . .	70·6	85·0	V	54·6	36·0	I	16·0	49·0	61·3	90·9
Malabar (Calicut) . . .	87·3	95·0	V	74·3	64·0	II—XII	13·0	31·0	131·4	128·0
Malabar (Palghat) . . .	89·8	104·0	III	73·7	63·3	I	16·1	40·7	80·4	103·3
S. Kanara (Mangalore) . .	87·0	98·0	II—III	74·6	63·0	XII—I	12·4	35·0	148·0	122·3

Indian Weather Review, 1945, 1946, and 1947.
Source: *Data from Census handbooks for Districts.

3·3. Water Conditions and Expected Fish Production in the Different Districts

District and Location	Water Conditions				Alkaline or acidic	Nutrients	Expected or observed fish production	Remarks
	pH	Total alkalinity	Phos-phates	Nitrates				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras	8·25–9·4 (8·8)	132·9–307·25 (195·65)	0·25–0·8 (0·415)	nil-traces (traces)	Distinctly alkaline	fair	fair	
Chinglepet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poondi Farm	8·8–9·05 (8·9)	246·9–254·6 (250·7)	Tr.–0·09 (0·04)	nil	Dintinctly alkaline	poor	poor	M

3·3. Water Conditions and expected Fish Production in the Different District—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kancheepuram	7·34–9·20 (8·19)	195·6– 462·6 (327·56)	nil–2·03 (0·98)	nil	Alkaline	fair	fair	
Tirur Rly. Stn. Pond	..	399·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot	8·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirapally	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai (Madurai Town)	7·9–9·2 (8·4)	94·2– 615·9 (399·2)	Tr.–0·93 (0·488)	nil- traces traces	Alkaline	fair	fair	
Kodaikanal	8·3	17·41	11·23	present	Alkaline	fair	poor	M
Ramanadhapuram	8·7	391·1	0·17	nil	Distinctly alkaline	poor	fair	M
Tirunelveli (Nagasuni)	7·9	133·4	1·6	nil	slightly alkaline	poor	poor	M & L
Kadamba tank	7·9	106·8	traces	nil				
Kallidaikurichi tank	6·6	64·1	traces	nil				
Salem (Yercaud)	6·8–8·4 (7·5)	14·9– 69·6 (31·8)	nil— traces traces	nil	slightly alkaline	poor	poor	M & L
Mettur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar (Wynaad)	6·8–8·8 (8·1)	27·4–64·0 (42·3)	trace	nil	Alkaline	poor	poor	M & L
Calicut	6·6	51·9	trace	nil	Acidic	poor	poor	M & L
S. Kanara (Karkal)	8·0	29	trace	..	Alkaline	poor	poor	M & L

M = Regular manuring with cowdung or similar manure at about a ton per acre every quarter.
L = Liming, does not exceeding 150 lbs./acre.

3·4. Fish Farmers' Calendar: Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months

Month (1)	Spawn Collection Centres (2)	Fingerling Collection Centres (3)
January	....	....
February	....	....
March	....	*Chanos etc.*—Select small shallow ponds near collection ground as temporary nurseries; clear them of all predators and towards the end of this month manure with a 50 : 50 mixture of superphosphate and sodium nitrate at 50 lbs./acre of each. Algal bloom will develop within 10 to 14 days.
April	....	Fry or early fingerlings to be stocked temporarily may be released in the nursery.
May	....	Prolonged starvation will weaken the fry and might lead to mortality. Sufficient food should be available in even temporary storage containers.
June	*Carps*—Collection equipment like nets poles, *gamchas*, strainers, *hundies*, buckets, etc. to be got ready. Close to the collection ground, at a site safe from flooding, construct a series of '*hapa*' pits (5'×2½'×2') which may be interconnected but the connections properly screened off to prevent mixture of stocks, if natural flow of water by gradient is feasible. If such water supply is not feasible, install a pump to maintain a regular gentle flow of water in the pits. The bottom and sides of the pits may be paved with fine river silt and then allowed to dry for a day or two before filling in water.	*Carps*—Ponds for temporary stocking of fingerlings if perennial, to be dewatered or poisoned with derris powder to remove all unwanted fish including predators. About 10 days after manure the ponds with cowdung at 10,000 lbs./acre.
July	When the first floods come, fix one net to test whether eggs of fry are coming in appreciable numbers. Examine this net regularly and as soon as heavy collections appear fix more nets. Two short floating bamboo poles fixed at the mouth of the net and converging to a point in front would effectively prevent floating debris from entering the net. A half inch mesh net screen similarly fixed at the mouth of the net (and periodically cleaned) will prevent suspended and other debris also from entering the net and choking the fry. The nets should be cleared every half hour, scooping out the fry with an aluminium cup into a bucket. Sieve the collection immediately and remove debris, insects and	Introduce the fingerlings in the manured ponds. If a large stock is to be kept in the pond even for a few days, the natural food in the pond would be inadequate for them; so feed them artificially with finely powdered groundnut oil cakes, made into thick paste and kept in dishes in water. In a 1/10th acre pond 4 dishes, one in each corner would be sufficient.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
July—*contd.*	predators and transfer fry to '*hapa*'. Often collections are heavy at night. If there is no continuous flow of water in the '*hapa*' make sure to renew the water in them every hour or more frequently, as and when fry come up to the surface in numbers. Do not keep the fry in the pit for more than a day, unless compelled to. Use a cloth net to remove the fry from the pit. They could then be measured in a cup of known capacity, with perforated bottom and sides, before transferring to the nursery ponds.	....
August	Collections might continue	Fingerling collections continue. Netting ponds for removal of stock may be done, ordinarily in the *early morning* hours.
September	....	Fingerlings collection continue.
October	....	In the case of perennial nurseries, when the stock is removed, some fingerlings, not exceeding 1,000 per acre may be left back for growth in the ponds.
November	Spawn and fry might be available during the north east monsoon period also when the rivers are in floods. Repeat the operations as during June-July.	If fresh collection of fry are available, it is better to remove the old stock of fingerlings from the nurseries before the later fry are released in them. The ponds should be manured also as before.
December	....	....

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Culture of Carps

Month (1)	Nursery Ponds (2)
January	Trial netting to examine condition of fish.
February	Keep weeds in check. Trial netting. Examine the fish for parasites like fish lice or *Lernaea*. If there is infection *Lernaea* may be pulled out with forceps and the fish given a minutes bath in a half gram per quart permanganate solution. For carp lice give the fish a 5 to 15 second bath in 0·2 per cent lysol solution.
March	Routine examination of stock.
April	The stock from seasonal ponds may be caught and marketed or transferred to stocking ponds.
May	From perennial ponds remove the stock of fish to larger ponds. The larger ones may be marketed also.
June	At the beginning of the month, poison the pond to eradicate whatever fish that are left over in it. By the 20th manure with cowdung at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000 lbs./acre. Thereafter collect plankton biweekly so as to note the fluctuations of fish food production and ascertain the optimum time for stocking fry. Submerged weeds or filamentous algae are to be removed if they come up.
July	Only ponds which are rich in animalcules and waterfleas should be stocked. The day before fry are to be stocked collect plankton and find out which of the ponds are ready for stocking. Treat such ponds with oil-soap emulsion prepared in the same way as mustard oil emulsion for killing predatory water insects. After applying the spray leave the pond undisturbed till stocking it with fry the next day. Ponds which are poor in plankton may be manured with raw cowdung at 1000-2000 lbs./acre at weekly intervals till abundant plankton appears. When the approximate data by which fry would be available for stocking is known, the supplementary manuring can be so adjusted as to ensure adequate plant in time. Before stocking, the fry should be carefully measured in cups of known capacity. The sides and bottom of the cup should be perforated so as to allow water to drain off while measuring. Such a cup of about 18 c.c. capacity will contain about 10,000 live fry of about ¼″ length, each weighing approximately 0·0014 gm. Stock 3 to 4 lakhs of such fry per acre when the plankton sediment in 12 gallons of water is 0·2 or 0·4 inches in height; and 5 to 6 lakhs when it is 0·5 inches or more. Daily artificial feeding should start 24 hours after stocking. Finely powdered and sieved oil cakes of coconut, groundnut or mustard, with or without rice bran would form good artificial food and may be applied as already detailed. Weeds should not be allowed to overgrow in the ponds and should be removed mechanically as and when they come up.
August	Within 15 days of stocking, the fry would have grown to ¾″ to 1¼″, if the survival has been satisfactory, or to about 1½″ to 2″ if the survival was poor. In the former case it is necessary to thin out the stock immediately; hence net and remove half the stock to a rearing pond. The larger fry may be directly released in rearing ponds, or kept for a convenient time in nursery ponds with careful artificial feeding. Weeds should be kept under complete check. Netting and removal of fry or fingerlings are best done in the early morning hours. For stocking nearby waters the fry may be taken from the pond straight after netting. For longer distances it is advantageous to keep the fry first in small '*hapas*' for 2 to 4 hours and then transport. Prolonged conditioning will necessarily be a strain on the capacity of the fry to withstand transport conditions.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

(1)	(2)
August—*contd.*	When netting fry only ¾″ to 1¼″ long, do not attempt counting or separation of the major and minor carps as this will result in heavy mortality. They may be measured in cups with perforated bottom, counting 3-4 sample cups to assess the full number and if necessary also the proportion of major and minor carps.
September	Majority of fry would have grown to over 2″ in length. Remove the bulk of stock from the pond leaving only a small number, not exceeding 1,500 per acre in the case of perennial nurseries, and 800—1,000 per acre in the case of seasonal ponds, to grow in the pond.
October	Keep the weeds in check.
November	Make trial nettings with a cast net and examine condition of stock. If the fish are emaciated or stunted thin out stock or manure the pond.
December	Keep the weeds in check.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Culture of Carps

Month (1)	Rearing Tanks (2)
January, February, March April.	Parasitic infection by fish lice (*Argulus*) and *Lernaea* is likely to set in at this period. Net the stock periodically and examine the fish for parasites. In case of heavy infection by fish lice the infected fish may be collected in a net and given a 5 to 10 seconds dip in a 0·2 per cent. Lysol solution kept in a tub, when the parasites will drop off. The treated fish may then be released in fresh water. *Lernaea* will appear as short rod-like bodies projecting from the base of fins, angle of the jaws, rim of the eyes, etc. and have to be carefully pulled out with a pair of forceps and the fish given a minute's bath in a weak solution (½ gram per quart) of permanganate. Deweeding schedules to continue.
May	The stock of fish may be removed to stocking ponds.
June	Clear the ponds of all predators before the rains start and when the water level is the lowest. Deweed the pond completely.
July	Ponds to be stocked with Bhavani carp fingerlings may be manured with cowdung or similar organic manure at about 5,000 lbs./acre. Weeds to be kept in check.
August	If very small fingerlings are to be stocked it may be advantageous to have the pond treated for control of aquatic insects. Stock as detailed on page VII. If fingerlings 2″ or over in length are stocked, see that they are fully sorted so that unwanted species are eliminated. Oil cake feeding every alternate day may be useful but manuring with cowdung at monthly (2,000 lbs./acre) or fortnightly (1,000 lbs./acre) intervals is likely to yield better results.
September . . .	Ponds to be stocked with fingerlings from Tanjore may be manured as above. Deweeding schedule to continue.
October . . .	Stocking of fingerlings of Tanjore carps. Ponds to be stocked in November may be manured. Deweeding schedule to continue.
November . . .	Stocking continues. Ponds to be stocked in December may be manured. Deweeding schedule to continue.
December . . .	Stocking continues. Deweeding schedule to continue.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—concld.

Culture of Carps

Month (1)	Stocking Ponds (2)
January . . .	Trial netting. Watch for parasitic infections. In case of infection treat the fish as the case of rearing ponds.
February . . .	Dewee schedule to continue.
March	Trial nettings. The stock may either be marketed or kept for another year's growth in the same or different ponds.
April	Dragnet the ponds repeatedly and remove predators. Fishing by hooks and line, using live baits (minnows) may also be tried to control and eradicate predators. Minnows and minor carps are also to be removed, if no predatory fish has been deliberately introduced in the pond.
May	8″ to 10″ long fish from the rearing ponds may be stocked at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 per acre in 3 : 3 : 3 : 4 combination of Chanos, Catla, Labeo and Cirrhina respectively.
June	Excessive growth of weeds to be checked. If growth of weeds is rapid and persistent a few gourami stock fish (not exceeding 100 per acre) may be introduced in the pond. Deweeding schedule to continue.
July	If minnows abound in the pond a few fingerlings of *Megalops* or *Pangasius* or *Lates* (not exceeding 50 per acre) may be introduced in the pond. Deweeding schedule to continue.
August	Deweeding schedule to continue.
September . . .	Make trial nettings and examine condition of the fish. Thin out stock or manure the pond, if growth and condition of fish are not satisfactory.
October . . .	Deweeding schedule to continue.
November . . .	Deweeding schedule to continue.
December . . .	Deweeding schedule to continue.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Mirror Carp Culture

In India *Cyprinus carpio* now breeds only in the higher elevation (2,500 feet or more above M.S.L.). It breeds almost throughout year but with a peak period between March and May.

Month	Mirror Carp *Cyprinus carpio*. (Var. *specularis*)
January .	Segregation ponds for male and female brood fish; spawning pond; Hatching ponds and nursery ponds to be prepared. Segregation ponds are ordinary ponds for keeping the fishes of different sexes separately.
February .	Net out the brood fish and keep males and females in separate ponds. A breeding pond, approximately 30′ × 15′ × 3′ may be cleared of all fish and fresh water filled in to a depth of 2 ft. which should be maintained. Bottom of the pond should be fairly hard without any silt All weeds from the margin of the pond should be removed.
March . .	On a fixed bamboo frame work in the pond keep 6–8 dry cocoanut palm leaves side by side, in a double layer, just below the water surface. The leaves should be split into thin fibres which will hang down from the surface. Trim the fibres at 1 ft. length. Keep them firmly in position by tying with ropes. Introduce 3 pairs of breeders (3 females and 3 males) Mating usually takes place at night. If spawning is successful, eggs will be deposited on the cocoanut leaf fibres. When spawning is over remove the cocoanut leaves to the fry pond for hatching.
April . . . May	3–4 days before introducing breeders in the spawning pond prepare hatching pond about 50′×50′×3′ and fill in water. Construct bamboo frame work as in breeding pond. The cocoanut leaves with the eggs attached may now be transferred to the hatching pond and kept on the frame work, with more space in between than in the breeding pond. It is preferable to keep each cocoanut leaf over a suitable size cloth *hapa* so that on hatchig the fry will be caught in the *hapa* and thereby easily removed. Within 4 days the eggs will hatch. On the 5th day, before the yolk is absorbed, they may be transferred to nursery ponds prepared on the same lines as for the fry of the major Indian carps.
June . .	Fry in nursery ponds to be treated exactly as the fry of major carps. The nursery pond should be treated for control of aquatic insects before the fry are released in them. Within 20–30 days the fry would have grown to early fingerling size and may be transferred to rearing ponds.
July-December	Treatment same as in the case of major Indian carps.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Gourami and Pearlspot Culture

Month	Gourami (*Osphronemus gorami*)	Pearlspot (*Etroplus suratensis*)
January .	Transfer brood fish (males with thick lips and knob on snout, and females with thin lips and without knob) to breeding pond with good growth of marginal vegetation. Nest construction might commence.	Breeding at the peak. Batches of fry may be collected and transferred to nursery ponds.
February .	When nest construction is complete, prepare nursery ponds as for carp fry. Examine nests occasionally to see when the eggs were laid and when they hatch. The eggs hatch 10–15 days after laying and the fry begin moving in another 5–7 days. Net out the fry with a piece of cloth before they leave the nest premises and transfer them to the prepared nursery pond. This segregation of hatchlings and fry to the prepared nursery ponds is most essential for satisfactory output of fry.	In a month's time the fry will grow to about 1 inch in length, when they may be released in larger rearing ponds or stocked with carp fingerlings.
March		Breeding continues.
April May .	Breeding continues. In nursery ponds fry attain 1″ size within a month and could then be released in larger ponds.	Breeding on a limited scale.
June July August September .	Feed the fingerlings and stock fish with soaked oil cakes.	
October .	Breeding commences . . . . Timely preparation of nursery ponds important.	Keep a number of bricks, one in each spot, along the shallow (6″—9″ depth) marginal water in the stock pond.
November December .	Breeding continues	Breeding starts. Eggs will be deposited on the bricks and parents guard the same. Prepare nursery ponds or cement cisterns as for carp fry. When the eggs hatch, they will be guarded by parent in small pits near about the spawning area. Within a week after hatching when the fry start moving about with the parents, net them out with a small piece of cloth and transfer them to the prepared nursery pond.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—concld.

Murrel Culture

Month (1)	Common murrel. *Ophicephalus striatus* (2)	Large murrel. *Ophicephalus marulius.* (3)
January	May-June stock of fry in rearing ponds may now be transferred to stocking ponds which are sparsely weed infected and with plenty of forage fish. Stocking rate need not exceed 1,000 per acre. About 100 per acre of year old or larger carps may also be kept in the stocking ponds with advantage.	December fry may be released in rearing ponds.
February	November–January fry to be released in rearing ponds.	Prepare nursery ponds as for O. *striatus*.
March April	Fingerlings feed on forage fish and fatten	Breeding commences mainly in rivers and reservoirs. Oct.–Dec. stock may be transferred to stocking ponds. Collect fry from rivers and reservoirs and release in nursery ponds.
May	Prepare nursery ponds in the same way as for carps except that some marginal or emergent vegetation may be allowed to grow as a narrow marginal belt. No oil treatment needed. Insects may be allowed to grow and multiply. November–January stock of fingerlings may be transferred to stocking ponds.	Rearing ponds to be prepared as for *O. striatus.*
June	Breeding starts. Look for broods of the golden red fry in weedy ponds, swamps, etc. If they have grown to ½″ size, collect them with a cloth net and transfer to the nursery pond. Rearing ponds, free from predators, may be manured with cowdung or similar manure at about 2 tons per acre. Introduce breeders of forage fish like *Barbus, Chela Amblypharyngodon,* etc. at about 500 per acre, of each.	Fry collections and stocking them in nurseries continue. Transfer March-April stock of fry to rearing ponds.
July	Fry collections continue. Release fry in nursery ponds.	Transfer May-June stock of fry to rearing ponds.
August	Forage fish would have bred in the reng ponds. Murrel fry in nursery ponds would have attained a length of about 3 inches. Transfer them to rearing ponds at the rate of about 4,000 per acre. They will feed on young forage fish.	
September	Fingerlings feed on forage fish and fatten.	
October		Fresh breeding commences. Repeat collection and nursery operations. March–June stock may be transferred to stocking ponds. Conditions similar to those of *O. striatus.*
November	Fresh breeding starts, collect fry and repeat operations as during May-June.	Breeding continues. Continue collection, Rearing ponds to be prepared as per *O. striatus.*
December	Breeding continues. Stock fry in nursery ponds. Rearing ponds to be prepared.	Breeding continues. October November fry may be released in rearing ponds.

3·5. Fish Seed Collection and Distribution Centres in the Districts for Supply of Seed of Fish to Culturists

District	Name of Farm and Location	Authority to be addressed for supply	Cost of 1" to 3" fingerlings per doz.	Remarks
Madras	*Carps*—Fingerlings obtained from Tanjore and distributed from Chetput farm. *Saltwater Fishes*—Adyar; Ennore ; Murrels : Red Hills.	Inspector of Fisheries, Madras.	Rs. As. P. Labeo. 0 3 0 Catla 0 12 0 Etroplus 0 6 0 Mullets 0 4 0 Chanos 0 8 0 Megalops 1 0 0 Lates 2 0 0 Murrel 0 4 0 Gobius 0 6 0 Cirrhosa 0 4 0 Mirror Carp 6 0 0 Rates are subject to revision by the government. Prevailing rates could easily be ascertained by reference to the nearest fishery office.	1. Application for fishseed may be made to the nearest fishery officer who will transmit the same to the authority concerned with supply. 2. In special cases stock fish and breeders of some of the species are also supplied on demand. 3. In case of any doubt on any matter concerning culture of fish in the pond write in detail to the Assistant Director of Fisheries-Incharge of the district, or The Assistant Director of Fisheries Fresh water Biology Bhavanisagar, or The Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras. or The Research Officer (Pond Culture) Central Fisheries, Cuttack 1, Orissa.
Chinglepet	*Carps*—Fingerlings obtained from Tanjore and distributed from Fort moat farm. *Saltwater Fishes*—Covelong, Chunampet.	Inspector of Fisheries		
N. Arcot	*Carps*—Fingerlings from Tanjore. *Saltwater Fishes*—From Covelong and Adyar. *Murrels*—Vellore Fort moat.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Vellore.		
S. Arcot	*Carps*—Cuddalore, Lalpet, Tindivanam. *Saltwater Fishes*—Chidambaram and Portonovo.	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Tanjore.		
Tiruchirapalli	*Carps*—Tiruchy ; Pudukottai; Kulithalai. *Saltwater Fishes*—Adirampatnam; Mutthupet Swamp.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Tanjore.		
Tanjore	*Carps*—Tanjore, Kumbakonam. *Saltwater Fishes*—Obtained from neighbouring districts.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Tanjore.		
Madura	*Carps*—Tanjore and Bhavani *Mirror carp* : from Ooty. *Saltwater Fishes*—Pamban, Adyar and Nileswar.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Madura.		
Ramnathapuram	*Carps*—Tanjore and Bhavani. *Saltwater Fishes*—Chanos from Pamban and Nileswar.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Madura.		
Tirunelvely				
Salem	Carps Mettur and Hoggainakel	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Mettur Dam.		
Coimbatore	*Carps*—Bhavani, Chittoor, Ammapet. *Saltwater Fishes*—Pamban, Nileshwar.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Madura.		
Nilgiris	Fishdale, Ooty, for Mirror carp, English carp and Tench.	Inspector of Fisheries, Ootacamund.		
Malabar	*Carps*—from Tanjore and Bhavani. *Saltwater Fishes*—from Nileswar, Pamban and Coondapur.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Malabar, Calicut.		
S. Kanara	*Carps*—from Tanjore and Bhavani. *Saltwater Fishes*—from Coondapur, Nileswar & Pamban.	Asst. Director of Fisheries, Mangalore.		

4. ORISSA STATE

4·1. Climatic Conditions

	Monsoon Period (June—September)	Post-monsoon Period (Oct.-Nov.)	Winter or N.E. monsoon period (Dec.—Feb.)	Summer or Pre-monsoon period (Mar.—May)
Normal seasonal Rainfall in inches(*)	44·49 (78·2)	4·98 (8·8)	1·82 (3·2)	5·62 (9·9)
Air temperature (*)	High	Low	Lowest	Highest
Average water temperature (°F) †	95·36 High	89·96 Low	83·12 Lowest	95·72 Highest

* From *Rainfall in India* by L.A. Ramdas; *Empire, Jour. Expt. Agri.* 14, 1946. Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of rainfall during the season in the total rainfall for the year.

† From unpublished data ; Central Inland Fisheries, Cuttack refers only to Cuttack ponds ; 1951—1953.

4·2. Annual Rainfall and Temperature (air and water) in Selected Centres

Station	Air Temperature (°F)*						Rainfall (″)*		
	Maximum			Minimum			Amplitude		Total No. of rainy days
	Mean	Highest	Month	Mean	Highest	Month	Max.	Mean	
Balasore	88·6	112·0	VI	71·35	50·0	I—XII	62·0	17·25	74·84
Chandbali	88·7	109·5	V-VI	71·6	49·6	I—XII	59·9	17·10	64·01
Puri	86·1	100·3	IV—VI	75·1	56·0	I—XII	44·3	11·00	58·97
Gopalpur	86·1	98·0	III—V	73·36	54·66	I—XII	43·34	12·74	41·82
Cuttack	91·26	110·66	IV—VI	72·35	52·0	XII—II	58·66	18·91	67·79
Cuttack water temperature†	91·46	102·56	V	83·74	70·34	I-II	32·22	7·72	..
Angul	90·7	112·3	IV-V	70·5	48·0	I—XII	64·30	20·20	56·78
Sambalpur	91·1	113·6	V-VI	69·46	44·3	XII—II	66·00	20·15	48·45
Titilagarh	91·45	113·0	V	71·3	47·0	XII—II	66·00	20·15	48·45

*Average for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947.

†Average for 1951-52 only ; unpublished data, Central Fisheries, Cuttack, from daily records at 8, 12 and 16 hours.

Source. Indian Weather Review.

4·3. Water Conditions and Expected Fish Production in the Different Districts

District	Locations	Water Conditions					Nutrients	Observ-ed or expected growth of fish	Treat-ments indi-cated
		pH	Total Alkalinity	Phosphates	Nitrates	Alkaline or acidic			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cuttack .	Cuttack .	7·2—11·0	54—250	0·1—5·0	0·03—0·5	Distinctly alkaline	good	good	
	Nuapara .	7·3	78	0·12	0·03	Slightly alkaline	poor	poor	L
	Barai .	8·0—8·6 (8·24)	64—88 (76)	0·06—0·68 (0·26)	0·04—0·09 (0·064)	Alkaline	fair	poor	M
	Kujang .	6·9—7·5 (7·3)	52—118 (82)	0·03—2·0 (0·468)	0·04—0·20 (0·078)	Slightly Alkaline	fair	fair	L
	Chawdwar	7·3—8·9 (7·8)	38—98 (74·7)	0·05—0·18 (0·113)	0·15—0·4 (0·182)	Alkaline	fair	fair	M
	Jaipur .	7·3—7·9 (7·6)	54—122 (85)	0·04—0·09 (0·069)	0·03—0·11 (0·063)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
	Jenapur .	7·9—8·5 (8·2)	74—100 (87)	0·06—0·16 (0·11)	(0·04)	Alkaline	fair	fair	M
	Narsingpur	7·6—8·9 (8·6)	94—286 (186)	0—0·044 (0·014)	0·04—0·064 (0·049)	Distinctly alkaline	poor	good	M
	Pachikot .	6·8—7·0 (6·9)	57—74 (64)	0·032	0·038—0·046 (0·042)	Neutral to acidic	poor	poor	L & M
Dhenkanal .	Angul .	7·5—9·1 (8·45)	36—170 (111)	Tr. —0·13 (0·022)	0·23—0·34 (0·091)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
	Athmallik	7·4—8·0 (7·73)	104—134 (122)	Tr.—0·098 (0·042)	0·032—0·04 (0·036)	Alkaline	poor	good	M
	Talcher .	8·5—9·0 (8·67)	120—234 (196)	0·014—0·74 (0·321)	0·04—0·08 (0·052)	Distinctly alkaline	fair	good	
	Hindol .	7·3—8·9 (8·09)	60—194 (129)	Tr. —0·046 (0·029)	0·034—0·19 (0·071)	Alkaline	fair	good	
	Gothimora	7·6—7·9 (7·77)	150—176 (162)	0·02—0·21 (0·087)	0·056—0·062 (0·069)	Alkaline	fair	good	
	Banaurpal	7·3	52	nil.	0·068	Slightly alkaline	poor	poor	L & M
	Kamakhya-nagar.	7·4—7·8 (7·48)	36—88 (60)	0—0·03 (0·012)	0·034—0·37 (0·115)	Alkaline	poor	poor	L & M
	Kamangra	7·4—8·5 (7·93)	70—132 (91)	0—0·02 (0·007)	0·02—0·046 (0·033)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
	Bangursinga	7·2—8·0 (7·73)	100—160 (135)	Tr.—0·016 (0·009)	0·04—0·074 (0·053)	Alkaline	poor	good	M
Sambalpur .	Sambalpur	6·8—9·0 (7·75)	24—170 (73)	0·04—0·20 (0·076)	Tr. —0·08 (0·029)	Alkaline	fair	poor	M
	Padampur	8·3—8·8 (8·55)	70—164 (130)	0·04—0·16 (0·078)	Tr.—0·05 (0·027)	Distinctly alkaline	fair	good	

4·3. Water Conditions and Expected Fish Production in the Different Districts—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Sundargarh	Sundargarh	8·2—9·1 (8·7)	56—140 (105)	0·08—0·11 (0·10)	Tr.—0·04 (0·013)	Distinctly alkaline	fair	fair	
	Bonai .	7·4—8·4 (7·96)	32—100 (59)	0·05—0·08 (0·067)	Tr.—0·20 (0·077)	Alkaline	poor	poor	M
Kalahandi .	Nawapara	7·3—8·4 (7·85)	40—180 (105)	0·04—0·08 (0·052)	Tr.—0·30 (0·075)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
Bolangir .	Bolangir .	8·4—8·6 (8·45)	80·88 (84)	0·06—0·08 (0·075)	0·05—0·11 (0·08)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
	Sonepur .	7·1—9·6 (8·4)	84—172 (117)	0·05—0·09 (0·067)	0·07—0·11 (0·088)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
Phulbani-Boudh.	Boudh .	7·9—9·2 (8·6)	28—88 (62)	0·08—0·40 (0·17)	0·03—0·05 (0·042)	Distinctly alkaline	fair	poor	L & M
	Phulbani .	8·0—8·6 (8·3)	64—136 (100)	0·08	0·05—0·06 (0·05)	Alkaline	poor	fair	M
Ganjam .	Ganjam .	7·9—8·6 (8·25)	52—92 (72)	0·28—0·42 (0·35)	0·07—0·21 (0·14)	Alkaline	fair	poor	M
	Chatrapur	8·0—9·2 (8·6)	80—82 (81)	0·05—0·08 (0·065)	0·06—0·07 (0·065)	Distinctly alkaline	poor	fair	M
	Berhampur	8·4—9·0 (8·7)	82—136 (112)	0·07—0·24 (0·128)	0·05—0·11 (0·08)	Do.	fair	fair	
	Russelkunda	8·3—8·4 (8·35)	72—136 (104)	0·024—0·04 (0·032)	0·12—0·2 (0·16)	Alkaline	fair	fair	
Puri .	Brickfield .	3·0—9·4 (8·37)	50—88 (63)	0·02—0·06 (0·048)	0·04—0·20 (0·078)	Alkaline	poor	poor	L & M
	Harekrishnapur.	8·2—8·4 (8·3)	54—62 (58)	0·02—0·04 (0·03)	0·04—0·10 (0·067)	Alkaline	poor	poor	L & M
	Kaushalyaganga	6·9—8·3 (7·5)	28—120 (63)	Tr.—0·068 (0·021)	0·07—0·036 (0·310)	Slightly alkaline	poor	poor	L & M
	Balugaon .	7·7—8·5 (8·2)	66—154 (100)	0·048—0·19	0·044—0·36	Alkaline	fair	fair	
	Bhubaneswar	6·5—8·7 (7·3)	16—22 (18)	0·056—0·27 (0·169)	0·022—0·28 (0·113)	Slightly alkaline	fair	very poor	L & M
Balasore .	Balasore .	7·5—8·5 (7·7)	48—152 (95)	Tr.—0·65 (0·169)	0·03—0·12 (0·062)	Do.	fair	fair	
	Bhadrak .	7·2—8·8 (7·5)	36—98 (76)	0·048—0·46 (0·205)	0·03—0·31 (0·133)	Do.	fair	poor	L
	Nilgiri .	7·2—8·3 (7·83)	102—144 (123)	0·078—0·74 (0·393)	0·04—0·16 (0·086)	Alkaline	fair	good	
	Banth .	7·8—8·6 (8·0)	48—184 (97)	0·10—0·28 (0·168)	0·038—0·052 (0·047)	Alkaline	fair	fair	
Mayurabhanj	Baripada .	7·3—8·4 (7·7)	26—96 (56)	0·06—0·25 (0·142)	0·054—1·68 (0·553)	Alkaline	fair	poor	L

L=Liming at the rate of 150 to 300 lbs. per acre.

M=Manuring with cowdung or similar other manure ordinarily at about a ton per acre every quarter.

4·4. Fish Farmers' Calendar: Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months

Month	Carp Breeding Ponds or Bundh Type Ponds		Carp Fry Collection Centres
	Seasonal	Perennial	
January	....	....	....
February	Net thoroughly and remove breeders to a stock pond.	Net thoroughly; remove all fish other than the breeders; estimate the number and kind of breeders present. To ensure quality of seed it is essential to keep only the major carps in the pond.	
March	Remove all immature fish to a stocking pond, separate from breeders, before the water level goes too low.		
April	....	....	....
May	Keep the outlet and/or overflow weires in working condition. See that the breeding ground is not too much overgrown with weeds. As near to the breeding ground as possible, dig a series of '*hapa*' pits, tapping overflow water to run through the pits. Cloth *hapas* for keeping the eggs for hatching may be kept ready with necessary poles.		Collection equipment like nets poles, '*gamchas*'; strainers '*hundies*', buckets, etc. are got ready.
June	After first heavy showers when water accumulates in the pond, net the breeders from the stock pond and release them in the breeding pond, in the ratio of 1 female for every 2-3 males.	More breeders, if necessary, may be introduced from stock pond, after the first showers.	Close to the collection ground at a site, safe from flooding construct a series of '*hapa*' pits. If natural flow of water is not feasible arrange a pump to pump in water. Hatchery pits to be constructed, if eggs collections are expected. When the first floods come, fix one net to test whether eggs or fry are coming in numbers. Examine this net regularly till heavy collections start when more nets should be fixed. Clear the nets every half hour, scooping out the fry into a bucket with an aluminium cup. Sieve the collection to remove debris, insects and predators. Often collections are heavy at night If there is continuous flow of water in the '*hapa*' the outlet should be protected by coarse cloth screen to prevent escape of fry. If there is no continuous flow of water, regularly renew water every hour or more frequently as and when the fry come to the surface in numbers. Do not keep the fry in '*hapa*' for more than a day unless compelled to. When the eggs are collected keep them for hatching as detailed.
July	Ordinarily fish breeds following the next heavy showers and sudden rise in water level. Do not disturb the fish when breeding. Collection of eggs should not start until 3-4 hours after spawning is over. Maintain regular watch, not to miss the beginning of spawning activity. Keep the '*hapa*' pits filled and the cloth '*hapas*' fixed in them ready to receive eggs. Collect eggs by gently disturbing sections of the breeding ground and netting the eggs stirred up in coarse cloth or mosquito curtain nets. Remove debris, insects, etc. and keep the eggs in '*hapas*' for hatching.		
August	With continuous flow of water eggs hatch 15 to 20 hours after laying; the hatchlings may be kept for 24 hours in the '*hapa*' and then transferred to nursery ponds.		
September	....	....	....
October	Make trial netting and thin out stock, if too many fingerlings are present.		
November	....	....	....
December	....	....	....

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Months (1)	Carp Fry Nursery Ponds (2)	Carp Fry Rearing Ponds (3)
January .	Sample netting to examine condition of fish	Check the condition of the stock. Carp lice or lernaeid parasites might infect the fish during this time. *Lernaea* will be sticking out from the base of fins, margins of eyes etc. as short rod-like processes and should be carefully pulled out by a pair of fine forceps, and then the fish given a one minute bath in a ½ grain per quart permanganate solution. In the case of infection by carp lice a 5 to 15 seconds bath in a 0·2 per cent lysol solution would be effective. A number of fish could be given the bath together in a tub and then released in fresh water. Remove the stock of fish to large stocking ponds, larger ones may be even marketed.
February .	....	
March .	Remove stock to a deeper pond, if the water level goes low .	
April .	Ponds in Balasore District to be cleared of predators and other fish by application of Derris powder. Stock of fish in all ponds to be removed.	
May .	*Balasore District*—Manure the ponds towards the 3rd week. Plankton collections biweekly to note the production and fluctuation of animal food. *Other Districts*—Eradication of predators from nursery ponds.	
June .	*Balasore District*—Stock the ponds when fry are available and plankton is rich; after the necessary mustard oil treatment to kill insects. *Other Districts*—Manure the ponds between 15th and 20th. At Nuapara, Kujang, Pachikot, Kamakhyanagar, Bhadrak, Kaushalyaganga and Bhubaneswar it would be advantageous to lime the ponds, 4—6 days before manuring. Dose of lime need not exceed 200 lbs./acre except at Bhubaneswar where heavy liming (250—300 lbs./acre) and heavy manuring (15,000—20,000 lbs./acre) appear necessary. After manuring, collect plankton biweekly to note the kind, quantity and fluctuations of fish food in water. Do not allow submerged weeds or any filamentous algae to grow in the pond.	Clear the ponds of all predators before the rains start and when the water level is the lowest. Ponds to be stocked by the middle of July should be manured during the last week of June. Abundance of weeds should be checked though there is no harm in keeping just a few isolated patches in the ponds.
July .	The day before fry are to be stocked, collect plankton and select the rich pond for stocking. Treat such ponds with mustard oil-soap emulsion for killing backswimmers and other insects. Leave the pond undisturbed till stocking it with fry the next day. If plankton is poor, manure such ponds with raw cowdung at 1000—2000 lbs./acre and continue this at weekly intervals till fry are stocked. Fry should be carefully measured in cups of known capacity. Sides and bottom of the cups should be finely perforated so as to allow water to drain off while measuring. Such a cup of about 18 c.c. capacity will contain approximate 10,000 live fry of ¼″ to ⅓″ length; each weighing approximately 0·0014 gm. Stock 3 to 4 lakhs per acre when the plankton sediment in 12 gallons of water is 0·2 to 0·4 inches in height and 5 to 6 lakhs when it is 0·5 inches or over. 24 hours after stocking start artificial feeding which should be daily. Finely powdered coconut, groundnut or mustard oil cake, with or without rice bran would form good artificial foods and can be applied as already detailed. Weeds, as and when they come up, should be removed and should on no account be allowed to overgrow.	Stock as detailed above (*vide* p. VII). If the fry are very small (¾″ or smaller) it is advantageous to have the pond treated for control of insects, before stocking. If fingerlings 2″ or over in length are stocked see that they are fully sorted so that unwanted species are eliminated. Oil cakes feeding may be continued every alternate day, but manuring with cowdung at monthly (2000 lbs./acre) or fortnightly (1000 lbs./acre) intervals might keep the fish healthier.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
August .	Within 15 days of stocking the fry would have grown to 3/4″ to 1¼″ if the survival is satisfactory, or to about 1½″ to 2″ if the survival is poor. In the former it is necessary to thin out the stock immediately; hence net and remove half the stock to a rearing pond. If the fry are large, they may be directly released in rearing ponds or kept for a convenient time in nursery ponds with careful artificial feeding. If weeds start growing, they should be carefully and completely removed. Early morning will be the best time to net the pond and remove fry. For stocking nearby waters the fry may be taken from the pond straight after netting. For longer distances it is advantageous to keep the fry first in small '*hapas*' for 2 to 4 hours and then transport. When 3/4″ to 1¼″ long fry are netted, do not attempt counting or separation of the major and minor carps, as this will result in heavy mortality. The fry may be measured in a cup with perforated bottom, counting 3 or 4 sample cups to assess the full number and if necessary, also the proportion of major and minor carps.	Complete stocking. Manuring the deweeding schedules to continue.
September .	Remove the bulk of the stock of fry from the pond and leave only a small number, not exceeding 1,500 per acre, to grow in the pond.	Make trial nettings and examine condition of fingerlings. Thin out stock if growth is poor.
October .	Keep the weeds in check	Larger fingerlings may be released in stocking ponds. The rest may be reared to 8″—12″ size to be released in large stocking ponds.
November .	Catch samples with a cast net and examine their growth and well being. If the majority are stunted or emaciated either remove a third of the stock to another pond or manure the pond.	Make trial netting and examine condition of stock. If growth is poor, thin out or manure.
December .	Removal of weeds as a routine, excepting just a few isolated clumps.	Weeds to be kept in check.

Important Fish Cultural Operations during Different Months—contd.

Stocking Ponds

Month (1)	Stocking Ponds (2)
January . . .	Check the condition of the stock by sample netting. Keep weeds in check.
Februray . . .	Manure with cowdung or similar manure at a ton per acre.
March . . .	Keep weeds in check.
April	Remove large predators, if any, by repeated dragnetting. Fishing by hook and line using only live baits may be encouraged to control and eradicate predators. If no predators have been deliberately introduced, remove all minnows and minor carps, if any are caught while netting.
May	8″—12″ long fish from rearing ponds may be stocked at the rate of 1,000 per acre in a 30 : 30 : 40 combination of Catla, Rohu and Mrigal, respectively. Remove weeds if they come up.
June	Manure with cowdung at a ton per acre.
July	With the rain, washings and rising water level conditions will be good for growth. But see that the weeds are kept in check.
August . . .	If 2″ to 4″ long fingerlings are not to be introduced in the pond and if there are plenty of minnows in it, introduction of 15—20 early fingerlings (per acre) of Chitala (*Notopterus chitala*) and some 100 specimens (per acre) of *Anabas* may be advantageous.
September . . .	Manure with cowdung or similar manure at a ton per acre. 2″ to 4″ size fingerling would be now available for stocking if required. Stock as detailed in p. VII.
October . . .	....
November . . .	Check the condition of the stock by sample netting.
December . . .	Manure with cowdung or similar manure at a ton per acre.

4·5. Fish Seed Collection and Distribution Centres in Districts for Supply of Seed of Fish to Culturists

Name of Circle (1)	Name of Farm and Locations (2)	Authority to be addressed for supply (3)	Size of seed and cost at the Farm (4)	Remarks (5)
Cuttack	1. Killa, Cuttack 2. Zobra, Cuttack 3. Jamalpur 4. Kendupatna 5. Bosupur 6. Kendrapara 7. Indupur	District Fishery Officer, *Cuttack.*	(1) ¾″ or smaller Rs. 5 per 1,000. (2) ¾″ to 1½″ Rs. 10 per 1,000. (3) 1½″ to 2½″ Rs. 15 per 1,000. (4) 2½″ to 4″ Rs. 20 per 1,000. (5) 4″ & over 1 anna per fingerling. (6) Early fry or spawn Rs. 20 per '*bati*' containing about 30,000.	(*i*) Application for seed to be made in prescribed form available from the local Fisheries Office. (*ii*) Send your application in May or June. (*iii*) Transport of seed to pond site arranged by the Department at minimum actual cost. (*iv*) In case of any doubt on any matter concerning culture of fish in your pond write in detail to The District Fishery Officer of your district *or* Assistant Director of Fisheries, (Inland), Cuttack *or* Deputy Director of Fisheries Cuttack *or* Research Officer, (Pond Culture), Central Fisheries, Cuttack 1.
Kujang	8. Kujang 9. Barai 10. Tritol 11. Nuapada 12. Kulsahi 13. Barada. 14. Jagathsingpur.	District Fishery Officer, *Kujang.*		
Chawdwar	15. Chawdwar 16. Angul 17. Gothimora. 18. Balramprasad 19. Kamangra 20. Kamakhyanagar 21. Talcher 22. Pallahara 23. Atmallik 24. Hindol 25. Bangursinga 26. Narsingpur	District Fishery Officer, *Chawdwar.*	The rates are liable to be revised. Prevailing rates could easily be ascertained from the nearest fisheries office.	
Balasore	27. Balasore 28. Bhadrak 29. Banth 30. Nilgiri 31. Mohamadnagar 32. Lakhyannath 33. Jenapur 34. Pachikot 35. Jajpur 36. Dharamsala 37. Baliapal	District Fishery Officer, *Balasore.*		
Sambalpur	38. Sambalpur 39. Padampur 40. Bonai 41. Sundargarh	District Fishery Officer, *Sambalpur.*		
Sonepur	42. Sonepur 43. Bolangir 44. Baudh 45. Nawapara	District Fishery Officer, *Sonepur.*		

4·5. Fish Seed Collection and Distribution Centres in the Districts for Supply of Seed of Fish to Culturists—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gunjam .	46. Gunjam 47. Rassalkunda 48. Chatrapur 49. Belgunta 50. Jagannathprasad 51. Berhampur	District Fishery Officer, *Chatrapur*.		
Puri .	52. Brickfield, Puri 53. Harekrishnapur, Puri 54. Balianta 55. Nimapada 56. Dardeipur 57. Linghipur 58. Kaushalyaganga 59. Nayagarh 60. Balugaon	District Fishery Officer, *Kaushalyaganga*.		

APPENDIX

Definitions of terms used in the text

Hapa	A rectangular, open, stitched cloth tank-dimensions may vary—for temporary storage of fish spawn, fry or fingerlings and also for hatching fish eggs.
Hapa pit	A narrow, rectangular shallow pit, with or without arrangements for circulation of water, used for similar purposes as the cloth *hapa*.
Bati	A small metal cup or container used for scooping out fish spawn or fry from nets for measuring the same and also for such other miscellaneous purposes like spraying oil emulsion or derris powder suspensions.
Fish seed	Young stages of fish used for cultural purposes.
Spawn	Laid eggs and hatchlings of fish collected from the rivers and bundh type tanks.
Fry	Young fish about 2 to 20 days old *i.e.* after the hatchling stage until they reach the distinguishable size of about 1 inch.
Fingerlings	Young fish, 1 inch to 6 inches long.
Baby Fish	Same as spawn, particularly hatchlings.
Gamcha	A stitched piece of cloth serving as an open tank at the cod end of the fry collecting net, in which fry accumulate.
Hundi	Earthen or tin container used for temporary storage and transport of fish seed.

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